The Library of Congress'

EARLY STATE RECORDS PROJECT

converted from the original microfilm held by the
Vincent C. Immel Law Library, Saint Louis University

through the generous support of a grant from the

Council on Library and Information Resources

REPORT

OF THE

ACCOUNTANTS

OF THE

STATE BANK OF ARKANSAS,

MADE TO

THE GOVERNOR,

In Pursuance of Law.

LITTLE ROCK:

JOHNSON & YERKES, STATE PRINTERS.

1858.

REPORT

OF THE ACCOUNTANTS.

To His Excellency,
ELIAS N. CONWAY, *Governor of the State of Arkansas:*

SIR—That you might carry into effect the intentions of the legislature, as expressed in the act of January 15, 1857, "to aid in ascertaining and recovering assets of the Bank of the State of Arkansas," you directed us to make the necessary investigations, and report to you at the earliest day possible.

As soon as might be, we entered on this duty; but a very little time served to show that it was not one easily performed. Mr. John H. Crease, who was more intimately acquainted with the concerns of the bank than any other man living, having been cashier of the principal office during the whole of its business existence, and financial receiver for the first two years after the act of liquldation was passed, was, in the autumn of 1856, requested by you "to examine the books of the State Bank and its branches, with a view to their final adjustment, and for the more immediate purpose of exhibiting to the legislature (at the session to commence on the 3d of November then ensuing,) a statement of the assets to be collected." He reported to you, under date of October 21st, that he found every thing in confusion, and that the performance of such a duty as had been assigned to him must necessarily be "a work of time."

A very little investigation confirmed the correctness of this statement. We found the accounts of the bank and its branches, extending through a period of twenty years, scattered through more than a hundred volumes, about eighty of which were folios; in addition to which there was about a cart load of papers, many of which were unassorted and unarranged.

At first glance it might seem that a certain number of clerks might, if due time were allowed them, go through the labor; but further inquiry served to show that even with such aid it would be impossible to bring the accounts into exact book-keeping order. Voluminous though the records be, they are in many respects defective. After the act of liquidation went into effect, as is stated by Mr. J. M. Ross, no regular books were kept up at the branches. In 1850,–'51, Governor Roane, speaking of some of the officers, said: "The evidence of their incompetence would appear (among other things) from their inability so to keep their books as to exhibit the transactions of the bank." Mr. G. Washington Patrick, who was, in 1848, appointed to examine the bank and its several branches, said that he found "the affairs of the branch at the Post of Arkansas in such a peculiar state, that he was almost deterred from pursuing his examinations any further, the books and papers being kept in such a state that they were not only obscure but wholly inexplicable."

Nor was this all. In one instance, the records were purposely defaced and destroyed. This appears from a letter of October 28, 1841, from Mr. McKissick, cashier of the branch at Fayetteville. In it he says: "Some of the important books of this institution were purloined from the bank about four months ago. A part of these have since been found, but so obliterated and defaced that they are unintelligible, and indeed a number of pages are entirely cut out and the leaves destroyed."

When the act of liquidation was passed (fifteen years ago), the assets consisted chiefly of small notes of hand. The principal and securities of these notes were scattered all the State over. They were divided between the mother bank and its three branches.

Frequent changes were made in the plan of management. For the first two years, the General Assembly elected a financial receiver, an executive receiver, and an attorney, for the principal bank and each branch. In 1845, the office of executive receiver was abolished. In 1849, the office of financial receiver at each branch was dispensed with. In 1851, the office of bank attorney was done away with, and power was given to the financial receiver at Little Rock to employ attorneys as occasion might require.

The frequent changes made in the persons holding the offices of receiver and attorney, increased the difficulty of adjusting the accounts.

When notes were put into an attorney's hand for collection, a list of them was made, for which he gave a receipt. From time to time the receiver would draw lines across the description of such notes as the attorney ceased to be accountable for. But what had become of those notes, whether they had been paid in full, settled by compromise, filed in court, or returned

to the receiver, was, so far as the receipt was concerned, left to inference.

To tell precisely what became of the assets of the bank, it would be necessary to trace each particular note through the hands of each receiver and each attorney to whom it had successively been entrusted. But even this would not be enough. The records of the courts must be searched to know the fate of many of the notes.

Such a search, if a thorough one, would be very laborious. At least we would so judge from the following letter, which W. C. Bevens, esq., late bank attorney at Batesville, addressed, under date of November 2, 1855, to James F. Fagan, esq., who was then the financial receiver at Little Rock:

"Some time has rolled round, and yours of the 12th April is still before me. On the receipt of that letter, I called on the clerk of the Batesville circuit court to make out a report of the proceedings in court on all the notes put in suit by the bank, judgments for and against the bank, the return on the executions, etc., etc. The clerk, at different times, commenced the work, but gave it up. Something near four hundred suits, at different times, have been instituted here; and two hundred dismissed at one time under a rule for bond for costs, and the suits instituted again, either in this court or some of the courts of the adjoining counties. This gave rise to an endless perplexity of pleadings, every effort being to harrass the plaintiff." (That is, the State Bank.)

"Last Monday I came up, intending to stay some week or two and assist. But, upon entering on the duty, I soon found that to do what I had in contemplation would certainly require not less than six months, and would be a very arduous job."

A preliminary investigation, showing sufficiently the state of the accounts, our efforts were, in conjunction of those of Mr. Wilson, the financial receiver, and Mr. McConnaughey, the land attorney and state collector, directed, in the first place, to see what could be saved for the State. Through the measures that have been taken, and that will be taken, something will be realized from assets that would otherwise have been entirely lost, but to what amount cannot now be told.

Mr. McConnaughey addressed a circular to the clerks of the circuit courts in the different counties, requesting them to state the exact condition of the suits in which the bank of the State was a party. Some of them have given the desired information; others have not. One of them, the clerk of the Pulaski circuit court, found the investigation so tedious that it took him nearly a year to complete it.

The previous labors of Mr. Crease afforded great aid in adjusting the accounts of the three late financial receivers, John M. Ross, esq., Peter T. Crutchfield, esq., and James F. Fagan, esq. The aggregate of the collections made by these

gentlemen from the debtors to the bank was between four and five hundred thousand dollars; but this embraced but a part of their transactions. Their exchanges of coupons for bonds, and of Real Estate Bank bonds for State Bank bonds, together with their statements of bonds and coupons surrendered to the treasurer, and of bank notes canceled and burned, swelled the total of their accounts to millions. All these had to be carefully examined, as in each of these transactions there was a liability to error. It is a satisfaction to state that none of any moment was discovered.

We also prepared accounts current of the different attorneys: M. W. Dorriss, T. N. Byers, W. C. Bevens, Jonas M. Tebetts, F. A. James, M. L. Bell, and D. W. Carroll, esqs. The returns of the amounts collected by them from different debtors to the bank, many of which Mr. Crease could not find on record, were found on file; thus affording the means of adjusting the accounts both of the attorneys and of the individuals from whom they made their collections.

After all that can be done, the State will be found involved in debt to the amount of a million or more, on account of bonds and coupons issued for the benefit of the Bank of the State; and it is proper that the people should know how the debt has been incurred.

In the years 1835 and 1836 a bank mania pervaded the Union, and the adoption of a State government by Arkansas appears to have been hastened that an opportunity might thereby be afforded for establishing banks of issue. One article of the constitution was, literally:

"The General Assenbly may incorporate one State Bank, with such amount of capital as may be deemed necessary, and such number of branches as may be required for the public convenience, which shall become the repository of the funds belonging to or under the control of the State: and shall be required to loan them out throughout the State, and in each county in proportion to representation. And they shall further have power to incorporate one other banking institution, calculated to aid and promote the great agricultural interests of the country; and the faith and credit of the State may be pledged to raise the funds necessary to carry into operation the two banks herein specified: *Provided*, Such security can be given by the individual stockholders as will guarantee the State against loss or injury."

On the 12th of September, 1836, the first General Assembly commenced its session at Little Rock, and on the 14th, on the motion of Mr. Ringgold, a resolution was adopted, "that a joint committee, consisting of three on the part of the Senate, to act in conjunction with six on the part of the House of Representatives, be appointed to take into consideration all matter in connection with banking, and report by bill or otherwise."

Equally prompt was the action in the house. On the same day, Mr. Caldwell gave notice that he would, on the following day, ask leave to introduce a bill, to be entitled, "An act to establish the State Bank of Arkansas."

On the 15th, the House concurred in the resolution of the Senate. Messrs. Ringgold, Ferguson and McCamy, were appointed members of the committee on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Davies, Caldwell, Dickinson, Smith, Lasater, and Drennen, on the part of the House.

On the 4th of October, Mr. Ringgold, as chairman of the committee, made a report in which he recommended the establishment of both the Bank of the State and the Real Estate Bank. As the foundation of a policy which involved the State and the people in inextricable embarrassments, this report must be given at length.

"The joint committee to whom was referred the subject of banking, beg leave to submit to the legislature a few brief considerations on the subject of banking, in support of the charters as reported by the committee.

"The committee having estimated the beneficial effects of the desired institutions upon the great interests of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, and, in fact, upon the common prosperity of all classes of the community, urge the policy of passing the charters as reported, being every way conducive to the prosperity of our new State.

"South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, have created banks upon their faith and public funds, for the supply of revenue, and success has attended these institutions through a long course of years; and they have realised the great advantages anticipated, and largely contributed to their prosperity. Why not Arkansas, inprove her effective means and productive prerogative, for the common benefit and accommodation.

"The privilege of banking is certainly of *infinite value*, and it is doubtless susceptible of vast improvement, as well in regard to revenue as to the convenience of the people. As regards the expediency of the measure, it might be successfully contended, that with the means derived from the general government, by the distribution of the surplus revenue from the several States, the five per centum on the sales of public lands, the funds which will arise from the sales of the seminary lands, and other resources, with a limited portion of the public credit, an amount of income might be derived, *to meet the whole expenditures of government*, in a few years, without resorting to other financial operations, but for such objects of internal improvement as the State might think best or deem necessary.

"The charter of the State Bank pledges the faith of the State for one million dollars: and it has been the policy of other States, to procure means from foreign capitalists; and little

doubt remains but the present time is esteemed to be the most auspicious for such a purpose, as it is believed that the State could borrow any desirable amount of capital at an annual charge of five per centum, if not upon better terms. The capital being loaned at 8 per centum per annum, being three per centum in favor of the State, *added to a banking privilege of issuing three for one on the actual capital so vested*, will produce an accumulation sufficient to redeem the whole in less than twenty years.

"As a correct test of an adequate supply of circulating medium, properly proportionate to the demand of industry and commerce in every civilized society, we may assume it as a principle applicable to all stages of society, that the active capital of a country should bear a fair and reasonable proportion to that which is fixed and permanent; and whenever real estate is converted into active capital at a fair valuation, and money can be obtained readily, at a reasonable rate of interest, on secure mortgages of real estate, that country is making rapid advances in a commercial and agricultural point of view; and, without banking facilities, such cannot be the case. And Arkansas, should we not charter the banks asked for, will be at least twenty-five years behind where she would be, if a liberal policy is extended by the present legislature. The productive classes of the community are the ones engaged in agriculture. Afford them no means by loans secured by mortgages on real estate, and the operation of productive industry are thus impeded, by withholding that capital which would contribute to their prosperity. Such institutions would infuse new vigor into the industry of our State, animate the drooping energies of those who are engaged in the cultivation [of the soil,] and open a large field for the profitable employment of the capital of the country.

"The institutions proposed by the committee, if passed into a law, would give a new direction, as well as a new impulse to industry, and prove the means of augmenting the State revenue, by opening and improving lands which would otherwise remain idle for years.

"There is no class who would not be benefited, either directly or indirectly, by the introduction and discrete extension of banking institutions as reported by the committee. All writers on political economy strongly support the position, that, where a scarcity of circulating medium prevails, industry cannot be carried on: for those who have solid property, find it difficult to turn any commodity into money, and all energy and improvement ceases: for want of means to stimulate the man, he is content to live only, not improve.

"There is no view of the subject, as regards the State Bank charter, but what is the result of infinite value to the State. It will, in the first place, control our circulating medium, and give

par value to our scrip in a short time; it will add great facilities to the community at large, and make a safe depository for all the resources of the State, and give us credit abroad; it will yield to the State, when in full operation, *a sum not less than fifty thousand dollars per annum.*

" All these things properly considered, will, in the opinion of the committee, do away all these idle prejudices so commonly entertained against banking institutions, without any assignable reasons, other than those founded on want of sufficient information as regards their beneficial effects."

This argumentation, specious as it was in the eyes of its authors, and in the eyes of many of those to whom it was addressed, proceeded throughout on wrong principles.

1st. The authors of the report committed the common error of confounding want of capital with want of currency. The people of Arkansas were then in great want of capital, as they are now, and as they will continue to be till the resources of the State are fully developed: but then, as now, they required but little circulating medium, because then, as now, they had but few things to circulate. If three millions in gold and silver coin had been thrown into circulation among them, it would all, but the small portion necessary for current use, have left the State in exchange for articles the people wanted more than gold and silver. The like result would have followed if three millions in the notes of the best banks in the country had been thrown into circulation among them. Where, owing to the fewness of the commodities to be circulated, the permanent demand for circulating medium is small, the permanent supply will be small also, provided the circulating medium be of *sound* character.

2d. It is desirable that " the active capital of a country should bear a fair proportion to that which is fixed and permanent," but circulating medium, when it exists in the form of promises to pay, is not circulating capital, but *circulating debt.* Through the agency of banks, *such* circulating medium can be easily created, and to any extent desired. But circulating capital can be created only by industry and economy. It cannot be suddenly spoken into existence by acts of assembly.

3. Real estate becomes " active capital" the moment that it yields an income in the form of either rent or produce. But wild lands which yield no income, are a poor foundation for bank stock. And only the *net* revenue of improved estates can be applied to the payment of debts due to banks, and consequently to the support of their current credits.

4. Even on the supposition that paper money banking is theoretically correct, there is no room for such banks except where the people have money to deposit, or commercial notes of short dates to offer for discount. In order to keep at par the notes they issue, banks have to redeem the whole amount once in

sixty or ninety days, on an average, either by receiving them in payment of notes discounted, or by giving par funds for them. The daily current that flows into a bank must be equal to the daily current that flows out, in order that it may preserve its credit. All the operations of a bank, or at least all that exceed the amount of its *bona fide* capital actually paid in, must be confined to notes based on real transactions, and having but a few months to run. Loans for such short terms are of little or no use in an agricultural community. If a farmer or planter wishes to borrow, he wishes to borrow for at least a year. The like is true of most merchants in newly settled countries. According to Adam Smith, the credits which English merchants used to grant to American merchants, previous to the Revolutionary War, were usually from two to three years.

5. If a bank make long loans, as all it can then lend will be but little more than its real capital actually paid in, all it receives in the way of discount, will not be equal to the common interest of money, and the expenses of management.

6. So far from issuing "three to one," the banks of the United States do not, on an average, issue one to three on the amount of capital paid in.

7. If, by "the banking privilege of issuing three to one," the committee did not mean notes for circulation, but the aggregate of investments supposed to yield income, here too they erred. The aggregate of such investments, taking the banks throughout the Union, is but little more than two for one in the paid up capital.

8. So far from issuing notes in the proportion of three to one on the capital paid in, prudent bankers do not think it fit to issue more than three to one of the specie actually on hand. The laws of Louisiana require the banks of that State to have at all times on hand, an amount of specie equal to one-third of both their circulation and deposits.

9. The committee erred grossly in supposing that without banks there can be no lending on bond and mortgage. Long before banks were established in any part of the country, this was the favorite mode of lending. And, even to this day, but a small portion of the loans on bond and mortgage are made through the instrumentality of the banks.

10. Of all kinds of banks, those operating exclusively in government funds are the worst. It is the interest of the managers of such institutions to get as much out of them as they can for themselves and their favorites. Preventing losses to the State, is a secondary concern. Two of the banks that the committee set forth as examples, the State Bank of Alabama and the State Bank of Georgia have gone to destruction. The true condition of the third, the Bank of the State of South Carolina, cannot be known till the time comes for winding it up.

The principles laid down by the committee, were, however, received without examination, and in accordance therewith, a bill was brought in to establish a bank, with a capital of one million of dollars, to be raised by a sale of the bonds of the State, to which million should be added the State's share of the surplus revenue of the United States, the five per centum derived from the sale of the public land, the seminary and saline fund, and all the other funds of the State.

At this very time the General Assembly had before it a report from Charles P. Bertrand, the treasurer, stating that the seminary fund amounted to $1,965 11, of which the amount of $1,807 22 had been lent. But, that, "finding it impossible, in most cases, to collect even the interest," he had deemed it expedient to renew the notes for both *principal* and *interest*, making them payable in twelve months, and bearing interest from date. With this fact staring them in the face, the General Assembly resolved to lend, not only all the money the State then possessed, or might thereafter possess, but all the money it might be able to borrow.

On the 18th of October, this bill, so fraught with woe to the State and to the people, was passed in the Senate by a vote of 13 to 3. The yeas were, Messrs. Ball, Clark, Ferguson, Hill, Izard, McCamy, McKean, McLain, Ringgold, Smith, Saunders, Thornton and Williamson. The nays were, Messrs. Brown, Kuykendall and S. C. Roane. In the House it was passed on the 20th of the same month, without a formal division.

On November the second, the bill was approved by the Governor, and on the same day, Jacob Brown was elected president of the principal bank, at Little Rock, and Messrs. Samuel M. Rutherford, Edward Cross, Wood Tucker, John McLain, William B. Wait, James De Baun, David G. Eller, David Fulton, William Field, Richard C. Byrd, Elijah A. Moore, and Chester Ashley were chosen directors.

David W. Lowe was elected president of the branch at Batesville, and Daniel J. Chapman, John Miller, William More, Charles H. Pelham, John Robinson, J. Anthony, Robert Smith, Lawson Henderson, and Joseph Egner were made directors.

James McKissick was elected president of the branch at Fayetteville, and William T. Larrimore, Lodowick Brodie James Byrnside, William Skelton, Alfred Wallace, Maurice Wright, John Henry, Alfred Henderson, and Philemon Williamson were chosen directors.

When this General Assembly commenced its session, the debt of the State was less than nine thousand dollars, ($8,694 96¾.) Before it adjourned it passed acts to involve the State and the people in debt to the amount of three million and forty thousand dollars, namely: one million to establish the State Bank, two millions for the benefit of the Real Estate Bank, and forty thousand to pay the current expenses of the state government.

On the 10th of November, 1836, the directors at Little Rock held their first meeting, and resolved to request the governor to have the bonds dated January 1, 1837. On the same day they appointed a committee of correspondence to open a negotiation with foreign capitalists for the disposal of the bonds; and requested the president to ascertain from the secretary of the treasury of the United States, on what conditions the deposits of the public money could be obtained for the bank.

On the 12th of January, 1837, instructions were given to R. C. Byrd to contract for the engraving of suitable bank note plates.

Every effort was thus made to bring the bank into operation at the earliest day possible. But owing to the state of the times, it was found impracticable to negotiate any large amount of bonds bearing only five per cent. interest. In the spring of the year an arrangement was entered into with the war department for the sale of bonds to the amount of $300,000, but before it could be fully carried into effect, the banks throughout the Union suspended specie payment, and $100,000 was all that was realized during the year from that source.

This was not the only disappointment the directors were doomed to suffer. The first installment of the United States revenue was due on the first day of January. Early in February, the treasurer of the State (Mr. Woodruff,) received two transfer drafts from the secretary of the treasury of the United States, one for $45,583 83, on the Planter's Bank of Mississippi, and the other for $50,000 on the Agricultural Bank of the same State. The first mentioned draft he exchanged with the United States Receiver at Little Rock for an equal amount of specie. The latter, as he had no safe place in which to deposit the money, and as there was no probability of the bank's going into operation for several months, he deferred collecting till the second installment should fall due. On the 1st of April he received two other drafts for the like amount on the same banks, and in about two weeks afterwards he started for Natchez for the purpose of receiving payment of these drafts, and also of the $50,000 due on the first installment.

He arrived at Natchez on the 23d of April, "just at the commencement of the run on the banks of Mississippi and Louisiana, when their counters were constantly crowded, during business hours, with throngs of traders and others, all clamorous for specie in exchange for the large roll of notes which they eagerly presented."

Both the banks made very fair promises, but Mr. Woodruff found that if he made a peremptory demand for specie for the whole amount of the drafts, he would probably get nothing. He therefore deemed it advisable to accept from the Planter's Bank bills of exchange on New Orleans for $45,583 83, and to take from the Agricultural Bank her guarantee to deliver at

Little Rock on the 1st of July $100,000 in specie, free of risk and expense.

Proceeding to New Orleans, Mr. Woodruff presented the drafts which he had obtained from the Planter's Bank, and received specie for them, which specie he brought with him to Little Rock.

In a few days after his return, the news came of the suspension of specie payment, by both the Planter's Bank and the Agricultural Bank. This induced Mr. Woodruff to pay a second visit to Natchez. The cashier of the Agricultural Bank promised to do the best he could; but the promises were of so indefinite a nature that Mr. W. could not confide in them. He, therefore, extended his journey to Washington City, and the secretary of the treasury, as the best he could do, gave him drafts on banks in Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans, in exchange for the drafts on the Agricultural Bank of Mississippi.

The third installment of the surplus revenue was due on the 1st of July, and drafts were received for it on the Planters Bank for $50,000, and on the Agricultural Bank for $45,583 83. Negotiations were entered into with these institutions in hopes of prevailing on them to pay at least a part of these drafts in specie or in New Orleans paper; but they both steadily refused to pay in any thing but their own notes; and such payment the Bank of the State of Arkansas was finally obliged to accept.

As there was no longer an apparent surplus, but a real deficit in the United States treasury, Congress, by a special act, relieved the secretary of the treasury from the obligation of making a deposit of the fourth installment with the States.

When the act was passed to establish the bank, it was confidently expected that one million dollars would easily be raised by the sale of bonds, and that $382,333 32 would be realized in specie or its equivalent from the State's share of the surplus revenue of the United States. Instead of a million, only one hundred thousand dollars were obtained in exchange for bonds, and instead of $382,333 32 from the United States surplus revenue, only $286,757 47. Of this last amount only $91,-167 67 was in specie. The residue was in the notes of the non-specie paying banks of Ohio, Kentucky, Louisiana and Mississippi.

The directors at Little Rock were not the men to be daunted by difficulties. On the 8th of August, 1837, they commenced discounting. At that time, all the funds actually on hand, were $90,000 in gold and silver, and $66,000 in Ohio and Kentucky bank notes. But they enlarged their ability to lend by the issue of post-notes payable twelve months after date, and the treasurer, by agreeing to receive such notes for all public dues, made them the official money of the State.

This was an unfortunate proceeding. By it the bank stamped itself at the very beginning as a non-specie paying institution,

and thereby prevented itself from acquiring credit abroad. As a consequence, even in the short period in which it actually paid specie, its notes were never at a less discount than 8 or 10 per cent. in New Orleans, and had not so much as the honor of a quotation in the prices current of New York and Philadelphia. It is true that if the bank had confined itself to issues of notes payable on demand, it could not have made loans and discounts beyond the amount of capital paid in. But as we shall see hereafter, even the contrivance of issuing inconvertible paper, did not, after the bank was brought into full operation, enable it to extend its loans and discounts much beyond the amount of its capital. It failed to add sound credit to its capital, and thereby was much restricted in its operations.

In October and November, exchange on the east could not be procured at less than 8 to 10 per cent. premium, and specie bore a premium of 8 to 10 per cent. in "current paper." As this current paper, consisting chiefly of Arkansas bank post-notes, was the official money of the State, specie could not circulate concurrently with it. This led to the issue of "shin-plasters" by individuals and municipal corporations.

A special session of the General Assembly commenced at Little Rock on the 5th of November, 1837. On the 7th there was laid before the Senate, a report from Major Jacob Brown, the president of the State Bank, accompanied by sundry documents, showing the difficulties the directors had encountered, and the extent of their operations. From these it appeared that the amount of capital paid in, up to November 6, 1837, was $413,106 29, and that it had been derived from the following sources:

Sale of State bonds	$100,000 00
United States surplus revenue	286,156 49
Five per cent. fund	26,725 00
Seminary fund	96 30
Saline or salt spring fund	127 50

Of the total, $216,725 00, consisted of specie and United States treasury drafts, and $196,381 29 of the paper of non-specie paying banks in Ohio, Kentucky, Louisiana and Mississippi. As was observed by the committee on banks, in their report to the legislature in 1857: "One of the objects professedly in view in establishing this bank, was that of supplying the State with a sound circulating medium, and it commenced operations by circulating the notes of distant and non-specie paying banks, some of which proved to be ultimately worthless, and by issue of its own, which, as they increased the mass of notes not redeemable in specie, served still further to depreciate the currency and increase the difficulty of resuming specie payments."

So rapidly did the bank proceed in lending, that it had on hand on the 6th of November only $916 00 in the inconvertible

paper of other banks, and it had added to the inconvertible currency then in circulation, $91,255 in its own paper, that being the amount of its post-notes then in circulation, payable twelve months after date. Of notes of its own payable on demand it had issued only $8,310.

The money received from the secretary of war ($100,000), having been set apart to establish the branches at Fayetteville and Batesville, there remained for capital of the principal bank, $313,105 29, on which it had made loans and discounts to the amount of $322,141 98.

The amount of specie and U. S. treasury warrants on hands was considerable, being $180,033 14, independently of $31,000 due to the branch at Batesville, and $150,000 specially deposited by one of the disbursing officers of the United States.

On the 18th of November, the joint committee on banks made a report, through their chairman, Mr. Ferguson, in which they bestowed the highest commendation on the directors, and declared that the bank had done great good to the people:

"The directors, in all their proceedings, have had an eye single to the safety of the institution, and the welfare of the State; basing all their operations on such rules of prudence as would hazard neither its safety or its credit, and, at the same time, extend its means to the use and relief of the people. Commencing operations at a time when other institutions were trembling on the verge of dissolution, when, from one end of the Union to the other, banks which had stood the shocks and revolutions of trade for more than a quarter of a century, were compelled to suspend payment; and when all parts of the country were watching, with an eye of vigilance and suspicion, the movements of all banking institutions, it was a responsible as well as an arduous duty for them to perform. To commence the business of a new institution in a manner that would sustain its credit and inspire confidence in its operations, would have been a duty difficult for practised financiers,—it was more so to men just commencing their practical experience where the system of finance has had but few operations, and is necessarily but little understood. It has been performed, however, and your committee are proud to say, the experiment has been successful, beyond the most sanguine expectations of its friends. A large portion of the people of the State, and particularly in those sections most oppressed by the recent change in the monetary affairs of the country, have been relieved; a currency of our own has been provided in lieu of that furnished by other States, much of which was greatly depreciated; and this without extending the circulation of the bank to a point beyond half the amount of gold and silver on hand; leaving the institution at this time prepared and ready to carry out any course of policy which the General Assembly may deem it advisable to pursue."

The committee then proceeded "to recommend the passage of an act, authorizing the governor to sign the bonds of the State to the amount of one million dollars, including those now on hand and unsold by the bank, and to appoint an agent to proceed without delay to some one of our eastern cities, and effect a sale of them for eastern credits. "The time is believed to be favorable for negotiating such securities; and the condition of the country, and the best interests of the State, in the opinion of your committee, demand such a measure. In a country like ours, where all the elements of wealth lie scattered in profusion around us, and where it is in the power of the State to bring them into employment by the introduction of foreign capital, which alone is wanted to start the springs of enterprise, it is the duty of the legislature to extend every facility in its power to effect it. Though it may be considered by the over-cautious, a hazard to infuse into great masses of the people, that active spring which has made the United States a powerful nation in the same time that other cammunities have attained to the beginning of a name, yet experience has proven all the best means of mankind are promoted by it. Wealth, happiness, the comforts and blessings of life, intelligence, confidence at home, and respect abroad, and the consequences of its irresistible impulses; and with us it requires but a system of liberal legislation to start it into action. The policy pursued by several of our young sister States fully sustains the truth of this assetion; and their example, the people of this State, it is hoped, will be emulous to follow."

As the banks of the Atlantic States were then all in a state of suspension, the recommendation of the committee was substantially that the bonds of the State of Arkansas should be exchanged for the paper of non-specie paying banks. Bringing foreign capital into the State, would have been well, if it had not been connected with such a "system of liberal legislation," as to multiply debt to many times the amount of that capital.

In accordance with the recommendation of the committee, an act was passed (Dec. 18th) authorizing the issue of bonds to an amount not exceeding one million of dollars, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. As this act did not repeal that provision of the act for establishing the bank, which authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of one million at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent., the two acts taken together, authorized those concerned in the institution, to dispose of State bonds to the amount of two millions.

On the same day a resolution was passed authorizing the directors at Little Rock to issue two hundred thousand dollars in post-notes, payable in twelve months after date, and the directors of each branch to issue post-notes, payable in twelve months after date, not exceeding two dollars for one of capital paid

into each branch. Previous to this, the issuing of post notes was entirely unauthorized by, if not in direct contravention of law.

By another act passed Dec. 15th, the legislature attempted to extend still further the supposed advantages of the system by authorizing the establishment of a branch at the Post of Arkansas.

Before the close of the year, Major Jacob Brown resigned, because the position he held in the bank was incompatible with his duties as an officer of the United States, and Maj. William Field was elected president in his place.

On the 12th of January, 1838, the branch at Fayetteville commenced discounting. And on the same day Mr. Brodie submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"As the directors of this bank do not receive any compensation for their attentions, and as they necessarily expend much time, labor and money in the management of said bank, it is therefore resolved, that the cashier be authorized, and he is hereby instructed to loan to the said directors, or any one of them, at the usual rate of interest, on the presentation of a note with two securities, *either* of which is supposed to possess ample means to meet the demand, payable twelve months after date, for any sum not exceeding the amount contemplated in the charter, to-wit: the sum of *ten thousand dollars*, the loan to be made in the usual issues, that is to say, in post notes payable twelve months after date, with a due proportion of such money as may be made payable on demand. And be it further resolved, that said directors, or either of them, after having drawn money as aforesaid, shall have the privilege of *renewing* their notes as they become due, *until* it shall be necessary for the bank to call in *all* its debts, and no one shall be permitted to borrow an *additional* sum after having drawn as aforesaid, until all the former demands shall have been satisfied; but nothing in the preceding resolution shall be so construed as to authorize the cashier to loan to any director an amount exceeding two thousand dollars, without the consent of the directory at a regular discount day."

When it is considered that up to January, 1839, (a year after the date of this resolution,) this branch was operating on a bare capital of $110,000, the directors must be regarded as acting towards themselves with great liberality, inasmuch as they resolved to lend to themselves permanently the sum of $90,000. They also acted liberally towards others, as it is shown by their books, that they discounted nearly all the notes that were offered.

On the 5th of February, the branch at Batesville commenced discounting. Thus, in the early part of 1838, the mother bank and two of its branches were in operation, and all on a capital of little more than $400,000, great part of which capital con-

sisted originally of the inconvertible paper of the banks of the neighboring States.

In June and July, the loans and discounts of the bank and its two branches amounted to $689,264, the circulation payable on demand to $7,785, and the post notes, payable twelve months after date, to $241,943. The specie on hand amounted to $241,923.

The most of the notes discounted had eight months to run. Specie bore a premium as high at times, as 10 to 15 per cent., when estimated in the post notes of the bank which constituted the chief part of the currency.

Not long after this, (August 27, 1838,) bonds to the amount of one million dollars were sold to the North American Trust and Banking Company, at New York, on such terms as placed $300,000 immediately at the command of the bank and its branches. The residue, with an allowance for interest, was payable in monthly installments, commencing with the first day of January, 1839, and ending with the first day of February, 1840.

According to a statement of November 5th, 1838, the capital stock of the principal bank at Little Rock, and the branches at Fayetteville and Batesville, then paid up, amounted to $1,363,-105 29, the loans and discounts to $763,737 22, the real estate to $10,743 53, and the specie on hand to $316,045 76. There was due from the North American Trust and Banking Company the sum of $671,667 27, and from other banks, (including their notes on hand,) $72,994 70.

On the other hand, there was due for notes in circulation $461,775, and to depositors and other banks, $143,906 57.

Of the circulation, only $83,840 was payable on demand. The residue, $377,935, consisted of post-notes not yet arrived at maturity.

The condition of the institution at this time, was one of great strength, and on the first day of January, 1839, the principal bank at Little Rock, and the branches at Fayetteville and Batesville commenced paying specie on all the notes they had then in circulation, including post notes that were not due till twelve months after date. The branch at the Post of Arkansas, which commenced discounting on the third day of January, 1839, never issued post notes.

At this session, the legislature, by an act passed December 18, 1838, made an effort to extend the supposed advantages of the system, by authorizing the establishment of an additional branch at the town of Washington, with a capital of $300,000, to be raised by sale of new six per cent. bonds. They also directed such of the five per cent. bonds as remained undisposed of to be canceled.

It is here to be observed, that though the bank and its three branches all professed to pay specie on demand, they resorted

to such means as were in their power to make that demand as light as possible. The chief contrivance was that each branch (the branch at the Post perhaps excepted) should pay out, not its own notes, but the notes of some distant branch. "I have," says Mr. Ringgold, the cashier of the branch at Batesville, writing to Mr. Ball, the cashier of the branch at Fayetteville, under date of February 12, 1839—"I have received and paid out in your paper, since January 1, some $10 or $12,000, and the amount on hand at this time is small, (say $3,000.) This gives your paper a circulation north and east, and I hope you will give ours a circulation west."

At first, the mother bank appeared reluctant to adopt this policy, but afterwards entered into it so heartily that the circulating medium of Little Rock consisted chiefly of notes of the Fayetteville branch. They were receivable for bank debts, but were at a discount of two per cent. for specie. Thus while the bank and its branches all professed to pay specie on demand, they did not furnish a paper circulation convertible into specie, for they took care to circulate their notes at such a distance from the place of issue, that they could not readily be presented for payment.

If this to any one may seem an unworthy subterfuge, it is proper to state that it is a common practice where the branch bank system prevails. The great bank of the United States did not blush to adopt it. And if rumor is to be believed, the banks of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and some other States, still persist in it. For example, a branch in the mountains of Virginia will give circulation to the notes of a branch on the sea-board, while the branch on the sea-board will return the favor by giving circulation to the notes of the branch in the mountains. This is the reason why exchange at New York on Virginia and North Carolina is at a greater discount than exchange on South Carolina. The paper currencies of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, are, even in the best of times, not convertible into specie, because the manufacturers of that currency continue to circulate it where it cannot be easily presented for payment.

As already metioned, the branch at Arkansas Post commenced business on the 3d of January, 1839. On that day it discounted notes to the amount of $60,950, all having twelve months to run. In granting loans for such a long date, it acted on the principles of a loan office rather than of a bank; and thus the directors, by the first step they took, laid the foundation for future difficulties. Before the close of the month they added $31,900 to these loans and discounts, none of which were for less than six months.

January 24, the president stated, that "from the apparent difficulty of obtaining a circulation of our paper at the present time, he felt it his duty to apprise the board that it would be neces-

sary to restrict the loans to a shorter period. That the loans for twelve months should not exceed $100,000, including those taken by directors," and that it would hereafter be necessary to discriminate between applicants as well as counties.

January 31, the president made a still longer exhortation to the board. In it, he said, " You will see by the statement just made, that our circulation is $64,000. Could we reasonably calculate on this sum being in actual use, passing from hand to hand as a circulating medium, it would afford me pleasure to recommend a continuance of the liberal policy heretofore observed in respect to discounts. But the daily demand at our counter, leads conclusively to the opinion that not more than $15,000 or $16,000 of that sum is in actual transit from hand to hand, the remainder being held up in large sums for the purpose of calling on the bank for specie or eastern exchange."

April 24th. The President said, " the embarrassment in the south continues to increase daily. Most of the banks in Mississippi which had resumed specie payments in January last, have again suspended, and others have come to the alternative of issuing post notes. Also, some of the banks in Louisiana, as I am credibly informed, are issuing post notes to protect themselves from the great demand for specie. The banks in Arkansas have for some time back stopped discounting, and so far as I can learn the demands upon them have been such as considerably to diminish the specie fund, and greatly curtail the circulation. The statement of this bank just read, shows to you that the specie continues gradually to diminish without any thing that may be considered a run."

Notwithstanding this, the directors took immediate measures for the erection of a costly banking house.

May 30th. The president said—" Here, and in every part o the State to which my information extends, there appears to be a great scarcity of money; I am, however, happy to inform you that the situation of the principal bank and branches is such as will enable them to meet any crisis or emergency that *may* or can possibly happen; * * * In consequence of the protest of bills of exchange belonging to this bank in New Orleans, our resources are not so great at this time as we had good reason to expect they would be. I am also afraid that the great scarcity of money will cause many of these persons who obtained discounts on notes payable at maturity to ask for a renewal or further extension of time to pay them."

Oct. 31. The branch resolved to suspend specie payments.

Such is briefly, the history of the only office of the bank of the State of Arkansas, that commenced operations with a *bona fide* payment of specie. In less than 9 months it finished its course, because it, from the very beginning, proceeded on false principles.

The history of the mother bank at Little Rock, and of the

branches at Fayetteville and Batesville, was very similar to that of the branch at the Post of Arkansas.

On the 27th of February, it was ordered by the board at the principal bank, that persons obtaining discounts should receive the notes of the branches, " and such other funds as we may have to spare."

February 23, we read that " the paper of the bank is at 8 @ 10 per cent discount at New Orleans. So bad a character had the bank got by its commencing operations by the issue of post notes, that the assumption of specie payments could not establish its credit.

May 17th. " Our banks all pay specie, but it is at their own counters, and the expense of collecting from the Fayetteville branch, which supplies most of the circulation, is 2 per cent."

Sept. 4. For the last six or eight months a run on the banks— " there is great distress in this part of the country."

When the bank at Little Rock assumed specie payment, January 1, 1839, its circulation amounted to $214,900, and its specie to $131,392. When it suspended specie payments, Nov. 1, 1839, its circulation was reduced to $43,420, and its specie to $76,678 17.

At the time the bank and its branches suspended specie payments, (Nov. 1839,) they had, on a capital paid in of $1,501,088, outstanding loans and discounts of the amount of $1,544,617. Thus the loans and discounts exceeded the capital in the sum of only $43,529. This was very different from what the founders of the system had expected. They supposed that " through the banking privilege of issuing three to one" a million of capital borrowed from abroad, would perform at home, the functions of three or four millions.

At this time the circulation of the bank and its branches amounted to $301,310, and the specie in their vaults to $264,-100. As the notes in circulation exceeded the gold and silver on hand, in the sum of only $37,210, there was no immediate necessity for suspending specie payment. There were, to be sure, on the books, " deposits," to the amount of $162,717, but only a portion of these were payable on demand. They consisted chiefly of part payments by debtors of the bank. What was owing by banks in other States, ($142,945,) and the notes of other banks on hand, ($39,313,) were more than a counterpoise for what was demandable by depositors, and for the amount in which the notes in circulation exceeded the specie on hand. The immediate means of the bank and its branches amounted to $469,949, while the immediate liabilities could hardly have amounted to $400,000.

As in the case of the Real Estate Bank, so in the case of the State Bank, the suspension of specie payments was brought about, not by necessity, but by policy. The bank and its branches might all have continued to pay their notes on de-

mand, but by so doing, they would have put it out of their power to make new discounts, and perhaps have made it necessary to insist on prompt payment of "curtail and interest" on old discounts. This would have exposed even the directors themselves to great inconveniences. "The people wanted relief," and among the people none more than the directors themselves. They therefore determined to suspend specie payments.

December 5th, 1839, the board at the Post of Arkansas, "resolved, that the resolution of the 4th of April last, suspending discounts by this board, be, and the same is hereby rescinded."

The latter part of 1839, and the beginning of 1840, were marked with new troubles. News was received that the North American Trust and Banking Company, had dishonored the drafts of the branches at Fayetteville, Batesville, and the Post of Arkansas. The Trust Company wished a delay of twelve months on $200,000, which it owed to the State Bank and branches, or, if this proposition should not be acceded to, it offered to return bonds of the State which it still held to the amount of $200,000. Major Field went to New York as agent of the State Bank, and succeeded, though not without some difficulty, in making some arrangement with the Trust Company.

January 2, 1840, we read in the records of the Post pranch, "our bills of exchange that we have purchased, payable at New Orleans, have nearly all come back under protest."

As the year advanced, trouble thickened. In September, news was received that the funds of this branch in the Philadelphia bank, some four thousand dollars, had been attached by Riggs & Co., of that city. This caused Mr. Luther Chase, the cashier, to address to that house a letter, in which he said, "the suspension of the State Bank and branches in 1839, was not a measure of necessity on their part, but one of prudence. By suspending, they were enabled to render to our merchants and citizens generally, to a limited extent, the indulgence and facilities so much needed by them in consequence of the sudden fall in the price of our exports."

In November, news was received that the North American Trust and Banking Company had again dishonored the checks of the Post branch.

The mother bank had also its difficulties to contend with. Thus we read under date of January 27, 1841, in reference to the collection of debts. "In all undisputed cases judgment is obtained in six months, but, by incurring heavy expenses and *getting the co-operation of the sheriff*, payment can be delayed twelve months."

Under date of February 12, we find it on record—"We do not pay out our own notes which are consequently scarce. But current Arkansas paper is abundant, and the character of

all is estimated alike at New Orleans, where the quotation is 25 per cent. discount."

It is well worthy of remark that at the very time in which the banks of Arkansas were in this woful plight, the bonds of the State stood high in the London market. This appears from a letter of Frederick Huth & Co., of that city, under date of October 6th, 1840, addressed to the treasurer of the State, viz.

"For the sake of regularity, we beg to inform you by the present, that Col. James Murray, acting in behalf of the Arkansas banks, (or rather of Beers & Co.,) has made payable at our office the principal and interest of the following bonds of the State of Arkansas, to-wit: [Here follows a description of the bonds, amounting in all to $666,000,] on which the half yearly dividend amounts to $19,800; which we have to pay here on the 1st of January and 1st of July of every year.

"The last dividend due on the 1st of July was punctually remitted by the banks, and we have no doubt that the next which will become due on the 1st of Jan., 1841, will also come forward in good time; but, at the suggestion of Col. Murray, we have, nevertheless, thought it right to give you the above particulars, to serve for your government, as, with a view to further sales of Arkansas stock in this market, and to uphold the high character which it bears at present, you will be no less anxious than ourselves to co-operate, and to see that all intermediate parties co-operate toward the punctual fulfillment of all the obligations of the State in this country."

Like most others connected with the banks of Arkansas, Frederick Huth & Co., were doomed to disappointment; they hoped, as appears from letters of theirs, still on trust, that their agency in paying the interest on Arkansas bonds in London, would cause numerous consignments of cotton to be made "to their house in Liverpool." For a time they furnished the bank with regular statements of the variations of the cotton market. The officers of the banks had every disposition to ship to Liverpool as much cotton as would pay the interest on the bonds due in London, but, unfortunately, had not the power.

On the 1st of October, 1840, the principal bank at Little Rock resumed specie payment. At that time, its circulation amounted to $32,340, and its specie $69.117 75. The branches, so far from imitating this proceeding, denounced it as unwarrantable, affirming that, in a case like this, the bank and its branches should all act together, and that a resumption could with propriety be brought about only by an order of the general board.

In about a month afterward, news was received that the North American Trust and Banking Company, had again dishonored the drafts drawn upon it. This increased still more the embarrassment of the branches.

On the 2d of November, 1840, the General Assembly com-

menced its third session. Governor J. S. Conway made, in his farewell address, the following remarks:

"The subject of the suspension of specie payment by our banks is one in which the people throughout this State have justly manifested much concern, and many of us have doubtless suffered considerable inconvenience in consequence of that suspension.

"The resumption of specie payments by the parent bank of the State institution at this place, has contributed but little to relieve us from the inconvenience complained of, as but a very inconsiderable quantity of its paper is in circulation. For the good of the people and credit of our State, I most ardently hope the time is at hand when each banking institution within our limits will be so conditioned as to be able to redeem with the hard dollars all its notes as they may be presented for payment. I am not in possession of any information relative to either institution which enables me to know at what probable period they will be thus happily conditioned. The general suspension of specie payments by the banks in the whole south and west, seemed, to the conductors of ours, to create a necessity to follow that example, for the preservation of our more infant institutions.

"The General Assembly will doubtless give this subject a full, fair and impartial investigation, and adopt such measures as will require the banks to resume at the earliest possible period, without endangering the interests of the State and usefulness of the institution; and to prevent a recurrence of the evil, measures commensurate with the importance of the subject will doubtless be adopted."

In his inaugural address, (November 6, 1840,) Governor Yell gave his views fully and freely:

"The banks of the country are stretching forth their countless arms to grasp all that may be worth preserving, and too often we find legislative interposition either tacitly approving or openly justifying their acts of usurpation—and still we submit to this most odious and unjust oppression without seeming to comprehend the heartless tyranny with which we are burdened.

"Are we ready to see the price of all our staple products raised and depressed at the will and caprice of these corporations, with their paper depreciated from twenty to fifty per cent. discount, to suit the convenience of stockholders and debtors, and the avarice of brokers and speculators? Rightly to remedy the existing evils, as far as prudence and sound policy will dictate, should be your first object. Let the strong arm of lawful authority interpose to teach brokers and stockjobbers a salutary lesson, who would pawn the industry and property of the country. Let no political or personal consideration swerve you from a scrutinizing and fearless discharge of your duty, to enforce all proper means to bring back your depreciated State

paper to a sound specie standard; or lay the axe at the root of the evil. Your firmness and decision in restoring them within their chartered limits may confer some of the blessings contemplated by their framers; and by a sacred preservation of this rule, public confidence may again be restored, the price of property become more steady, and the laboring classes receive a just compensation as the reward of their industry. Even your public treasury has not escaped the rapacity of the times; as your money has depreciated, the salaries of some of the officers of the banks have increased in an equal ratio. It is time to place checks upon your treasury that will in future prevent bank directors from even an indirect control of its funds. That power should be alone exercised by the representatives of the people. I submit the propriety of limiting by law the salaries of all the bank officers, and of prescribing their number and grade.

"The evils which have resulted to the great body of the community from the late suspension are great and almost insufferable. It is a very striking instance of the radical defects of the entire system in every government; and under every system we may look for revolutions in business, consternation and distress, notwithstanding the country may be otherwise in a growing and healthy condition. These revolutions are, in some degree, owing to our commercial regulations. Occasionally the balance of trade is against us; we then feel the effects of a foreign debt, following upon excessive importations, aggravated by the consequent reduction of the price of our exports in foreign markets, and its corresponding depreciation at home. Every few years this foreign balance has swept the country of specie, and, of course, deranged the currency, and at times paralyzed and frustrated business, bringing ruin upon thousands of our most enterprising and useful citizens. Such a crisis produced the suspension in 1839, and the misguided policy of many of our banks, by increasing their discounts to near half a million of depreciated paper, placed them beyond the possibility of an early resumption. Such a course of policy may be checked in future by the enactment of such laws as will make it not only a forfeiture of the charter, but *fine* and *imprisonment*, for the president and directors to issue or discount during their suspension, or for the issuing at any time of a certain amount of paper beyond the amount of specie in their vaults. So far as the currency of your own State is concerned, you have the power to correct the evil. I then respectfully submit the propriety of a thorough investigation into the condition of all the banks; and upon their report should mainly depend the character of your future action. If it is found that they have been managed with fidelity and prudence, it will tend to restore confidence, and remove the strong prejudice that now exists in the public mind. If, however, your apprehensions are not lessened

by such investigation, your duty to your constituents and justice to the State, will require that no further liabilities shall be incurred by the State (for the present at least), with such other conditions and restrictions as will best conduce to bring about a better state of things, or prevent a like suspension in future.

"Our experience for the last twenty years has demonstrated that the producing part of the community are not, in the end, benefited by 'the credit system.' The delusions in the splendid mansions and springing up of towns, as if by magic, and the flooding of the country with goods from the Mississippi to the Indian boundary, will end too often in ruin to the proprietors and owners. Unfortunately for our State, all classes have participated in the delusion; and all, more or less, have suffered. 'When the day of reckoning came, the banks were unable or unwilling to meet the crisis, and the whole are now suffering not only from their own extravagance and overtrading, but are reaping the curses of a depreciated currency.' This should teach us that 'credit' is not wealth, and that the safest reliance is upon our own frugality and industrious habits."

It might be supposed, on reading these eloquent remarks, that Governor Yell was writing the history of a community, numbering some one or two millions, among whom paper money banks had been in operation for at least half a century. But he was writing the history of a State, whose whole population, according to the census of 1840, white and black, male and female, old and young, amounted to only 97,574, among whom paper money banks had been hardly three years in operation.

The Governor's views were not acceptable to the General Assembly; or at least to a part of them. In their opinion the fault was, not that there was too much, but that there was too little banking. One of their first proceedings was to institute an inquiry why the branch at Washington had not been put into operation. To this the reply was, that the bonds intended to serve as capital for that branch ($300,000), though duly issued, could not be sold; and with this reply they had to be satisfied.

Some extracts from a report, signed by the Hon. W. D. Ferguson, and presented to the Senate on the 4th of December, will show the spirit of the times:

"The committee on banks, to whom was referred that part of the Governor's message that relates to banks, have had the same under consideration, and, after a careful and mature investigation of the subject, from the best information within the control of the committee, they take pleasure in informing the General Assembly, and the citizens of Arkansas, that the fears of the Governor, expressed in his message, that 'the evils which have resulted to the great body of the community from the late suspension, are great and almost insufferable,' are not

chargeable to the banks of Arkansas; for, in the opinion of the committee, there was no alternative left for the banks of the State, but to suspend specie payments at the time they did, or to act recreant to themselves, and ruinous to the citizens of the State, by continuing to pay the specie of the people out of their vaults, to the 'avaricious brokers and speculators' of foreign states and cities, as it is a fact well known that the banks in Arkansas were the last to suspend specie payments. And why should your banks have continued specie payments after all the neighboring States, with whom Arkansas had any intercourse of trade, had suspended specie payment, and specie had ceased to be a circulating medium, but had become an article of trade, and that for exportation, unless they wished to gratify the 'avarice of brokers and speculators,' to whom the citizens of Arkansas owe no gratitude?

"In examining the principal bank of the State, the committee have had every facility afforded them by the officers of the bank, and have made a full examination of the condition of the bank, and report that they find the bank in a good condition, and all the statements in the report of the bank to the General Assembly correct. As respects the reports of the branches of the bank, your committee have had no means of comparing the reports with the state of the branches; but from the high standing and ability of the gentlemen selected by the legislature, as officers and directors of the several branches, your committee have no doubt of the correctness of the reports which show a safe and sound condition of the branches.

* * * * *

"The committee, before closing this report, feel themselves called on to express to the General Assembly, their full and entire confidence in the solvency of the several banks of this State, and their full ability to make good all their liabilities. The confidence of the committee has been founded on the following facts, namely: The several banks and their branches, are only liable for $995,905 of circulation, with available means on hand of $881,278, and having owing to them from the citizens of the State $3,838,690, leaving a balance of $3,724,068, out of which the banks owe depositors $354,790, which will still leave $3,269,278, in favor of the banks, after paying all their present liabilities. From these statements of facts, it must be obvious that *all the banks are perfectly solvent* and their paper good. But there is another fact which is necessary to be referred to, which is that the taxable property in the State for the current year, amount to the sum of $25,603,326; and the whole amount of the circulation of the banks is only $995,905, which is but one dollar to represent $25 60 worth of property: which shows conclusively that there is a scarcity of money in the country; and the committee will give it as their opinion, that the restoration of the currency to a healthy standard, rests

mainly with the people in establishing confidence among themselves in the solvency of the banks, and strenuously maintaining the credit of the paper among themselves in preference to the paper of the banks of other States in which they have no interest, and over which they have no control: and the people of Arkansas, in honor to themselves and in defence of the high reputation that the State now maintains in the great commercial cities of the United States and Europe, for the solvency and punctuality of their banks, which has placed the bonds of this State, in the markets of New York and London, in high standing. As evidence corroborating these facts, the committee have the assurance of the agents appointed to make the late negotiation of the bonds of the State for the Real Estate Bank, and the letter of Frederick Huth & Co., the holders of $666,000 worth of Arkansas State bonds, dated London, 3d October, 1840, in which they say that the bonds of our State have a high standing in the London market. And, while the banks are giving the State such a fair reputation abroad, and the banks themselves entirely solvent, the people on a fair and correct showing of the facts, cannot be so recreant to their own interests, and so regardless of the interest of this State, as to pursue any course that would tend to depreciate their bank paper, but will mutually sustain the credit of the currency, by freely receiving the paper in all the intercourse and transactions of trade and strenuously defending its solvency."

If the committee had taken the pains to reflect a little, they would have become convinced that as one dollar may be the instrument of several exchanges in one day and of many in the course of a year, a very small amount of circulating medium was all that was required for the very small amount of commodities the people of Arkansas had then to circulate. Instead of there being a deficiency, there was a redundancy, of currency, as was sufficiently proved by the fact that the notes of both the State Bank and the Real Estate Bank were many per cent. below par. But it is by fallacies of this kind, that the paper money men are always deceiving themselves, and that they too frequently succeed in deceiving others.

The committee could find nothing wrong in the proceedings of the State Bank and its branches, excepting that the mother bank had not made a proper distribution of her loans among the different counties, and that the directors had taken too large a share of the loans to themselves. We mistake, they found one other thing wrong. They " considered the resumption of specie payments by the principal bank, in advance of a general resumption by the banks in the adjoining States, and particularly of the banks of this State, as premature, and that it had not produced any good to the country."

Special committees were appointed to examine the affairs of the principal bank, and of each branch: but none of these ap-

pear to have acted, except that on the principal bank. They reported on the 15th of December, that they had performed the arduous duty assigned to them: "had examined diligently into the affairs of the principal bank, and had found it an institution *solvent and sound in every particular*, and one to which the public might extend confidence without danger of disappointment."

Before adjourning, the legislature passed "an act supplementary to the act incorporating the Bank of the State of Arkansas." This, after making considerable reductions in the salaries of the officers, provided that no president or director should be indebted to the institution, as principal, in a greater sum than 3,000 dollars; nor as security, in a greater sum than 5000 dollars. It further provided that the governor should have authority to appoint one or more commissioners, not exceeding three, whose duty it should be to examine, from time, to time the condition of the bank and its branches.

The Bank of the State and the Real Estate Bank, with their superabundant issues, did not satisfy Mr. Ferguson, the chairman of the joint committee on banks. He therefore introduced a resolution—"That our senators in congress be instructed, and our representative be requested to vote for a United States or national bank." This was rejected in the senate, December 17th, by a vote of 14 to 5. A similar resolution that had been, on motion of Mr. Buckner, submitted to the house on the 1st of December, was rejected by a vote of 38, to 18.

In conformity with the provisions of the supplementary act, Governor Yell appointed commissioners to examine the condition of the branches.

Messrs. C. F. M. Noland and R. C. Byrd, the commissioners appointed to examine the branch at Batesville, made a report May 15th, 1841, in which they spoke of the danger this branch was exposed to of being drained of its specie in order to pay its portion of the interest due on the state bonds. The indebtedness of some of the officers of the institution exceeded the limit allowed by law, but they expressed the opinion that early steps would be taken to correct this evil. They could not close their report "without expressing their firm belief that the management of this bank (branch,) has always had an eye single to the interests and prosperity of the institution—that favoritism or partiality has never crept into *it*—and that the bad debts (if any) are traceable to any other cause than mismanagement."

Mr. R. C. Byrd acted alone in examining the branch at the Post of Arkansas. In his report dated March 1, 1841, he says: "I found in use a banking house, which, from the plan, locality, and workmanship, is one of the best buildings in the State;" but he also says that the debts due to the branch could not be collected, that it would take all her eastern funds to pay her quota of the interest due in 1841, on the bonds, and all her specie to pay the interest due in 1842. "It is as clear to me as noon-

day, that the banks of Arkansas cannot do any thing in the way of a general banking business, for the next five years to come, only to keep a strict watch over debts due to them, keep their bills receivable renewed, and the interest paid on our state bonds at maturity. If this is not done, our credit is lost as a state and we cannot recover it again in fifty years to come. It strikes me with great force that the only way to obtain this object is to call in the branches and concentrate all the business to some one point, under the management of a strict directory."

Messrs. David Walker and R. C. Byrd were the commissioners appointed to examine the branch at Fayetteville. In their report, dated June 20th, 1841, they say:

"Having ascertained as far as practicable the amount of gold and silver, bills and notes of this and other banks, the notes and bills discounted and on hand, and other credits, the next and far most difficult part of our duty, was to ascertain what amount of cash *should* have been in bank—the manner in which it has been conducted—its profits to the State (if any)—and the several subjects of special instruction. We regret to inform you that our investigation of this branch of our trust, has been rendered difficult and uncertain for want of the books, *alleged* to have been stolen from the bank a few days before our examination commenced; all of which have been found and are still legible, except that which contained the cash transactions of the bank, the exchanges and other important entries. This book, when found, had all the pages containing entries cut out, and thereby precluded the possibility of an accurate investigation within the limits of service contemplated by our commission. For the purpose of obtaining as full information as practicable, we addressed the cashier, propounding to him such interrogatories as we conceived most important. We were particularly anxious to ascertain the amount of specie in bank, constituting the actual capital at the time of the suspension—the amount of deposits in specie at that time or since—the amount of exchange sold by the bank, before, at, and after the suspension—and the terms upon which it was sold, and directed our inquiries on those points to the cashier, and regret that the means have not been furnished of reporting accurately on those subjects, the minutes of the directory do not furnish evidence, nor are we enabled to ascertain that any account of the cash, bills, or notes discounted, has ever been made from the organization of the bank, until within the last ten days.

The cashier, in his answer to a call made on him, to explain the cause of diminution of specie in the bank after suspension, says, that at the time of the second report to the general board, and ever since that time, *he has reported a larger amount of specie* than there was actually in the bank at the time, but did not state what should have been the true amount. He alleged that he acted under the authority of the directors, and accampanied

his reply with a letter from one of the directors for the purpose of sustaining his assertion. We called before us and examined four of the old directors, and received letters from two others, for the purpose of being fully informed on this subject, and the result of our investigation leads us to conclude that, inattentive as the directors appear to have been in scrutinizing the reports, and testing their correctness by comparing them with the cash and notes on hand, they never did sanction or authorize a report differing from the facts as they really existed.

"The statement made by the six directors will be found, upon an examination of the facts, well sustained. The cashier, in his second letter, states that he first misrepresented the amount of specie in bank in his report to the general board at the commencement of the session of the General Assembly, in the fall of 1838. The reason assigned for misrepresenting the true condition of the bank, is, in substance, its straitened circumstances, owing to heavy drains for specie, previously made, and to save the credit of the bank."

The exact amount of the specie deficit, the commissioners could not ascertain. They, however, produced a certificate showing that of the blank impressions of notes intended for circulation, $35,350 had not been accounted for. The presumption was that they had been surreptiously issued by Wm. McK. Ball, the cashier.

The reports of the commissioners appointed to examine the branch banks, were published by Governor Yell in August, 1841. He accompanied the reports with an address to the people, in which he said:

"I am not aware, nor do I recognize any code either in morals or politics, that would authorize the executive to withhold this information from the public. If it should be considered favorable, it is due alike to the bank and to the country that it should be given; on the other hand, if doubts and suspicion, are created as to their condition and management, it is alike my duty, however painful, to lay the subject before the country, and leave the consequences to time and the intelligence of the people. And, thowever strong my prejudices may be against the whole system of banking, still, as the executive of the State, it is not my desire to indulge in invectives against the banks or their managers, but to present truly and faithfully their condition.

"The great and radical error is, the '*system*,' whether national or state banks; and the gradual unveiling mystery that surrounded the late Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania, will disclose to the people the whole system of *swindling* that has been practiced by too many of our monied institutions, to enrich a few individuals at the expense of the state and the people; and I fear, before their final termination the states and the government are to be brought to the verge of bankruptcy.

"The present crisis requires firmness and decision, and no

small degree of financial ability to sustain our institutions and the credit of the State.

" If the policy is continued for a few years longer (as shown from the reports of the commissioners) of selling their specie to pay their interest on state bonds, their vaults will soon be drained, and the banks left without means to redeem their circulation.

" The very lucid reports of the commissioners, with their suggestions, have saved me the trouble of examining the subject more fully at this time. There are however some gross and inexcusable violations of the charter, that I cannot, in justice to you, pass over without bringing them to your notice, and if they are not corrected, you have the power in your own hands at the ballot box to correct the evil; and if I mistake not, the time will shortly come when our *politicians* and *statesmen*, who are the champions of chartered corporations, will learn they have been as blind to the interests of the country, as they were deaf to the voice of fame.

" The policy pursued by all the banks, (as you will learn from the reports,) in the sale of eastern exchange, since the suspension, is one of the principal causes which has placed them in their present embarrassed condition, which evinces but little skill in *financiering* or a system of *favoritism* which is less excusable. The most of the sales, since the suspension, have been for Arkansas money, and at rates varying from *five* to *ten* per cent., while the specie was worth from *thirty* to *forty* per cent. premium. They should have used their eastern exchange which would answer the same purpose as specie, and less risk, in the payment of interest on their state bonds; but instead of meeting the interest account with their bills of exchange, they have been compelled, at Batesville and Fayetteville, to ship specie or buy bills to pay their interest account. If this policy is continued, by the meeting of the legislature, there will be but little specie remaining in their vaults. Should this unfortunately be the case, the note-holders will be left without the hope of redemption.

" The practice and policy of the respective branches, making large loans for the accommodation of their officers and directors is, in my estimation, in every way unjust and highly censurable, and in disregard of the provisions of the charter. Very many have received on their own accommodation the full limits allowed under the charter, which was not to exceed ten thousand dollars, 'directly or indirectly,' and have become security varying from ten to twenty thousand dollars.

[Here the Governor shows that the liabilities of the directors at the three branches, as principals and as securities, amounted to $475,127.]

" I do not intend so much to doubt the security of the debt, as to protest against such a policy, which is not only in viola-

tion of the charter, but alike opposed to the credit of the banks and the best interests of the people.

"The developments in the report of the commissioners who examined the Fayetteville branch (in whose capacity and integrity I have the fullest confidence,) may render it necessary for me to appeal to the judicial tribunals to prevent further loss by the mismanagement of that institution. I have no other alternative to attain my object, without a called session of the legislature, which I consider at this time unnecessary and impolitic, thereby creating a large and enormous debt, which I desire to avoid; and besides, I have no assurance that the legislature would carry out the only policy (a withdrawal of the branches) which can save the banks and the state from irretrievable loss.

"I was not sustained in my policy by the last legislature in relation to the banks, and I have no evidence that they have changed their opinions since; and it is but just to presume that they fairly represented the wishes of their constituents; at all events, until I am better convinced of a change in the opinions of the representatives of the public mind, I cannot reasonably contemplate a co-operation in carrying out such a policy as I consider indispensable to the security of the banks and the credit of the State."

The letter-books and minute-books of the different boards for the year 1841, reveal nothing but trouble. Mr. Bertrand, who was sent on a special mission by the principal bank, reported that sundry debtors in St. Francis county were preparing to remove their property from the State. February 26th, it was resolved that "in consideration of the present state of the bank, no new discounts *other than for directors* should be taken till further order." March 25, the directors at the Post of Arkansas received news that all their funds in the Union Bank of Louisiana "had been attached to satisfy claims by persons holding notes of the branch." In July, it was resolved that M. Greenwood should proceed to New York to settle accounts with the North American Trust and Banking Company. In October, $15,700 (in inconvertible paper) was set aside for the purchase of cotton, to provide, if possible, for the payment of the dividend on state stocks due January, 1, 1842. This was, after news had been received that Mr. Greenwood could not make any satisfactory agreement with the North American Trust and Banking Company, and that only one of the sureties to the guarantee bond given by said company was worth anything.

The Batesville branch also made its appropriation of inconvertible bank notes for the purchase of cotton, that it might thereby be able to pay its portion of the dividends on the state bonds; but this process was found so ruinous that it had to be abandoned. Every new issue of notes of course diminished their value.

The directory at Batesville repelled with indignation the

charges brought against them by Governor Yell. We "are of opinion that the alleged mismanagement and corruption of the Fayetteville branch have been made a pretext for directing a system of abuse and oppression against the bank at this place, that is not justified either by the condition or the management of the institution; probably to promote some long cherished prejudice against the banking system, to accomplish which at this time would be ruinous to the community, or for the purpose of giving aid to the favorite project of a few wire-workers at Little Rock to centralize and make tributary every other section of the State to that place." In this strain the directory proceeded through more than five closely written folio pages.

On the 27th of December, "in consequence of the great difficulty and endless delay in collecting debts due to the banks," and even in prevailing on the debtors to renew their notes, "many of whom have suffered suit to be instituted, and which are defended and plead against in every possible shape, in order to evade the debt entirely, and delay the time as long as possible," the Batesville directory resolved "to appoint an agent to proceed to the different counties and make the best arrangements he could."

The first proceeding, in the year 1841, of the directory at Fayetteville, was, according to their "minute-book," to resolve "to lend the citizens 45,000 dollars," which resolution was carried into effect On the 6th of May, "the cashier (Mr. W. McK. Ball) reported to the board the robbery of the bank, and that the four principal books of the bank had been taken therefrom. And that, on the advice of Messrs. Dean and Murphy, he had offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the robber and the books lost, or one hundred dollars for each of the books lost. That two of the books, to-wit: the ledger and bill-book had been found, and for the latter he had paid one hundred dollars to the finder." "The board ordered a credit for the amount paid, approved of the cashier's course, and directed him to pay the reward offered on the return of the other books."

On the 4th of June it was "ordered to pay Negro Jim five dollars for finding a mutilated book, supposed to be one of the books stolen from the bank." On the 2d of July, it was resolved that John Brodie "be allowed the sum of twenty-five dollars for finding the discount-book, which was purloined from the bank, the same having been returned, but materially injured by lying in the water."

An examination of the branch, by commissioners appointed by the Governor, seems not to have been agreeable to the directors, as they, on the 4th of June, resolved, "That the attorney for this bank be instructed to inquire by what authority David Walker and R. C. Byrd, members of the legislature

of Arkansas, act as commissioners for the examination of this bank."

On the 27th of August, it was resolved that "Mr. Boileau is at liberty to proceed, at any time that may be convenient to himself, in the execution of the trust reposed in him as commissioner."

As late as the 28th of August, it was resolved that, "as the board had no evidence that any defalcation existed on the part of W. McK. Ball, all proceedings against him should be suspended till Mr. Boileau should make his report."

On the 4th of October, the cash committee reported that the books of the bank were in such condition that the only way of arriving at a knowledge of its true state, was by a laborious investigation, similar to that Mr. Boileau was then making."

On the same day, it was resolved "that the president of the bank be requested to employ some competent person to bring up the books of this bank from the time of their first commencement of business up to the present period."

From other testimony it would appear that the condition of things was worse even than might be inferred from the records of the different boards. Thus the "Southern Patriot" says:

"About twenty men in Phillips county, Arkansas, recently *ran off* the judge, refusing him permission to do his duty, and resolving *to hold court* themselves. Many executions being by law returnable the last May term of that court, and much property advertised to be sold; and, moreover, the Real Estate Bank at Helena, and the branch of the State Bank at the Post, having brought a great number of suits in that court, a long petition was got up, signed by some two hundred persons, praying the Hon. Isaac Baker, who was to hold the court, not to do so. The petition was borne to Columbia, and presented to the judge. Judge Baker proceeded, however, to Helena, for the purpose of holding the court. Finding that he could not be persuaded to decline doing the duty imposed on him by law and the obligations of his official oath, about twenty men armed themselves, and took possession of the court-house, the door of which they barricaded, and refused to permit any person to enter. The sheriff attempted to obtain an entrance, and threatened to break down the door. The response was that if he did, he would be instantly killed. The sheriff accordingly desisted, and made a requisition upon the colonel of the county for fifty men to enable him to suppress the rebellion, but the affair terminated in the full triumph of the rebels, and Judge Baker returned home to Columbia."

These reminiscences may not be pleasant, but they may be profitable. They show to what desperation men may be reduced by debt.

The bank and all its branches made an effort to meet the dividend due on the bonds in January, 1842, by purchase of

cotton and resale of the same; but the effort did little good. With this object in view, $58,810 were put into the hands of the president of the principal bank in September and November, 1841. With $2,250 of this money, he bought cotton in Arkansas at 11½ cents on the pound, and sold it at New Orleans for 8½ cents a pound. As all the funds realized in this way, would go but a little way in meeting the interest on the state debt, the president, on his own authority, invested the proceeds (except $291 71, consumed in expenses) in Arkansas bank notes at 27 or 30 per cent. discount. The sums of $450 and $1,500 put into other hands with a view of purchasing cotton, appear never to have been accounted for. Every step the bank took, involved it in additional losses.

The attempt to raise funds by the purchase and resale of cotton having failed, the principal bank, in the absence of other means of remittance, shipped specie to New Orleans, wherewith to buy bills of exchange on New York. In this way, the whole of the interest due on the State Bank bonds in July, 1841, $33,650, was paid; and $8,968 13 on account of the interest due on the 1st of January, 1842. This was the last payment of interest on state bonds ever made by the State Bank.

By his doings, Mr. McK. Ball acquired, if not fame, considerable notoriety. His name was mentioned in nearly all the papers of the Union. The following extracts from the Philadelphia Journal of Banking, may serve by way of example:

August 18, 1841. Wm. McK. Ball, cashier of the branch bank of the State of Arkansas at Fayetteville, is stated, in the Baltimore Patriot, to have recently absconded to Texas, leaving the bank minus some $64,000. No doubt, Mr. Ball is, as well as Mr. Town, of a very respectable family.

September 1, 1841. We stated in our last, that no doubt Mr. Ball, the absconding cashier of the Fayetteville branch of the State Bank of Arkansas, was of a highly respectable family, as well as Mr. Town, the defaulting teller of the Jacksonville branch of the State Bank of Illinois.

"Our conjecture has been verified. The editor of a journal published at Westchester, Pennsylvania, states that Mr. Ball is a native of Newcastle county, Delaware. He studied law in the office of Mr. Darlington, in Westchester, and so excellent was his conduct and character while residing in that borough, that the editor thinks there must be some mistake in what is related of his doings in Arkansas.

"There may be more than one man in the country bearing the name of Wm. McK. Ball; and all bearing that name may at one time have borne a good character, and been correct in principle. But as our American banking system is the most efficient of all systems in coverting honest men into rogues, they may all have fallen victims to its demoralising influence.

"There is no mistake about the character of the doings in Arkansas, whoever was the author of them."

September 29, 1841. "Mr. Wm. McK. Ball, the cashier of the branch bank of the State of Arkansas at Fayetteville, has returned from Texas. He pronounces the charge that he is a defaulter, a bare-faced falsehood, and declares his intention to ferret out the authors of the slander, and promises that, if successful, they shall be dealt with in proper style, let them be great or small.

"It would be quite possible for one bank officer to commit a default, and then so arrange matters as to cast suspicion on another. The high regard entertained for Mr. Ball, in his native State, Delaware, and in Westchester, Pennsylvania, where he completed his professional education, is certainly a strong presumption in favor of his innocence."

January 19, 1842. "Some of the western papers say that Mr. W. McK. Ball, once cashier of one of the branches of the Arkansas State Bank, and who was accused of being a defaulter, has 'run his slaves into Texas.'"

March 30, 1842. "From the statements in the western papers, there seems to be no longer any doubt that Mr. Wm. McK. Ball, late cashier of a branch of the State Bank of Arkansas, is a defaulter. He threatened, as our readers may recollect, to visit, with signal punishment, those who had brought this charge against him; but it appears that he has made his final escape to Texas."

Mr. Boileau was engaged from August 22, 1841 to April 29, 1842, in investigating the affairs of the branch at Fayetteville, and preparing a new set of books. He found that Mr. Ball was a defaulter in the sum of $33,279 60, or, if the blank impressions of notes that were missing, $12,920, be added, in the total amount of $46,199 60. The default was less than Messrs. Byrd and Walker had, in making their researches, been led to believe.

Mr. Ball died in Texas.

About this time the directors at Fayetteville, engaged in what they regarded as a masterly movement, though no record was made of it on the books till July 15th, 1842. We then read that,

"John A. Scott and Charles W. Dean, the agents who were appointed by a resolution of a board of directors of this bank to proceed to the city of New York with $10,000 of the specie of this bank, for the purpose of purchasing a portion of the bonds issued by the State of Arkansas to raise funds to put this branch in operation, made a report to the board setting forth the manner in which they had proceeded as agents as aforesaid, which report was received by the board and ordered to be filed with the papers of the bank; said agents claimed no compensation over their actual expenses."

From another entry under the same date, it appears that the

resolution was adopted at a *private* conference of the board on the first Friday in April, but from prudential considerations not then put on the minutes. The cashier was not allowed to be present, and the strictest secrecy was enjoined on the agents. The bonds were at that time quoted at 13 to 17 cents in the dollar in the New York market; but the agents were empowered, if it were necessary, to give twenty cents in the dollar, or even a little more.

Finding it impossible to purchase the bonds on those terms, the agents returned to their homes, leaving in the hands of S. J. Silvester, esq., a broker of New York, the net sum in specie of $9,934 36, with instructions to him to effect what they themselves had not been able to accomplish..

In September, the directors appear to have become concerned about their money, for we read, under date of the 4th of that month:

"Whereas no information has been received that the funds have been used agreeable to the designs of this board, it is therefore considered that the most effectual means should be used for the purpose of saving said funds, and guarding them from *the grasp of speculators*. It is therefore considered that an agent should be employed forthwith to repair to New York,"

A committee of four was appointed specially to attend to the subject, and it was enjoined on the said committee that "they should exercise great precaution."

It was further resolved, "That L. Brodie and M. T. Scott be appointed as agents of this bank, that they go on immediately to Van Buren, for the purpose of procuring the indorsement of James A. Scott, on a certificate of deposit for nine thousand, three hundred dollars of the specie of this bank, deposited by said Scott, with S. J. Silvester, of the city of New York." Thus the business involved the expenses of journeys, not only to New York, but to Van Buren also. On one day, December 12, 1842, resolutions were passed ordering specie to be paid to N. L. Wilson, L. Brodie and J. Brodie, for expenses incurred on journeys to Van Buren on business of the bank, and to W. L. Wilson for expenses on a similar journey to Little Rock, besides $450 to C. W. Dean, in Arkansas money, "for going to New York and back, again on the business of this bank, which journey he performed in the course of the last autumn." This was in addition to the journey in the spring, when Mr. Dean, in conjunction with Mr. Scott, deposited the $9,934 16, in the hands of Silvester.

To cut a long story short, Silvester did not purchase the bonds, and the "extreme precaution" exercised by the board did not preserve the money "from the grasp of speculators." When Dean, on his second or third visit to New York, requested Silvester to refund the money, the latter replied that he had instructed his agent in London to make the purchase of the bonds,

if it could be effected on the terms prescribed, and for aught that he knew to the contrary, the purchase had been made." What Mr. Silvester's London agent did in the matter, is not on record: but Mr. Dean judged it best to leave the business in the hands of Mr. Elijah A. Payne, a lawyer. This gentleman charged a liberal sum for his services, but could not prevail on Silvester to disgorge. Finally, Riggs & Co., of Philadelphia, who had a judgment against the bank, by some astute management, succeeded in making Silvester pay over to them, a part or the whole of the funds with which he had been intrusted by the agents of the bank.

Thus ended this master stroke of financial policy. Instead of resulting in the purchase of bonds of the State to the value of $50,000 or more, at from 13 to 20 cents in the dollar, as its projectors fondly hoped, it resulted in the loss of the 10,000 silver dollars they appropriated for the object; with perhaps half as much more in lawyer's fees and traveling expenses.

It was not till the year 1844, that the claim on Silvester was transferred to Riggs.

The minutes of the boards at Batesville and at the Post of Arkansas, for the year 1842, reveal nothing that here requires particular notice.

The board at Little Rock seem to have lost confidence in one of their own number, as they on the 4th of January, 1842, resolved,

"That a committee be appointed to inquire into the continued absence of John C. Johnson, a member of this board: also, whether the said Johnson has defrauded or attempted to defraud this bank, in running off negroes and selling them, when the said negroes were under mortgage to this bank:' also, in assisting any debtor or debtors to this bank to abscond with his or their property beyond the jurisdiction of this State."

At the next meeting the committee made a report in which they, to a certain extent, sustained the charges brought against John C. Johnson, and he was forthwith expelled from the board.

In the Silvester case, the broker proved too much for the banker: but, in the following, as recorded under date of January 25th, the banker appears to have got the advantage.

"The president, (Mr. Field) reported (verbally) that, while on his way to New Orleans, in order to arrange for payment of interest on state bonds, he ascertained that a person was on board the boat, following him, for the purpose of laying an attachment on the $8,000 specie, on a claim for that amount of branch bank notes, under which circumstances he had considered it most prudent to land the specie at the Columbia (Real Estate) branch bank, taking certificate of special deposit in favor of Ward, Moffit & Co., New Orleans,"—all which proceedings were approved by the board.

On the minutes of the general board, is spread at length, the

report of the president, Mr. Field, respecting the difficulties he had to encounter in his efforts to purchase cotton wherewith to pay the interest on the state bonds due in January and July, 1842. The whole result was the shipment of some 80 bales to Frederick Huth & Co., for the satisfaction of the European holders of the bonds. But, it being deemed of special importance to pay the interest due on the 5 per cent. bonds held by the United States government, $8,000 in specie were appropriated for that object.

These minutes also contain reference to the efforts made to compel the North American Trust and Banking Company to pay what it owed. The board, made liberal provisions for the payment of lawyers, but the lawyers had no success.

The General Assembly commenced its fourth session at Little Rock, on the 7th of November, 1842. The auditor (E. N. Conway) reported, "that all the interest due from the Bank of the State had been paid in full, to the 1st of July, 1841, inclusive—and that the further sum of $8,986 13, had been paid on account of the interest due on 1st January, 1842. The total sum of interest due from the bank, on account of the state bonds, inclusive of exchange and brokerage, was $58,331 87, of which the sum of $24,681 87, was due on the 1st day of January, 1842, and $33,650, on the 1st day of July, 1842. Of the interest due, the sum of $30,000 is payable in London, and $28,331 87, in New York.

Governor Yell, in his message to the General Assembly, expressed himself with great force and clearness.

"To arrest the downward tendency of things, to restore the honor and credit of the State, unshackle her resources and energies, and to reinstate the somewhat unfashionable custom of honesty, promptness and economy in financial matters, will be the momentous duty of this legislature: and if you are faithful, as I am sure you will be, in spite of the clamors of interested classes, you will achieve the lasting gratitude of your constituents and the whole country. But the crisis is full of difficulty and responsibility, and demands an honest and fearless devotion to the public welfare.

"We are in the midst of a great revolution on the subject of banking. The developements, glaring and startling, of the demoralizing and ruinous consequences of the present system, demand at your hands a radical reform. The great mammoth, or regulator, has fallen, and bank after bank has followed it to destruction; tumbling down in its course, the prospects of millions, and devouring the hard earnings of the laboring classes. And is it possible the people are so infatuated with their chains as to submit, quietly, to such oppression and legalised swindling?—witnessing the proceeds of their industry committed to the use of the few who live upon credit, and the facilities of the banks? Such a system tends to paralyze industry, prostrate

trade and commerce, and subject the country to revolutions, dangerous even to our liberties.

"To you as their representatives, they have, with a generous confidence, entrusted a reformation of the present system; and to you they confidently look for redress, by the adoption of some measure that will restore a sound currency, and put an end to a system which is as disastrous upon the prosperity of the country, as it is corrupting and demoralizing in its tendency.

"We still find the banks clinging to the fragment of a wreck which they can never hope to refit and render useful. They will, ere long, find that some concession must be made to public opinion, which has been roused to action by their mismanagement and fraud: and the subject has now reached a magnitude and importance, that forces itself imperatively on the consideration of the appropriate departments of the government, if they would preserve our political institutions and the prosperity and happiness of the people.

"The examination of the condition of the branches of the State Bank, and the developments in relation to the 'hypothecation' by the Real Estate Bank, of half a million of state bonds, have fully demonstrated that all the exhibitions of figures, setting forth the condition of the banks, by their reports, give no reliable information of their true circumstances, but are too often calculated to mislead and deceive. The condition of the Fayetteville branch fully confirms this impression. And the report of the Real Estate Bank to the last legislature is conclusive, where they report that the five hundred state bonds are "on hand and unsold," whereas subsequent facts have demonstrated that they had been hypothecated to the North American Trust and Banking Company, nearly three months previous, for the nominal sum of $250,000; receiving only the sum of about $125,000, without sanction of law, and in express violation of the charter.

"It would be criminal, on my part, to disguise the deplorable condition of our banking institutions, and the fearful prospect of loss by their mismanagement, which is likely, ultimately, to fall upon the people. To sustain the credit of the State, resort must be had to further and oppressive taxation, if the present extravagant and ruinous system is longer continued.

"By reference to the reports of the condition of the banks at the date of their suspension in October, 1839, compared with their present condition, (independent of the interest due on their bonds, amounting to about the sum of $149,501, due in specie or par funds,) it will be seen that the sum of $80,000 or $100,000 in specie, has been abstracted from the vaults, by embezzlement, and by the short-sighted policy of taking the specie to pay the interest on the bonds, whilst they refused to redeem their circulation, which kept it at the ruinous discount of from 25 to 60 per cent., thereby giving a preference to their foreign

creditors, without the most remote possibility of being able to resume. This system of financiering has been pursued until their specie is nearly exhausted; they are at last unable to pay their interest. Our bonds are now under protest, and the price of our stock reduced to a point but little better than the stock of the late Bank of the United States.

"Is not their condition, of itself, sufficient to require at your hands an act, putting the whole in a course of *liquidation*, giving such time as justice to the State will warrant, with as little pressure upon the community as possible, so as to be able, with the means and assets of the bank, to take up their circulation, and to pay their interest punctually, and finally the bonds themselves?

"However reluctant to acknowledge the fact, it is nevertheless true, that our treasury is not in a condition, nor will it be, to pay the interest on the state bonds, which is now, or will become due, for the next few years.

"Our citizens are already oppressed by taxation, to meet the expenses of the state government. I am not prepared, therefore, to recommend an increased taxation, for the purpose of meeting the interest on the state bonds; but prompt and energetic measures should be adopted, with the means and assets of the banks, to effect such objects upon all such bonds as have been sold in good faith, and in strict accordance with the bank charters.

"However much the people of Arkansas may be disposed (and none are more so) to sustain her faith and credit, in the payment of all just and legal claims, she would nevertheless be unworthy of the character of a sovereign state, if she tolerated for a moment the idea of paying for bonds illegally and fraudulently disposed of. * * * * * *

"We are not without hopes; by a prudent and judicious, but prompt exercise of a corrective power upon our banking privileges, that we may yet enjoy better times. Industry and economy have again made their appearance, and if they continue, will insure plenty, prosperity and contentment. Our troubles are not without their advantages; they give us the wisdom of sore experience, and stand as beacon lights to guide us in future. Upon close examination, we find our misfortunes have been produced by blunder and follies in which we have too long acquiesced. Then let us not despair: the industry of our hardy population, and the ample resources of our young state, bid us be of good cheer, and look to the fertile fields of our own rich valleys and beautiful prairies, as a sure indemnity against all the evils which have swept, like 'a deadly sirocco,' over this once prosperous and flourishing people. I have full confidence that, if this mode is carried out, we shall have money sufficient to meet all the legitimate wants of the country, without encouraging 'the credit system,' which is certain to end in loss,

and often in ruin, to states as well as individuals. There is a portion of the community which will not be satisfied with such a policy. I have no doubt, if the whole wealth of the country war applied to their use, it would be inadequate to their wants.

"The main object, however, will be accomplished, if you can give the country a sound and constitutional currency, and secure the note-holders against loss and imposition, with the means at our command, and the exports of the country. We shall then, in a few years, attain to a sound and healthy condition.

"The advocates of a sound and constitutional currency have, heretofore, been struggling in a bare minority, against associated wealth, composed of bankers, brokers, speculators and stock-jobbers, whose course of policy has well nigh ruined the country, with a depreciated currency, and a consequent diminution in the price of property and the products of the soil.

"The standard of a sound and constitutional currency has been unfurled, and beneath its ample folds, thousands of our laboring classes have taken their stand, and if they are faithful in the cause, they will ultimately drive the money changers from the temple they have polluted."

Sentiments such as these ought to commend themselves to the people of Arkansas, both now and ever hereafter; and not to the people of Arkansas only, but to those of the whole Union.

Governor Yell found the General Assembly of 1842–'43 much more disposed to co-operate with him than was the General Assembly of 1840-'41. They instituted searching inquiries into the manner in which the bonds of the State had been disposed of, and made as minute inquiries into the condition of both the Real Estate Bank and the Bank of the State as circumstances would permit.

A part of the result of their labors was the passage of an act to place the Bank of the State in liquidation.

By this it was provided that the legislature should elect a financial receiver, an executive receiver, and an attorney, for the principal bank and each branch, which officers should hold their situations for two years, and have, subject to the various provisions of the act, the sole control of the affairs of the institution.

They were forbidden to make new loans, and required to collect from the debtors to the bank, what was due from them, in installments, so that the whole should be collected in ten years.

The notes of the bank and its branches were, in the first place, to be received in payment of debts due the bank, and after these notes should all be redeemed, then any bond, script, or obligation of the State, for the payment of money, whether due or not. Thus the debtors were not only allowed ten years to pay what they owed, but were allowed to make payment in paper which was depreciated many per cent. below par.

Under the provisions of this act, all the assets of the bank at Little Rock, were, on the 9th of June, 1843, transferred to S. M. Rutherford, as executive receiver, and John H. Crease, as financial receiver.

At Batesville, the transfer was made on the 1st of July, to Thos. S. Drew, financial receiver, and J. Chapman, executive receiver.

At Fayetteville, the transfer was made on the 21st of July, to David G. Harris, executive receiver, and James McKissick, financial receiver.

At the Post of Arkansas, the transfer was made on the 15th of June, to Samuel Mitchell, executive receiver, and Wm. A. Doherty, financial receiver.

The attorneys elected were, at the principal bank, S. H. Hempstead; at Batesville, Lewis B. Tully; at Fayetteville, A. B. Greenwood; and at the Post of Arkansas, M. W. Dorriss.

By another act passed during this session, the State Bank was directed to reimburse to the State $15,000 in specie, of the surplus revenue received from the United States. This was vetoed by the Governor, but became a law by a constitutional majority of both houses. This specie was applied to the payment of the wages of the members of the legislature.

Judge Baker presented a memorial, praying that provision might be made for the payment of his salary in the constitutional currency of the United States. But the committee on the judiciary in the Senate reported:

"That the memorialist occupied the office of judge at a time when the revenue of the State was payable and collected in depreciated bank paper; and that the fact was known to the memorialist at the time of his acceptance of his office as judge. It was a fact susceptible of clear demonstration at the time, without any great skill in financiering, that all the functionaries of the State, would receive their pay in such currency as was receivable in payment of taxes due the State, and the acceptance, of an office with a full knowledge of these facts, amounted to a tacit agreement, at least, that the officers would be satisfied to receive the money which constituted the revenue of the State in satisfaction of their claims."

At this time, "Arkansas money" was at the rate of from two and a half to three for one in "good money," so that a judge with a nominal salary of $1,500, received the equivalent of only from $500 to $600 in specie.

As, after November, 1839, not one dollar in specie was paid into the State treasury, the payment of postage on the letters addressed to them, gave no little embarrassment to the public functionaries at Little Rock. This difficulty was at length overcome, by the ingenuity of the joint committee on the auditor's and treasurer's books. In their report of December 23, 1842, they said:

"Your committee would further suggest, that there has been at different times very considerable sums applied to the payment of postage for the different departments of government, and as it has to be settled with Arkansas money, the State, not unfrequently, pays inordinately large sums to procure specie to liquidate sums in themselves inconsiderable.

"The only remedy the committee are able to propose, is, that the State Bank, or those who hold its funds, after it is put into liquidation, shall be required to place under the control of the state treasurer a sum in specie sufficient to cover the expenses of postage."

So long as the Bank of the State and the Real Estate Bank had power to lend, the financial affairs of the State of Arkansas, proceeded smoothly enough. But as soon as the ability to lend ceased on the part of the banks, fiscal embarrassments began.

The following statement of the condition of the Bank and its Branches, at the time its affairs passed into the hands of receivers, is the result of a careful collation of various documents.

RESOURCES.	Little Rock.	Fayetteville.	Batesville.	Post of Arkansas.	Total.
Loans and discounts	$ 605,197 75	$336,389 63	$240,361 20	$228,614 60	$1,410.563 18
Back interest	53,198 50	17,538 61	20,378 94	33,298 29	124,414 34
Due by individuals	2,516 04	2,614 21	3,477 66	1,280 79	9,888 70
Loans to State of Arkansas, with interest to June 1, 1842	161,774 17	.....	.....	.....	161,774 17
Five per cent. bonds redeemed from Real Estate Bank	32,666 66	.....	.....	.....	32,666 66
Specie	22 44	19,449 42	36,097 70	7,379 37	62,948 93
Specie in hands of Silvester, New York	.....	9,934 26	.....	.....	9,934 26
Due by North American Trust and Banking Company	504 72	1,874 99	10,980 29	10,164 84	23,524 84
Due by Real Estate Bank and branches	1,624 60	1,044 60	.....	5,262 31	7,931 51
Due by banks in other States	23 91	177 94	.....	121 25	323 10
Notes of Real Estate Bank and branches, on hand	13,900 00	41,200 00	16,350 00	4,775 00	76,225 00
Notes of banks in other States, on hand	865 00	112 00	.....	175 00	1,152 00
Corporation tickets, on hand	47 85	1,760 35	30 75	78 37	1,917 32
Due by State Treasurer	1,376 35	300 00	.....	.....	1,676 35
Real Estate. (Banking-houses)	27,726 02	7,538 27	15,208 18	15,761 29	66,233 76
Total	$901,444 01	$439,934 28	$342,884 72	$306,911 11	$1,991,174 12

The accounts of the principal bank at Little Rock are dated June 9, 1843; those of the Fayetteville branch, July 21, 1843; those of the Batesville branch, July 21, 1843; and those of the branch at the Post of Arkansas, June 15, 1843.

The "back interest" due at Little Rock has been computed, no separate return of that item having been made by the officers.

The notes of banks in other States and the "corporation tickets," proved to be utterly worthless.

LIABILITIES OF THE BANK AND ITS BRANCHES.

For the principal of 169 five per cent. bonds		$ 169,000 00
For the principal of 1,000 six per cent. bonds		1,000,000 00
For arrears of interest to July 1, 1842		58,331 87
Interest on five per cent. bonds from July 1, 1842 to July 1, 1843		8,450 00
Interest on six per cent. bonds from July 1, 1842 to July 1, 1843		60,000 00
Total due on account of State bonds		$1,295,781 87

DUE TO THE STATE.

Five per cent. fund	$ 68,777 20	
Seminary fund	2,188 41	
Common school fund	1,515 84	
Saline fund	151 37	
Balance of U. S. surplus revenue	268,045 89	340,678 71

FOR NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

Little Rock	$ 2,230	
Fayetteville	164,350	
Batesville	55,250	
Post of Arkansas	56,020	
	$277,850	
Deduct branch notes on hand	60,920	216,930 00

DUE TO DEPOSITORS.

Little Rock	$37,469 19	
Batesville	7,341 68	
Post of Arkansas	9,800 86	54,611 73
Due to R. E. Bank and branches	2,016 97	
Due to banks in other states	4 65	2,021 62
		$1,910,023 93

The nominal assets exceeded the liabilities in the sum of $81,150 19.

Of the sum set down as due to depositors, $34,571 64, at Little Rock, were on account of partial payments on notes discounted by the bank, and as a large proportion of the deposits at Batesville and the Post of Arkansas were probably of the like description, they constituted no active demand against the bank.

Of the condition of the notes, bills and bonds, which formed part of the assets of the bank, we have the following statements:

AT LITTLE ROCK.

Notes not due April 1, 1843	$	152,106 00
Notes past due " "		347,672 68
Bills of exchange, past due		8,507 82
	$	508,286 50
Notes in hands of attorneys for suit and collection	$	54,770 00
Bills of exchange do do do		17,272 08
N. Menefee, in hands of attorneys for allowance		2,150 00
	$	74,192 08

AT BATESVILLE.

Notes running	$	161,582 12
Judgments		32,648 47
Notes in suit		29,422 75
Notes in constables' hands		832 11
Notes retained by attorneys		15,875 75
	$	240,361 20

AT THE POST OF ARKANSAS.

Bills and notes not in suit	$	152,886 25
Bills, bonds and notes in the hands of attorneys		51,146 00
Bills under protest		24,582 35
	$	228,614 60

AT FAYETTEVILLE.

Notes discounted	$	333,069 94
Domestic bills of exchange		3,319 69
	$	336,389 63

Estimated amount of doubtful debts at Fayetteville	$45,074 00
do do of desperate debts	25,500 00

The whole amount due by individuals was, including back interest,

At Little Rock	$626,340 65	
At Fayetteville	356,542 45	
At Batesville	264,542 90	
At Post of Arkansas	263,193 68	
		$1,510,619 68

On the notes and bills due to the bank, the annual interest was upwards of $100,000.

On the other hand, the interest on the bonds issued and sold for the benefit of the bank, amounted to $68,450 a year.

Such was the condition of the Bank of the State of Arkansas and its branches, at the time their affairs passed into the hands of receivers.

As there were about $36,000 in specie at Batesville, and upwards of $19,000 at Fayetteville, it was an object of some moment to preserve this treasure from the grasp of the judgment creditors of the bank. This gave no little concern, if we may judge from a letter which the financial receiver at Little Rock, on the 19th of July, 1843, addressed to the financial and executive receivers at Batesville:

" You will, of course, use every precaution not to hazard an attachment of the specie, and I think it would be well that some general concert of action should be taken on that subject. The Governor promised to elicit all the necessary legal information and advise with us. He is, however, still absent at Fayetteville. The small amount, $5,379 37, transferred by the Post of Arkansas branch, was in gold, and easily brought up in the receiver's trunk, without suspicion, at the time it was removed. But a lot of silver cannot be so quietly managed. And my present impression is, that it will be best to sell the silver, deliverable as wanted, in Batesville. But this is a mere opinion. And the united judgment of yourselves and the executive will best decide on the right way."

At the principal bank at Little Rock, no less than 306 bills and notes were, between the 21st of September and the 24th of October, 1843, put into the hands of attorneys for suit; and both there and at the branches, such other measures were taken as it was thought would best secure the collection of the debts due to the bank. But so little success attended these efforts, that the whole amount collected up to October, 1844, a period of 16 months, was only $159,111 04.

The smallness of the amount was owing only in part to want of inclination in the debtors to make payment. It was owing in a great degree to want of ability. About this time, there was one of the greatest bank revulsions ever known in this or any other country. The bank note circulation of the United States which was, according to the returns made to the treasury department, $149,000,000 near the 1st January, 1837, was by the first of January, 1843, reduced to about $59,000,000. Such a reduction of currency no nation could sustain without the most disastrous consequences, especially as such reductions are always attended with a ruinous loss of confidence. The evil was felt most sensibly in September, 1842, when there was a terrible convulsion among the banks in New Orleans, the effects of which were experienced throughout the Union. As has been

said, "we then touched bottom, and we remained at the bottom till May, 1843." After that there was a gradual improvement; in some of the states a comparatively rapid improvement; in others a slow one; but in few, if any, so slow as in Arkansas. Being the last to embark in paper money banking, it was natural that she should be the last to recover from its ill effects.

The General Assembly commenced its fifth session on the 4th of November, 1844. The first subject to which Governor Drew, in his message, called their attention, was the Bank of the State.

He stated that but few of its notes were then to be met with in ordinary transactions, and recommended such an amendment of the liqudation act, as would authorize the immediate receipt of state bonds in payment of debts due to the bank.

"You are aware," he continued, "that many of the debts are in a precarious condition. I have no doubt that a resort to harsh measures would, in a majority of instances, render collections still more difficult, if not impossible." In another place he speaks of "local combinations" having already been made "to interfere to some extent with the collection of debts due to the bank." And, again, in another place, of the "late floods of our rivers, which have proved so destructive to the crops, as to forbid the hope that any considerable amount of bank debts will, or can be paid during the current year, from the sales of cotton or other agricultural produce."

"Under these circumstances, I do not feel justified in advising any additional tax on the people, who are already very heavily burdened. And yet we are without the means in hand to pay the accumulated and still accruing interest upon our state bonds. This will not, I trust, and in justice should not be attributed to a spirit of repudiation. Our escutcheon has, so far, been preserved free from the stain; and I sincerely hope and confidently believe, it will be, in all time to come. Our failure to pay has resulted from inability, and not, I am sure, from indisposition to meet fully and promptly all our just liabilities. And I am equally sure, so soon as the requisite means shall be in our possession, none will have just cause of complaint of our delinquency.

"In view of our embarrassments it may be wise to consider of the causes which have produced them; for, if such a retrospect cannot remedy the evils of the past, it may serve as a salutary lesson in the future. And here we are met at the very outset with the now obvious imprudence on the part of our infant state, of incurring such an enormous debt for the establishment of banks, which, without the ability to create real elements of prosperity, gave fictitious values to every species of property, repressed and retarded the development of the true resources of our soil and people, and at length exploding, have left us the crippled victims of visionary speculation. The pur-

suits of our people, and the condition of our country, just emerging from the wilderness, did not then, and do not now, justify the use of banking facilities, if at all, to the extent provided; and of which we availed ourselves, as it seemed, in a spirit of emulation of the extravagance of other states, rather than in accordance with our real wants and substantial means. The highly inflated state of the currency in all parts of the Union, at the time our banks went into operation, with the other causes I have mentioned, all contributed to lessen the value of each man's accommodations, while in the same ratio, it added to the debt contracted and to be paid now. Few, I apprehend, have ever been able to realize any profit from their so called accommodations, whilst almost every one has a loss to regret. In these I trace the present embarrassment of our state and people; and hence our inability to pay our debts. But while we cannot pay, we will neither deny or repudiate them. We only ask a little time, which, judiciously improved, will enable us once more to stand before the world unembarrassed and out of debt. Sincerely entertaining these hopes, I confidently express them. From my knowledge of the character of the state, in regard to its people and resources, I know it has all the elements of true greatness and prosperity; and that these only require time, and freedom from embarrassment, for their full and successful development. And in this hope, I again urge upon you, and our common constituents, to learn wisdom from the severe ordeal of experience through which we have passed, and from which we are not yet free."

At this session, a memorial was received from Frederick Huth and other European holders of the bonds of the state, praying that prompt measures should be taken to insure the payment of the interest thereon. Of course, it was impossible, in such a condition of things as was described by Governor Drew, for the legislature to do anything effective.

The auditor, E. N. Conway, reported that, on the 1st of October, 1844, the interest due by the State Bank on account of eleven hundred and sixty-nine state bonds sold by it amounted to $214,447 50, of which the sum of $116,907 50 was payable in New York, and $97,500 in London. The regular and undisputed interest due by both the State Bank and the Real Estate Bank, on account of bonds sold by them, amounted to $504,507 50, of which the sum of $377,807 50 was payable in New York, and $126,700 in London. From this it appears that, if the European bond holders suffered, the American suffered also.

The auditor further reported, that he had "assisted the bank receivers and state treasurer, in comparing with the records and burning notes of the Bank of the State of Arkansas and its branches amounting in the aggregate to $1,007,760; and also in like manner in burning blank bank note impressions, amounting to $3,152,070. The amount of all the notes ever issued by

this bank and branches, is reported to this office to be $1,216,900."

Certain parties, it is said, deeply regretted this burning of the notes, hoping that the day might come when "they would again be useful."

Very much of the time of this General Assembly was occupied with inquiries into the circumstances attendant on the sale of the state bonds, and with efforts to arrive at a knowledge of the exact condition of the State and Real Estate Banks and their branches.

The joint committee took "a memorandum of the notes whose drawers and indorsers had been indulged" at the principal bank, "and no good reason suggested itself to them why the discrimination should have been made."

A resolution was passed by the House, declaring that "there was just reason for believing that there had been gross mismanagement, or neglect of duty and favoritism," at Batesville.

A committee reported that "the receivers at Little Rock have substituted others in place of old debtors, to the amount of about $140,000; but we have no means of judging whether these changes have operated to the benefit or prejudice of the bank."

By an act passed at this session, the office of executive receiver was abolished, and the duty of winding up the affairs of the bank, was devolved on the financial receiver, and an attorney at each office. By the same act it was provided that state bonds should be received in payment of debts due to the bank.

By the general appropriation act passed at this session, an entire change was made in the fiscal system of the state. This provided that all par funds then in possession of the financial receiver of the State Bank, or that might thereafter come into his possession, should be immediately transferred to the state treasury. These were to be used first in paying the members and officers of the General Assembly, what was due to them, and then to discharge such other liabilities of the state as had been incurred during the first quarter of the fiscal year, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1844. After that, if there should not be a sufficiency of par funds in the treasury, the treasurer was required to issue his warrants, bearing no interest, for the amount due to the public claimants. These treasury warrants were made receivable in payment of taxes or revenue due to the state, and also in payment of debts due to the State Bank and its branches.

All legal liabilities of the state incurred before the 1st of October, 1844, were to be discharged in such funds as the treasurer had then in possession. Thus two fiscal mediums were established; bank notes for liabilities incurred before the 1st of October, 1844, and treasury warrants for those incurred subsequent to that date. At this time, Arkansas bank notes were

at 50 per cent. discount. As this act prohibited the receipt thereof in the payment of taxes, it had no tendency to enhance their value.

By another provision of this act it was declared that all funds in the State Bank in which the state had an interest, should be regarded, not, as heretofore, as part of the capital of the bank, but as a deposit in said bank to the credit of the state, to be drawn under appropriations made by this General Assembly.

Governor Drew returned the bill with his objections. It made, as he conceived, invidious distinctions among public officers and public claimants. There were but $33,732 18 in specie, in the vaults of the bank, and every cent of this would be absorbed in paying the officers and members of the present General Assembly, and those public creditors who had rendered services between the 1st of October and the 31st of December. To meet the residue of the appropriations, it would be necessary, previous to the next meeting of the legislature, to issue over $80,000 in treasury notes or warrants. Under the provisions of the bill, not one dime in specie would find its way into the state treasury, and the treasury warrants must, of necessity, undergo a great depreciation.

Notwithstanding these objections of the governor, the bill was passed by a constitutional majority of both houses, and became a law on the 10th of January, 1845.

Another and still more important measure was adopted by this General Assembly. It was taking the initiatory steps for such an amendment to the constitution, as would prevent hereafter the establishment of paper money banks within the bounds of the state. So far as can be gathered from the journals, the measure was unanimously adopted, or, at least, without a formal division on the main question in either the house or the senate. The experience of seven years had convinced the people and their representatives, that this kind of banking, instead of being productive of the benefits its projectors had promised, was fraught with the greatest evils to the community at large.

In the records of the diffcrent boards for the years 1845 and 1846, we find nothing that here requires especial notice, excepting the following in the Batesville minutes, under date of April 13th, 1846.

"On this day Wm. C. Bevens, as financial receiver of the branch of the Bank of the State of Arkansas at Batesville, and Isaac Baker, as attorney of said branch bank, met as a board for the purpose of transacting the business of said bank:

"And whereas, it is believed by said board to be impossible by suit to collect debts due the bank, and that the institution of suits might tend to embarrass future action of the legislature in regard to this branch, and increase excitement and promote combination among debtors, it is therefore resolved, that the

attorney return to the bank all notes of the bank in his hands upon which suits have not been brought, as well as all notes sued on and not filed in court."

This was the branch, the directors of which had so indignantly repelled Governor Yell's charge of mismanagement. The greatest amount of bad debts that they would, in September, 1841, admit to be due to the branch was $7,521, and of doubtful $9,000. The events of the next two or three years, sufficiently revealed the true character of the mass of the debts due at Batesville. All that was collected there in two years, from 1st October, 1844, to 1st October, 1846, was $9,155 04, and this was in paper depreciated many per cent. below par. The collections per annum hardly exceeded the interest that accrued in three months.

The General Assembly commenced its fifth session on the 2d of November, 1846.

"The energies of the state government," said Gov. Drew, "have already become palsied. With an empty treasury for years, with a ruined state credit, and an apathy on the part of all to move in even the attempt to retrieve our credit, it has become my duty to present fully, not only the present ruinous state of our finances, but to assume the responsibility of pointing to the only possible remedy.

"The financial history of the state exhibits a series of blunders.

"The first legislature, under the constitution, provided for the levy of one fourth of one per cent. upon the sworn assessed valuation of such kinds of property as that body saw proper to subject to taxation, which, when the assessment was made, discovered to the executive the prospect of a large surplus: and induced that officer to issue his proclamation for a called session, with a view to its reduction.

"At the called session [that of 1837–38,] the committee upon banks appear to have conferred with that on revenue, and immediately an idea was entertained, (and it must have prevailed pretty generally,) that the establishment of a state bank, the property of the state, afforded the means, and when once put into successful operation, would serve the purpose of freeing the people from taxation altogether! The levy was consequently fixed at one eighth of one per cent, and until the bank should have declared a sufficient dividend for that purpose, the legislature authorized drafts to be drawn upon the surplus revenue of the general government, then deposited with the state; and which, in the body of the charter of the State Bank, was placed as so much capital, and upon the faith of which as a basis, the directors were authorized to issue the usual amount of circulation.

"It appears to have been at least doubted at the time, whether one eighth of one per cent. would be sufficient to meet the cur-

rent expenses of the state goverment, as this provision for drawing on the surplus revenue affords abundant evidence. The legislature, by the unfortunate connection of the bank with the revenue of the state, set out in the establishment of a system which contained the seeds of its own destruction.

"The almost entire absorption of that fund, at or about the close of the last General Assembly, left the state no other means to meet the heavy appropriations then made for the current expenses of the government for 1845 and 1846, (and the payments out of which amount to the sum of $107,221,) than the limited means afforded by a levy of one eighth of one per cent. on $20,600,000 worth of taxable property, which produced a sum less than one half the required amount. The attempt at the late session to improve the finances of the state by the issue of treasury notes, calling them par funds, and requiring the payment of all public dues to be made in gold and silver or par funds, in place of worthless bank paper, without providing the necessary means to meet such requirement, was as futile as it was ill-advised."

The receipts into the treasury for the two fiscal years ending October 1, 1846, were in all $51,948, of which $7,381 99, was in specie, $20,392 19, in treasury warrants, and $24,143 42, in Arkansas bank notes.

The governor dwelt at some length on the inconveniences of this currency. "If $1,500 is a fair salary for a judge of the supreme court, and he receives that amount in scrip worth $750 00, he feels himself at least disappointed when he recurs to that portion of the constitution of the state that provides, that such salaries shall be neither raised nor diminished during his continuance in office. In the present state of our finances, his salary is subject to variation every week, dependent upon jobbers in this species of paper, that rarely ranges in the market above one half of its face."

"Should the legislature continue to pursue the ruinous policy of paying off that body, with its necessary expenses, ranging from twenty to thirty thousand dollars in these depreciated 'promises to pay,' without providing proper and present available means to sustain and give credit to this almost worthless paper—its further depreciation will be such as to sink the credit of the state beneath any stretch of calculation. For this purpose nothing is plainer than the absolute necessity of augmenting the levy and extending the range of taxable articles. Should the representatives of the people be unwilling to assume this responsibility, they will doubtless feel the necessity of making the first move towards the abrogation of the state government, a government which, ten years of experience will have proven, is now, and would at the outset have been impracticable, but for the fortuitous circumstances of the distribution by the general government of the surplus revenue among the several states."

In conformity with the recommendation of the Governor, an act was passed extending the list of articles subject to taxation, and increasing the levy to one-fourth of one per cent. of the assessed valuation. This measure, in conjunction with a resolution declaring that all treasury warrants, whether issued for special or general purposes, should be receivable for *all* state dues, and thus, for lands as well as for taxes, raised the warrants nearly to a par with silver. Their previous rate of depreciation was from 40 to 60 per cent. This resolution was, at the suggestion of Mr. A. H. Rutherford, brought before the house, by Mr. Fletcher, of Mississippi county, at a late hour on the last day of the session, and was the last resolution adopted by that General Assembly.

Mr. A. E. Thornton, the financial receiver at Little Rock, stated in his report that, "when he came into office, he found that every dollar of the *specie* means of the bank had been exhausted, in consequence of which he had no little difficulty in meeting the demands on the bank. In some instances, the property of the bank had been sold under execution at a sacrifice, for want of funds to protect it; and in others, the receiver had been compelled to resort to the sale of Real Estate Bank paper, at the current price in the market, to provide *specie* means with which to redeem the real estate of the bank, meet incidental expenses," etc.

The joint committee on banks reported that they had examined the report of the financial receiver at Little Rock, and found it a true representation of the condition of the principal bank.

Governor Drew had suggested the propriety of calling in the branches, or of disposing of the assets of the bank to the highest bidder, for part in prompt payment, and the balance in one, two, and three years. On these points, the committee differed from him. In their judgment, "the assets of the bank could not be brought into market, at this time, without a serious sacrifice of the interests of the bank. The committee also believed that the branches could not be called in at this time, without a heavy loss to the state, and a great injustice to debtors of the branches."

The governor had, in his message, called attention to a correspondence between himself and the Hon. David Hume, a member of the British parliament, and a holder of a portion of the bonds of the State of Arkansas. This part of the message was referred to the committee on ways and means, and Mr. Gaines, on behalf of that committee, made a report, which possesses no little interest, as it shows that, gloomy though the prospect then was, the doctrine of repudiation received no sanction from the people of Arkansas or their representatives.

"The bonds," said Mr. Gaines, "were issued for the benefit of the banks of this state, to whose management and means

the legislature which authorized their issue looked mainly for the payment of the interest as well as their final redemption. The failure of these institutions to answer the ends of their creation, has been and still is a source of great regret and embarrassment to the state authorities, as well as to the whole people of the state, and although we now see and deeply lament the errors into which a former legislature went by authorizing their issue, yet the step has been taken by those to whom the people confided the legislation of the state, and the present is not the time to question the propriety of the measure; but the duty devolves upon us to remedy, if in our power, the evil already existing, and if possible to maintain the faith and ultimate credit of the state. In the first place, it cannot be denied that the era at which the acts authorizing the issue of those bonds was passed, was one memorable in the history of the commercial as well as the political world, for bank *manias*, and speculative *stock-jobbing*, and it is not surprising that our predecessors, comparatively without experience in banking, should have been carried away by the fictitious appearance of things existing, while the most experienced and enlightened statesmen of the age were led into errors innumerable and irretrievable by the same bewildering influence. This unreal state of things, by which paper and bank credits were substituted for money, existed throughout the civil, political and commercial world, and in no part to greater extent than in our own country. At that period, confidence in the credit system prevailed to an extent which produced alike the downfall and ruin of private as well as public enterprise, and spread like a sweeping pestilence its disastrous effects throughout the length and breadth of our own beloved land. Arkansas, sparsely settled, destitute of wealth, except her native soil and hardy and industrious inhabitants, procured a credit in foreign markets, to which her limited resources did not entitle her, and which proved alike embarrassing and injurious to her, and to those who confided in her ability to meet her engagements. Her bonds were readily negotiated in the market, not for specie or money, but for what was then *termed* par funds, which meant bank credits, and which formed a part of the mushroom system then prevailing. These funds were placed to the credit of our banks in eastern cities, and soon merged into individual debts due the banks, and payable in their own issues. Soon after this a general reaction took place in the United States, and indeed in the whole commercial world, by which credit was destroyed, and confidence lost, and our state having neither wealth nor commercial advantages to sustain her banking institutions, they went down, and their paper ceased to answer the purposes of even an internal circulating medium, and in many instances depreciated in the hands of the holders, and would not answer the purpose of meeting the accruing interest

on the state bonds. Hence, as soon as the banks exhausted the small amount of specie which they retained from the proceeds of the sale of the state bonds, in paying the accruing interest thereon, they became unable to comply with the provisions of their charters, which required them to meet the interest on the bonds, to which provision the state, as well as the bondholders, looked with confidence at the time the sales of the bonds were effected. It is clear, from the reading of the charters, which were before all the contracting parties, that the people did not anticipate a direct tax to pay the bonds. The state stood as collateral security for their ultimate redemption. The downfall of the bank left the people without a circulating medium, and generally much embarrassed, which embarrassment soon manifested itself also in the state treasury, which had been supplied by a tax collected from the people, under the then existing laws, in the paper of those institutions, which paper was greatly under par. The legislature has finally been driven to the necessity of refusing the paper of either bank for taxes, and on account of the present embarrassment of the treasury, had to resort to a much higher levy to meet the current expenses of the state, and arrears due, growing out of former expenses of the state government, which must operate oppressively on the people, in their present embarrassed condition. The object of the correspondence, on the part of the bondholders, is understood to be to ascertain whether the legislature will deem it their duty under existing circumstances, to levy a direct tax on the people to meet the interest accrued and accruing on the bonds; in answer to which; your committee are of opinion, first, that neither the people nor the legislature which authorized the issue of the bonds in the bank charters, ever contemplated a direct tax to pay either principal or interest, *until the assets and means of the banks were, first, all applied to that object;* secondly, that such a tax would, at the present time, be extremely unjust, onerous and oppressive to the people, and would be more than they could well bear; and would tend greatly to retard the growth of the state, and thereby, perhaps, forever put it out of the power of the state authorities to redeem the bonds. If it is the desire of the holders of the bonds to know what course the legislature are disposed to take in regard to these institutions, we answer that both of them have been placed in liquidation, with a view to wind up and secure their assets, which are to be applied to the payment of the state bonds issued for their benefit, and to no other purpose; and the officers of both institutions are authorized to take in payment of the debts due to the bank, the bonds of the state, or to exchange property with the holders of the bonds at fair and equitable rates. The process of liquidation has not yet absorbed the circulation, which is being paid in on account of debts due to the bank. Therefore the banks have not realized

any available funds which could be applied to the payment of either principal or interest of the state bonds; nor can we, just now, look forward to the day when we may anticipate better funds. We look to the payment of the bonds as the ultimatum of all that is desired by the acts placing the banks in liquidation, after the circulation shall be absorbed; therefore we deem them good in payments, but have not the present ability to redeem them from the holders, except in the way indicated. If it be charged that the state is acting in bad faith to the bondholders, we reply that we have tried to preserve inviolate the means and assets of the banks, for the purpose of liquidating the claims against them, and the state bonds issued for their benefit; and it was to these means that all parties looked for the payment of the principal and interest at the time the bonds were negotiated. Candor compels us to admit that, after all the means of the bank shall be exhausted, there will still remain a considerable deficit, which must devolve on the state to provide for; but we leave the provisions for that object to be enacted by succeeding legislatures, who, it is to be hoped, may find the people of the state in a better condition to bear the burthens that may be imposed on them, than the present condition of things would justify."

This report, which was unanimously adopted, places in a clear view the relations of the people, the state, the banks and the bond holders, subjects in regard to which there has been much misconception. To raise by taxation the sum necessary to pay the interest on the bonds, was impossible. But the people of Arkansas have the consolation to know that, even in the darkest times of their adversity, their representatives never gave any countenance to the doctrine of repudiation. But, on the contrary, did all in their power to give a value to the bonds in the market, by declaring that they should be received in payment of debts due to the bank.

The policy which the state adopted in the beginning of these difficulties, and which is so clearly set forth in the report, has been steadily persisted in to the present day, and will, it is confidently expected, be persisted in, till the whole amount of both the principal and interest of the bonds shall be redeemed.

The most important measure of this General Assembly, was the completion of the amendment to the state constitution, declaring that,

"No bank or banking institution shall be hereafter incorporated or established in this state."

In this measure the members of both houses united without distinction of party. The minutes read, "passed in the senate by yeas twenty, nays none. Ratified in the house of representatives, by yeas 70, nays none."

The General Assembly commenced its seventh session on the 6th of November, 1848.

"The revenue law of last session," said Governor Drew, "has answered fully the public expection. It has realized all the favorable results anticipated by its most sanguine friends."

While the revenue under the old law was only from $25,000 to $30,000 per annum, under the new it was upwards of $70,000. Less than one-third of this was, however, in specie, during the fiscal years ending October 1, 1847, and October 1, 1848.

"The report of the financial receiver of the State Bank and of the secretary of the board of trustees of the Real Estate Bank, are referred to with more than ordinary satisfaction, as they each exhibit a more successful course in the accomplishment of the act of liquidation on the one part, and the assignment on the other, by the collection of a much larger amount than during the two years preceding their previous reports."

Capt. G. Washington Patrick, who had been appointed by the governor an agent, to examine the State Bank and its branches, began this duty in May, and continued it up to the time of the meeting of the General Assembly. He visited each branch.

At Fayetteville, he found that lands had been received in payment of debts to the amount of $42,404 40; but as most of these lands had afterwards been sold under executions to satisfy judgment creditors, the loss to the bank, in this way alone, amounted to nearly $40,000.

The banking house and lot, which had cost some $8,000, had been sold under execution for about $800, and the bank officers dispossessed of the same.

At Batesville, he found bills, bonds and notes, amounting altogether to $193,000; but on nearly half this amount, or on $89,000, non-suits had been taken. The officers assured him "that the cases were dismissed at the cost of the bank, by the presiding judge, on points of law, over which the bank attorney had no control, and that it was not for want of skill, industry and integrity, on the part of the bank attorney, that the bank was non-suited, and prevented in the collection of her debts, and involved in heavy damages in the shape of clerk's and sheriff's fee bills."

"The whole amount paid by this branch, for incidental expenses, from the 2d of February, 1847, to the 13th of July, 1848, as shown by statement marked B, including the accounts at law, is $4,638 95. It is shown by said statement that only $9,574 75, have been transmitted in cash assets to the principal bank. For the same time the bank has been at the expense of paying the salary of an attorney and financial receiver, at an annual sum of eight hundred dollars each; say both, for seventeen months, $2,300, which has been paid by the principal bank selling real estate paper at a discount of seventy-five per cent, or $8,200 real estate paper. Add these two sums together, and it will be seen that this branch has not collected enough to

pay expenses of managing the same; and if carried on a few years at this rate, every solitary cent of the bank would be consumed, and still a debt be hanging over it for salaries to bank officers."

At the Post of Arkansas, the books and papers of the late James M. Smith, were found to be "wholly inexplicable," and his successor, Mark Mitchell, "exhibited no books kept by him since he came into the office."

The whole amount due to the principal bank and the three branches, on notes, bills, bonds and other obligations, was set down at $977,279 91; of which $567,628 04 was reported good, $176,569 02 doubtful, and $233,082 88 bad. This was independent of back interest that had accumulated, and which was supposed to amount to upwards of $250,000.

Mr. Trapnall, from the committee on banks, made report, that when the act of liquidation went into effect, in 1843, "the assets of the bank amounted to $1,832,120 45, and were sufficient at that time to redeem the circulation and pay off the bonds. On the 6th of Nov., 1848, according to the reports, there was due for bonds $1,486,847 50; the paper not yet redeemed is $83,427; and according to the report of the agent, the whole amount of available assets does not exceed seven hundred and fifty or eight hundred thousand dollars, leaving a deficit of at least $600,000, which will have to be raised by taxation out of the pockets of the people.

"This is owing, 1st, to the withdrawal, by the legislature, of the funds in the bank in 1842 and 1844, to pay themselves, and the ordinary expenses of the government, by which the bank was deprived of a large amount of money, and of the only means of defending herself against the judgments rendered against her, and by which all her real estate has been sold and sacrificed for one-twentieth of its value.

"And 2d, that the Real Estate Bank paper has been sold at the market price to raise means to pay the salaries of the bank officers, and the expenses of the bank. In the last two years, the expenses, salaries, etc., have been $13,425 36, for which $50,191 of bank paper has been sold.

"To raise the $9,500 appropriated for the rebuilding of the penitentiary, $37,690 of the bank paper has been sold, without the authority of law, known therefor to your committee, and to pay for the printing of the acts, etc., of the last General Assembly, amounting to $4,667 19 in good funds, $18,149 36 of bank paper has been sold."

Whatever may be the value of the bank paper in the market, every dollar of it in the vaults of the bank is a dollar to the state, and to raise the amount of $13,425 34 for bank officers and expenses, $9,500 for the penitentiary, and $4,667 19 for printing, the means of the bank and the state to the amount of $106,030 36 have been used.

"Much of the loss is attributable to the cumbrous and inefficient system of liquidation, and the number of officers employed in it, and to the negligence and carelessness which is the natural result of such a system.

"To protect the state from imposition, to guard the interest of the bank, to provide land-marks which might facilitate an examination of the bank, and above all, to furnish the proper officers of the state and legislature with the actual condition of the bank at stated intervals, various laws have been passed from time to time, calculated and intended to effect that object. In requiring the notes of the bank to be burned when the sum of $10,000 is on hand. In requiring the financial receiver to make a statement of the assets to the governor every four months, and fixing a severe penalty for its violation. On the 23d Dec., 1846, requiring the financial receiver to make out a list of the individual indebtedness due the bank, setting out the sum of every debtor, and whether the same was good, doubtful or bad, and have the same before the General Assembly at its next meeting, and fixing a fine of not less than a thousand dollars for a failure so to do. And one of still more magnitude and importance, requiring the financial receiver, in cases of redeeming or receiving state bonds in exchange for bank notes, to cancel and file the same with the treasurer, and to file one of the treasurer's receipts with the auditor; and also that the financial receiver should take duplicate receipts from the person from whom any bonds are redeemed, showing the amount paid for interest on such bonds, one of which receipts he shall file with the auditor.

"The importance of complying with the laws, must be obvious to all. The provisions of the first mentioned have not been regarded, as the financial receiver says the committee to burn bank notes did not meet. The provisions of the second were disregarded, because, as the financial receiver says, the governor did not make a requisition for the statement. But no valid excuse can be made for a failure to comply with the requisitions of the third and fourth last mentioned laws. And what appears equally strange to your committee is, that, although within the last two years, the financial receiver has exchanged more than $140,000 in bank notes for state bonds, yet no entry is made on the books of the bank, of the time of the exchanges, with whom the same was made, or how much was allowed for interest on the bonds. If the only effect of the failure to make an entry on the books of the bank of the exchange of notes for bonds, and to comply with the plainest requirements of the law, was to cause in the minds of many, a suspicion that the financial receiver had not dealt fairly with the bank, or executed faithfully the high trust reposed in him, your committee would not advert to the subject. But the whole transaction relative to the exchange of notes for bonds, is a sealed book to your

committee, and while they cannot say that the state is loser by this violation of law and common usage, yet the financial receiver has cut off every means of detecting an error, to use no harsher term, and preventing the committee bestowing a compliment, if he deserved it.

"It appears that the financial receiver exchanged notes, or, in other words, *traded with himself* for bonds in exchange for notes, and, as in other cases, no record of the transaction was kept on the books of the bank. It also appears that the financial receiver has been extensively engaged in a brokerage of notes and bonds, and while your committee would not presume to interfere with the private transactions of an individual, yet they think the interest of the state would be best subserved by an officer who abstained entirely from all dealings in funds, and particularly from trading with himself."

After a detail of particulars which it is not necessary to introduce here, the committee concluded by stating that they are "satisfied that radical reform in the administration of the officers of banks, is imperiously called for; and that their officers should be compelled to perform rigidly the duties imposed on them, and no omission should be tolerated, and especially that buying and selling, and every species of brokerage should be emphatically interdicted."

This report was signed by J. Gould, chairman of the committee of the senate, and by F. W. Trapnall, C. P. Bertrand, E. H. Fletcher and A. W. Wilson, the committee of the house.

Though this report censured very severely Mr. A. E. Thornton, the financial receiver, yet three members of the senate and twenty-four of the house, declared in favor of re-electing him. On a second ballot, however, Mr. J. M. Ross received the votes of eleven members of the senate and thirty-eight members of the house, a majority of the whole, and was thus duly chosen successor to Mr. Thornton.

At this session of the legislature, a memorial was received from sundry holders of Arkansas bonds, principally residents in New York, praying that measures might be taken for the punctual payment of the interest.

"These bonds," they said, "it is known to all parties interested therein, were expected to be provided for by the banks to which they were issued by your state. But it was the plighted faith of the state, and it only, that enabled the banks to realize as they did, the full value of these pledges, and the full amount called for by them, and by the tenor of the bonds. The purchaser, and the present holders of those bonds have looked to the ability and to the honor of the state alone, for the return at the appointed time of the capital thus lent, and for the proper and regular payment of the installments of interest; they have been disappointed in this by a failure in the payment of interest since about the year 1841. They are fully aware that causes

of disappointment then existed of such a nature as to relieve the state from censure and reproach; though the effect was painful in the extreme, distressing to all, and ruinous to many of the holders of these bonds. But, those days of darkness to the national industry have passed off, and have been succeeded by others of liberal reward to all branches of industry, rendering it, we respectfully, but confidently suggest, imperative on the honor and moral integrity of each of our sovereign republics, to accomplish their engagements and to remunerate their creditors for the heavy burthen that has been put upon them by suspension of payments, which several of them made during the gloomy pecuniary revulsion which is past.

"Your memorialists earnestly entreat that you will not fail at this session of your legislature to make ample provision for the prompt payment of the interest now and hereafter to become due, or if it is supposed inconvenient to pay the whole interest now due, that a law should be passed to fund the interest now due, and provide for the regular payment hereafter of the interest on it, and on the principal."

It was impossible for the legislature to comply with the request. It appeared from the report of the auditor, that the annual interest on the state bonds then unredeemed, amounted to $153,670. The aggregate of interest due and remaining unpaid was $1,108,172 50. If this had been funded at 6 per cent. it would have made a net annual charge of $66,490 35: which added to the annual interest on the bonds would have made a net yearly charge of $220,160 35.

Under the new law, the revenue of the state had indeed been increased from between $25,000 and $30,000, to upwards of $70,000 a year; but this was but little more than was required to pay the ordinary expenses of the state government. And of this revenue only about $23,000 was in specie. The rest was in Arkansas treasury warrants, and other paper which had little value beyond the bounds of the state.

The public creditors asked the legislature to raise by taxation for their benefit, an annual revenue in specie, about eight times as great as the people had been accustomed to pay in depreciated paper. As already stated, it was impossible for the legislature to comply with this request: but so far were they from repudiating, that the following resolution, which was introduced by Mr. Berry, was passed by the house without a dissenting vote.

"Whereas, we are well assured that there is a settled determination on the part of the people of Arkansas, not to stain the political and moral character of the state, by repudiating her just public debts; and whereas, although the state is not now able to meet the demands of her creditors, yet the rapid increase of population, the springing up of her innumerable resources, and the advancing prospects of her agricultural interests afford

the pleasing assurance that the day is not far distant, when she will be able to make some provisions for the gradual liquidation of her debts; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to report to this house the amount of the public debt, the annual interest thereon, and whether there are now any means accruing to the state, that may be applied to the redemption of the bonds."

A joint select committee reported that they had canceled state bank bonds and coupons to the amount of $156,286 36, and registered Real Estate Bank bonds and coupons to the amount of $120,280. All these had been received in satisfaction of claims of the State Bank, and thus may be said to have commenced the formal liquidation of the debt of the state. Governor Drew was anxious to hasten the good work, by receiving the bonds and coupons in exchange for 500,000 acres of land which the United States government had granted to the state for the purposes of internal improvement. But a committee of the legislature, to whom the subject was referred, reported that the grant had been made for a definite object, and could not with propriety, be applied to any other.

After this reduction of the state debt, it would have required an annual tax of upwards of $200,000, to pay the interest on what remained unredeemed, in the manner suggested by the holders of the state bonds. Of course, the legislature made no attempt to effect that which was evidently impracticable.

By an act, approved January 9th, 1849, it was provided that all the branches of the State Bank should be closed, and their books and assets concentrated at Little Rock, retaining, however, an attorney at each branch. It was further provided that, in any suit instituted by the bank, the bank should not be ruled to security for costs, but the state should be liable to pay costs rendered against said bank. Some measure of this kind was necessary, as the State Bank had in a multitude of cases been non-suited, simply because, owing to its pecuniary embarrassments, it could not give security to pay the costs of suit.

In April, 1849, Mr. Ross commenced the discharge of his duties as financial receiver at Little Rock. A part of the legislature were dissatisfied with the conduct of his predecessor, A. E. Thornton, but so many continued to confide in his honesty, that on the first ballot he received more votes than any other candidate, one only excepted.

Mr. Ross had not, however, been ~~many months~~ in office, before he discovered that Mr. Thornton had received some nine or ten thousand dollars, which he had failed to account for. These amounts, Mr. Thornton, when called on, paid up.

Further investigations showed that there had been various crooked dealings in relation to bonds. A full statement of these was laid before Governor Roane, on the 15th of October; and

on the 18th the governor communicated the particulars to John J. Clendenin, esq., the attorney general.

Some fourteen days afterwards, Mr. Clendenin, in a letter to Mr. Ross, acknowledged having received, through Governor Roane, his "report in relation to the defalcation of Abner E. Thornton, late financial receiver, and also preferring charges against him, for misdemeanor and fraud in office." Mr. Clendenin proceeded to say, that if civil proceedings were instituted they ought to be instituted by the bank, and that he had so informed Governor Roane, and D. W. Carroll, esq., the attorney of the bank. "In relation to the criminal charges," continued Mr. Clendenin, "I deem sufficient has been shown by your report for me to submit the facts to the next grand jury of this county for their action. But it may probably be necessary that some steps should be taken before then to secure the attendance of Col. Thornton, and I have to suggest, if you think proper to do so, that an affidavit should be made by you, (as being cognizant of the facts,) before an officer setting forth the facts, and requiring that Col. Thornton should be held to bail for his appearance before our next circuit court, to answer the charges against him."

To this letter which he received on the 2d of November, Mr. Ross replied, on the same day: "As Col. Thornton left this city early yesterday morning, it is unnecessary that I should take any steps now to "*hold him to bail*" to answer the criminal charges set forth in my report. Neither do I believe it my duty to do so."

About a year after this, on the 4th of November, 1850, the eighth session of the General Assembly commenced.

"I have," said Governor Roane, "to congratulate you upon the prospect, under the present revenue laws, of our soon being relieved from that unfortunate system, forced upon us by necessity, of issuing treasury warrants; a system but little less unfortunate, than the repudiated doctrine that banks are essential to the collection and safe keeping of the public revenue of the country.

"Should the revenue laws now in force, be continued, we have the hope before us, of once more seeing the revenue collected equal to all demands on the treasury; and our debts, except those contracted on account of our banks, extinguished. For the two years commencing with 1st of October, 1848, and ending with September 30th, 1850, the amount of revenue paid into the treasury was $163,111 41; and the expenses of the state for the same period were $135,761 46, leaving a balance of $27,348 95, which was expended in redeeming outstanding treasury warrants, of which there still remain unredeemed, $16,259 38½, but which will be redeemed during the next two years.

"The time appointed by an act of the legislature, within which the Bank of the State of Arkansas shall collect her debts,

and redeem her circulation, preparatory to making a final settlement of all her affairs, will expire in little more than two years. By information derived from the able and elaborate report of the present financial receiver of that institution, we are enabled to form a very correct conclusion as to the conduct of those who have had the control and management of her affairs in time past, and to determine in what condition she will be found upon a final adjustment of her accounts.

"Judging from the facts thus presented, it requires no extraordinary degree of mental acumen, to determine that the history of this bank is but a catalogue of the grossest mismanagement and criminal negligence, (to use no harsher terms,) from the date of her charter until the present time, and that heavy loss to the state must be the consequence.

"To arrive at this conclusion, we need go no further back than the date of the act of liquidation, which, as I contend, was conceived in error, and will result in misfortune. Among the numerous objections that might be urged against this law, not the least prominent is the unnecessary extension of time grated to the debtors of the banks. It is a well attested fact, that the longer a debt remains due, the lighter we feel the obligation resting upon us to pay it. This has been clearly exemplified in the case of the State Bank; and, in consequence of this very principle, thousands, if not hundreds of thousands of dollars, have been lost to the state.

"Consequent upon, and rendered necessary by this mistaken lenity, was engrafted upon the law another principle but little less destructive to the interest of the banks; the employment and pay of so large a number of officers. Their salaries, though small, taken seperately, (too small in some instances to command the most competent individuals,) yet, when taken in the aggregate, the doubt may be reasonably entertained, whether their salaries did not amount to more than by their agency was recovered for the bank. In some instances these officers have been incompetent; in others criminally negligent; and, in one instance, that of Abner E. Thornton, absolutely dishonest.

"The evidence of their incompetency will appear on the records of our courts, where the bank has been not only defeated in the attempt to coerce payment, but left with a heavy bill of costs to pay; again it will appear from their inability to so keep the books as to exhibit the transactions of the bank. The gross negligence will be found to exist in permitting more than two hundred thousand dollars worth of the notes due the bank to remain in their hands till they were barred by the statute of limitations. The dishonesty of Abner Thornton is manifested throughout his whole official career, exhibiting but a series of embezzlements and forgeries."

From the best accounts Governor Roane could collect, he

arrived at the conclusion that the two banks would leave a debt of about two millions to be paid by the state. "It may be more: it can scarcely be less. There is not a citizen, I apprehend, in the State of Arkansas, who is not prepared to acknowledge its justness, and concur with me in saying that the state is bound, by every principle governing contracts, to use all the means in her power to pay it to the last cent. The spirit of repudiation can find no advocates in Arkansas—no resting place in the hearts of her citizens. But the disposition and ability to discharge our liabilities, are two things: one we have —let us see what are our prospects for the other."

The governor then took a view of the resources of the state. The taxes already levied "were oppressive upon the people, and submitted to only from the necessity of the case." Such an additional rate as would be necessary to pay the interest on a debt of two million dollars, and discharge the principal in twenty years, would be "a burthen too enormous to be borne by *any* community, and one to which the people of Arkansas are, at this time, unprepared to submit."

Mr. John M. Ross, the financial receiver, made an elaborate report, accompanied by tables, in which he gave the name of each man who was indebted to the bank or either of its branches, whether as principal or security, together with the amount due by him, and other interesting particulars.

The committee on banks reported, that of the debts due to the State Bank, $267,186 81 were reported to be good; $241,404 52 to be doubtful, and $572,968 84 to be lost.

"We may be assured that, of the $1,081,560 70 now due the bank, the enormous amount of $780,000 is irretrievably lost. That a portion of this has been owing to the deranged condition of the currency, and the consequent embarrassment of the country the committee admit; and that a part has been lost by reckless legislation, is beyond doubt; but that, in many cases, the great bulk of the loss is attributable to the criminal negligence and dishonesty of the officers of the bank, seems clear to the committee.

"By failing to sue in time, and by indulging favorites, the bank, as stated in the message of the governor, has lost the enormous amount of $200,000 by the statute of limitation; and a large part of the residue of this amount ($780,000) has been lost by a uniform failure to attend to the security of the debts due the bank, by changing and taking inferior security; and, in many instances, by relieving friends, and men of wealth and influence, and taking men of small means and doubtful responsibility in their stead; and by the failure to enforce collections with proper diligence and energy; and this, your committee think is fully exemplified in the statement of the condition of the Fayetteville branch, where, of an outstanding debt of $221,-

619 19, only $35,243 68 is available, and the loss is $186,375 51: five-sixths of the whole amount a total loss.

"The history of the bank exhibits the most astounding instance of long continued mismanagement and open abuse of trust that ever occurred in a country of laws. This state of things has been brought about, to some extent, by a narrow policy and a mistaken idea of economy in giving small salaries to officers in high trust; to great indifference as to qualification in selecting officers; but more than all, to a total failure to examine into the conduct of these officers, and holding them to strict account.

"The conduct of those who have the keeping and control of the public means and money, and periodical accounting by them, which is suggested both by prudence and experience as necessary to their security, seems to have been forgotten, so far as the bank officers were concerned. In the possession of vast amounts, freed from all restraints, every obligation seems to have been released, and every law regulating their duty, set at defiance.

"The law required that, whenever the amount of $10,000 of the bank paper should be on hand, it should be registered and burned. The necessity of this law, and the necessity of enforcing it, is obvious. Yet large amounts of this money accumulated in the hands of the bank officers, and for four years but little of it was registered and burned.

"The law required that each one of the financial receivers should make quarterly reports to the governor of the amount and character of the assets in their hands. The necessity of this law is obvious too: to prevent the agents from using and speculating in these funds. Yet no regard whatever was paid to this most important law. An omission to do so subjected them to a penalty of not less than two hundred nor more than two thousand dollars.

"Another law required them, when they received a state bond, to take of the person from whom it was received a statement of the date of the receipt, and the amount of interest computed, and to take the bond and statement at once to the treasurer, and have it canceled, and file his receipt for it with the auditor. The bonds were drawing 6 per cent interest, and this law was passed to prevent the officers from receiving and holding the bonds, and defrauding the state out of the accruing interest. Yet no regard was paid to this law, and a large number of the bonds of the State and Real Estate Bank came to their hands which were held, some of them three or four years, and the interest calculated upon them up to the time they were turned over. The state was an immense loser by this operation.

"Permitted to retain large amounts of money on hand for an indefinite time, having failed to make their quarterly statements

with impartiality, no one seemed to notice or care about it, and seeing that a large sum could be made by getting and holding the bonds; and that in all probability they would never be called to account for it; untrammeled by sense of duty, obligation or law, they gave full scope of their cupidity. The paper of the bank had depreciated, and was fluctuating in value, and was generally in the hands of capitalists and speculators; and could not easily be obtained by the debtors of the bank. With the means of the bank, they [the officers] would purchase the paper and bonds and sell them to the debtors at an advance.

"Thus they raised means out of the bank, with which they took advantage of the necessities and speculated on the debtors, and whilst they, on the one hand, gained immense profits out of them, they, on the other, robbed the state out of the accruing interest on the bonds.'

"And out of these double speculations, and taking all the other advantages which their position and means gave them, one of them, Thornton, in the course of four years, accumulated a large fortune, and although he was notoriously guilty of every offence that could be committed in the bank against the state and the law, and although the most conclusive proof was furnished of the peculation and forgeries committed by him, yet he was permitted to remain unmolested for some time, at the seat of government, winding up his affairs, and at last permitted to leave the country openly without hindrance from any quarter. There seems to have been no one who felt it his duty to attend to the interest of the state and have him arrested.

"All the safe-guards thrown by law around this fund, for the security of the state, have been uniformly disregarded; and the consequence is an enormous amount irretrievably lost to the state. Almost every one interested with the offices of the bank has felt himself at liberty, in open violation of the laws, to use and retain its means. The checks provided by law not having been observed, it is impossible for the committee to make estimates."

The report was signed by Thomas H. Bradley, chairman of the committee on banks, in the house of representatives, and by Napoleon B. Burrow, chairman on the committee of banks in the senate. Perhaps it is too sweeping in some of its charges. Some of the officers were, no doubt, guilty of criminal negligence, in not collecting what was due to the bank, and others rendered themselves obnoxious to censure by not paying over promptly what was collected by them. But we know of none, with the exceptions of Wm. McK. Ball and Abner E. Thornton, that can be charged with downright dishonesty.

In a special message which Governor Roane sent to the house, on the 18th of November, 1850, he said, referring to the charges made against Thornton:

"The day after these documents were delivered to the

attorney-general, I left the state, to attend a convention to be held at Memphis, to which I was a delegate. On my return, after an absence of two weeks, Abner E. Thornton had left the state. Learning that he had removed to the state of Louisiana, I made a demand upon the governor of that state for his delivery, and sent an agent to receive and bring him back. He could not be found, and is now, I am informed, in the republic of Mexico."

In a special report, Mr. Ross stated, that the receivers at the principal bank and branches had disposed of $127,197 16 in Real Estate Bank notes, for $36,324 31, in specie, being a small fraction over 28 cents on the dollar. These sales were made to obtain the means of rebuilding the penitentiary, pay for the public printing, and defray various expenses of the trust.

A communication was received from the governor, enclosing a letter from James Holford, of London, one of the principal holders of Arkansas state bonds. In this letter, dated Little Rock, November 14th, 1850, Mr. Holford says:

"On looking over the balance sheet of the state bank, it is but too evident that there must be a very considerable deficit to meet the accruing interest and the final payment of the principal of the bonds loaned to it. Consequently, as the state must eventually pay all, and as the treasury is not now prepared for it, I would recommend that the wreck of the assets of this bank which can be collected, should be used in the payment of the accruing interest for the coming ten or twelve years, by which time the taxable property of the state will have so materially increased, that not only the interest, but the trifling amount for a sinking fund may be raised without increasing the present taxation."

Some have cast reproach on Arkansas, because she did not promptly satisfy the claims of the holders of the bonds. Mr. Holford, who visited the state, saw the true condition of things, and that nothing better could be done for "*the coming ten or twelve years*, than to apply the wreck of the assets of the bank to the payment of the accruing interest on the bonds." It was impossible for the legislature to follow his advice to the letter. But they have followed it in substance, by applying "the wreck of the assets of the bank, so far as they can be collected," to the payment partly of the principal, partly of the interest, of the state bonds.

By an act, passed January 11th, 1851, the office of bank attorney was abolished, and authority was given to the receiver at Little Rock to employ special attorneys as occasions might arise.

The ninth session of the General Assembly began on the 1st of November, 1852. In addressing that body, Governor Roane gave an interesting sketch of the early history of the state:

"Arkansas was admitted as a state into the Union in 1836,

now sixteen years ago. Her territory was large, and her population, small in numbers and indigent in circumstances, possessed but few capabilities for properly entering upon the task of self-government. Situated on the west of the great Mississippi, beyond which the tide of emigration had not then passed, and indeed there was a large tract of unsubdued forest intervening between her and the thickly settled states, to be settled up before she could naturally expect to arrest the attention of emigrants, and her soil become the resting place of that mighty tide of human beings which has ever been tending westward since the history of man was written; during which time she had to remain in a state of probation, anxiously awaiting the coming of the people before commencing the work of improvement. At this time she had but little over fifty thousand inhabitants, possessing but little enterprise, and less wealth; the latter making an aggregate of not more than fifteen million dollars.

"Thus illy prepared, Arkansas assumed the robes of sovereignty, and became a free and independent state, entitled to all the privileges, and assuming all the responsibilities devolving upon the oldest, most wealthy, and populous states in the Union.

"To meet the expenses necessarily incident to a state government, onerous taxes were levied and collected from a people poorly prepared to meet the demand.

"Just before or about this time, the land excitement had seized upon the minds of the western people, and, indeed, pervaded the community everywhere. As a consequence of this, a very large portion of our most valuable lands fell into the hands of non-resident speculators, precluding their purchase by actual settlers, and retarding the settlement of the country, the element most desirable to a new state.

"At the same time, two banks were chartered by the legislature, and in order to procure a capital fund upon which to base their operations, bonds, to the amount of $2,827,000, were sold, for the redemption of which the faith of the state was pledged. Thus a heavy debt, with accumulating interest, was fastened upon the state during the first year of her existence.

"The affairs of these institutions were intrusted to the management of inexperienced and unfaithful agents. Confusion, embarrassment and disaster were the inevitable consequences, and suspension of their business resulted. And, taking into consideration the history of the times, the fact that all the banking corporations of the south and west had, at that time, or immediately thereafter, suspended specie payments, and ceased to do business, it is very doubtful whether a widely different result were practicable even under the most faithful and skillful management. Then followed the act of the legislature, by which these banks were placed in liquidation; and there is little doubt that, even then, their business might have

been wound up with but little actual loss to the state, had not the ruinous policy been adopted of extending the time of payment to those indebted, to the extraordinary period of ten years; thus allowing all who preferred emigration to the payment of their just debts, time and opportunity to leave the state and carry off their property, the greater portion of which, in many instances, was purchased with the very money drawn from the banks.

"To this false step, and continued false management of these banks, may be attributed most of our misfortunes. Public confidence was destroyed, emigrants were warned away from our borders by threatened taxation to pay a debt which they had no agency in creating. Our legislators caught the infection, became sectional in their views, would not be convinced that Arkansas could manage with wisdom any enterprise, while under the control of the state; and the doctrine obtained that it was the duty of each member to secure for his immediate constituents as great a portion of the public treasure as possible, upon the idea that there was no hope of ever extricating the state from her embarrassments.

"This is one side of the picture. Let us turn now to its other and brighter aspect. We have seen, under what disadvantageous circumstances our state came into the Union: and by what errors and misfortunes, in the very morning of her existence, her energies were paralyzed, her enterprise fettered, and public confidence in her capabilities almost entirely destroyed. Yet such and so great were the natural resources and advantages I have ascribed to her, and which she really possesses, that emigrants from other states could not be turned away, and her population has increased in a ratio of almost unprecedented rapidity: that is from 50,000 in 1836 to 97,000 in 1840, to 210,000 in 1850, and to at least 230,000 at this time (1852,) an increase unequaled by that of any state of the same age. And her wealth too has increased in an equal ratio, that is, from fifteen millions to fifty millions, while her exports of the great southern staple, have rapidly risen from five thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand bales."

In another part of his message, Governor Roane stated that the bonds issued for the benefit of the State Bank, and the interest that had accrued thereon, amounted to $1,500,195, and that the notes still in circulation amounted to $47,197 50. The debts due to the bank, supposed to be good, and the other available assets, amounted to $582,962 00. "Showing that when a final settlement shall be made, there will be a balance due from the state of $1,022,855 50, which she is bound by every principle of honor as well as the law governing contracts, to pay."

The deficit of the Real Estate Bank, would, the governor supposed, swell the public debt to two million dollars, "with an accruing annual interest of about $120,000."

"I have no doubt that this debt could be funded upon liberal terms; requiring the state to take up her now outstanding bonds, and in lieu thereof issue new bonds payable at some future day; at the same time giving some security for the payment of the accruing interest upon the new bonds, which can be done by appropriating the assets of the bank for that purpose. In this way the first step will be taken towards the extinguishment of our state debt. And by the time the new bonds reach maturity, by pursuing a liberal policy in developing the resources of our state, we shall doubtless be able to pay the debt entailed upon us by our banks.

"By adopting this policy, our reputation as a state, may be shielded from the threatened taint of repudiation."

Mr. Ross, the financial receiver, said in his report of October 1, 1852—

"On 1st October, 1850, the notes and judgments due the bank, with interest calculated up to that time, amounted to the sum of $1,081,560 17. This was classed as follows:

Solvent	$267,186 61
Doubtful	241,404 52
Insolvent	276,664 46
Lost	296,304 38

"The collections from 1st October, 1850, to 1st October, 1852, amount to the sum of $178,628 75. This amount was collected almost entirely from debts classed as solvent. Not exceeding one third of the debts classed as doubtful, will be collected. Between $5,000 and $6,000 of debts classed as insolvent have been compromised, and a portion of that amount collected. The balance will be lost. Of the debts classed as lost, $417 01 have been collected.

"The amount that will yet be collected, will not exceed $200,000."

The committee on banks of the house of representatives, reported, that "they had consulted together as to the propriety of the legislature turning over into the hands of the state treasurer, all the books, assets, evidences of debt, etc., of the bank, and that discretionary power be conferred on him to wind up the same, with a due regard to the best interests of the state. But upon reflection and deliberation, the committee are of opinion that such an act on the part of the legislature, would be, in effect, a merger of said bank into the state, and thereby destroy its separate corporate existence, and consequently result in loss to the bank, and thereby to the state, of whatever good debts still remain unpaid. Or, if such would not be the result, it would, at least, furnish new grounds of defence to the debtors, and thereby cause great delay in the collection of debts. Such being the opinion of the committee, they would beg leave, respectfully to suggest to the General Assembly the propriety of passing an act to extend the present law in relation to the liqui-

dation and settlement of the bank, to a period of two years longer, in order that the amount of $200,000 of good notes and judgments, before mentioned, as remaining uncollected, may be secured to the state."

In conformity with this recommendation, an act was passed, on the 12th of January, 1853, to extend for two years the act putting the State Bank in liquidation.

Before quitting the concerns of 1852–53, it is proper to observe that the public records of this year, contain the only indications that can be found of a disposition on the part of any of the citizens of Arkansas, to return to paper money banking.

The earliest of these in point of date is to be found in the report of C. C. Danley, esq., the auditor of public accounts, October 1st, 1852.

"The policy," he said, "of connecting state governments with banks is exploded, but it is thought that the subject of free or individual banking as a separate branch of business, would be eminently worthy the consideration of the legislature. In the language of an eminent financier—'Banks have lost their power, under the increase of private capital, and the immense accumulation of the precious metals, to raise and depress prices, by the capacity of expansion and contraction. The days of banks are over as associated companies. They will exist as private establishments, and the change will be of incalculable advantage to the public.' Banking as a monopoly, and when it is confined by law to a privileged few, is obnoxious to objections, and repugnant to the genius and spirit of the age in which we live. But no reason can be shown why a citizen should be restrained by law from banking as a business, any more than that laws should be passed to restrict the business of selling merchandise, or raising corn or cotton."

If by banking be simply meant, receiving money on deposit, discounting notes of hand, and dealing in bills of exchange, certainly "no reasons can be shown, why a citizen should be restricted therein any more than in the business of selling merchandize, or raising corn or cotton." But if, with the business of banking properly so called, be connected that of issuing promises to pay intended to pass as substitutes for metallic money, *such* banking must sooner or later be productive of great evils to the community. By every paper dollar it issues it drives a gold or silver dollar out of circulation. Nor is this all. For a natural system of credit, it substitutes an artificial one, by which debts are multiplied to an extent much exceeding the advantage gained.

We have not the name of the eminent financier, who said "banks have lost their power to raise and depress prices by contraction and expansion." But recent events have shown that he is, to say the least, greatly mistaken. If other things be the same, and the power to issue small notes be retained by the

banks, "widening the specie basis," only facilitates raising higher the paper superstructure. If, of late years, the expansions and contractions of the banks have been less frequent and less deleterious than formerly, it is owing wholly and solely to the operation of the constitutional treasury system of the United States. That, by checking the banks in their expansions, causes their subsequent contractions to be less injurious than they otherwise would be. But, unfortunately, it only checks the banks. It has not the power to control them.

Towards the close of his message, Governor Roane entered somewhat at length on the consideration of the subject.

"We have no monetary institutions among us; yet our state is flooded with the paper currency of her sister states; thus subjecting ourselves to be imposed on by spurious and unsound banking institutions abroad, about which we know nothing, and in their management can have no hand, rather than trust ourselves and institutions of our own. It is susceptible of demonstration, that the citizens of Arkansas pay, in the shape of discounts, exchange and interest upon foreign bank paper, more than sufficient to discharge our entire state debt in a few years."

It is a matter beyond dispute that so long as the other states have a false monetary system, Arkansas must suffer more or less from it; but it does not thence follow that she will diminish her sufferings by establishing a false monetary system of her own. None of the citizens of Arkansas pay discount or interest to the banks of Louisiana, Tennessee or any other state, unless they borrow from them, and if they borrow they ought to pay.

The chief danger to which we are exposed from the foreign bank notes in circulation among us, is, that they will depreciate in our hands, if not become entirely worthless. But we are less exposed to this danger than the people of any other state. In Texas, one of the states adjoining us on the south, there is but one bank, and that has a very limited circulation. Our other southern neighbor, Louisiana, has banks a plenty: but none of them issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars, and all such of their notes as reach us, are soon carried back to New Orleans in the regular course of trade. On the west we have the Indian territory, where the United States government disburses large amounts of gold and silver, much of which must find its way into Arkansas. On the north we have Missouri, none of the banks of which state issue notes of a less denonination than five dollars. One of the states opposite to us on the east, Mississippi, had, in the year 1840, thirty-eight banks with a circulation of $15,171,639. Now, (the Northern Bank at Holly Springs having failed,) she has but one or two small banks of issue, the notes of which seldom, if ever, reach us.

The chief danger to which we are exposed is from the banks of Tennessee, many of which, if they be not now ricketty concerns, are very different from what they used to be. Perhaps

some of our citizens cannot conveniently avoid taking Tennessee and other bank notes from "movers" and other travelers passing through our state, or along our borders. But if the farmer or planter who receives such notes, promptly pays them over to the merchant, and the merchant promptly sends them out of the state in payment of his purchases, these bank notes will, to that extent, become substitutes for private bills of exchange, and in this way do no evil. It is when they become substitutes for gold and silver coin, that would otherwise circulate, that bank notes are objectionable.

The notion some entertain that the people of Arkansas are paying interest on the whole mass of foreign bank notes in circulation among them, is an erroneous one. If an Arkansas man sells his corn or his cotton, and gets in exchange for it Tennessee bank notes, and then retain those notes on hand for a year, he is not paying interest to the bank that issues the notes; but he is failing to receive the interest that would have been due to him, if he had obtained in exchange for his corn or his cotton, the notes of hand of some private individual. By the contrivance of nominal convertibility, and by the additional contrivance of issuing their notes in such amounts as adapts them to circulation, the banks invert the natural operations of credit, and instead of paying, receive interest on the debts due by them. But this interest is not paid by the mass of the community. It is paid by those who borrow directly from the banks. The inconveniences the mass of the community suffer, come in other and indirect ways.

For such evils as the people of Arkansas really suffer from the circulation of foreign bank notes among them, they have the remedy in their own hands. It is simply to refuse to receive them, or, if that in all cases be not practicable, let it be a rule to send them out of the state as soon as possible. Establish "free banks" in Arkansas, and a large portion of those so called "free banks" will become little better than so many machines for circulating in our midst, the notes of banks in distant states and territories. It is by such subterfuges that "free banks" live.

"I am not," continued Governor Roane, "uninformed as to the extreme sensitiveness of our people upon the subject of all associations with banking privileges, and therefore, approach the subject with great care. Perhaps, were I not so thoroughly convinced that the best interests of our people demand something of this kind, I would yield my own convictions to the opinions, if not prejudices, of others, and leave this subject to the consideration of my successors.

"I am utterly opposed to all banking institutions, whether of a national or state creation, dependent upon, or, in anywise associated with the state or federal government, as well as other chartered institutions, operating upon a capital which

remains within the exclusive control and management of the institution itself, and thereby confiding, without sufficient security, the interests of the community to their hands. This is not the case under the system of "free banking" to which I now allude; nor can I see that the objections which have rendered banks of every description, under the old system, so justly odious, can obtain against the proposed system of "free banking," so eminently successful in answering all the objects claimed for them in other states. It would be well to bear in mind, that the resemblance between the system of "free banking" and those incorporated institutions with which we are more acquainted, and from which we have suffered, ceases with the name; the one being liable to all those objections so justly urged against irresponsible monopolies, while the other is purely an individual enterprise, claiming and possessing no privileges which may not be enjoyed by every member of the community, clothed with the power to do much good by granting accommodations to individual citizens, and affording facilities to the commerce of the country without the ability to involve the state to the amount of one dollar; for she will be in nowise connected with, or responsible for the acts and doings of those institutions, and equally without the power to defraud the people, or inflict upon them an irredeemable and depreciated currency. To guard against these evils of the old system, and to protect the interests of the people against such abuses, ample security, in the shape of undoubted stocks, or other substantial means, are required to be deposited with such individuals or state officers as the act may indicate, with power to sell without delay, whenever the bank shall fail to redeem her circulation or meet her other liabilities. Thus it is manifest that every interest, in the slightest degree involved, is amply secured against loss; while a circulating medium, convenient in itself, safe in every respect, and current everywhere, can be furnished to our own people, within our own state; the interest paid for accommodations kept at home; and Arkansas made the recipient of those profits that are daily poured, by her citizens, into the coffers of other banks and other treasuries.

"In conclusion, without going into the discussion of this subject at length, I would recommend the encouragement of insurance companies in our principal cities; and the passage of a law authorizing the establishment of the new banking system, upon a secure and well guarded basis."

In justice to Governor Roane, it should be borne in mind, that when he wrote these remarks, the system of "free banking" had been very imperfectly tried. Experience has since shown that it is only the old paper money evil under a new phase. Considering the comparatively short period it has been in operation, the "free banking" system has been the instrument of as much fraud and as much wrong, as the corporate system.

The fundamental objection applies to both, that they substitute artificial for natural credit, and false money for true.

There was a constitutional obstacle to carrying into effect the measure recommended by Governor Roane. This, Mr. Huey sought to remove by the following resolution, which he submitted to the senate:

"*Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas*, That the following amendment be proposed to the constitution, viz:

"The legislature of this state shall have power to pass laws allowing the exercise of free banking privileges."

In the house of representatives, a report having the same object in view, was made by the committee on the judiciary.

The result was, the passage of "an act to take the sense of the qualified voters of this state, for and against a call of a state convention to modify and reform the present constitution of this state," one of the proposed "reforms" being the authorization of "free banking." The people, however, refused to call the convention, and the provision "that no bank or banking institution shall be hereafter incorporated or established in this state," is still part of the constitution of Arkansas.

It is to be hoped that this provision of the constitution will long remain without change. The security "free banking" holds out, is an illusion. At the very moment when the state stocks and bonds, and mortgages, which are pledged for "the ultimate redemption" of bank notes are most wanted, they prove least available.

The system has now been in operation in the State of New York for some twenty years, and the superintendent of the banking department of that commonwealth in a report dated in 1855, bears the following testimony in relation to it:

"There has been no bank failed in this state, having a circulation secured *wholly* by public stock of this state, [New York] and of the United States, the circulation of which has not been redeemed at the par value thereof, and in like manner without interruption, so that the notes lost nothing of their efficiency and value in circulation until actual redemption.

"On the other hand, during the existence of the system, [commencing in 1838,] there has only been a *single* instance in which the circulation of a failing bank has been redeemed at par, when the circulation was secured by bonds and mortgages, and *not any* where it was secured by the stocks of other states. In such cases, also, the failure has been invariably attended by at least a short space of time, during which redemptions were not made while awaiting the sale of the securities. The notes in the meantime, losing their value as a circulating medium, have been disposed of at *great loss* by the timid and necessitous."

Here we see, that in New York, where the system began,

"ultimate security" has been found only in New York state and United States stocks. No such security has beeen found in the stocks of other states, or in bonds and mortgages.

Equally striking is the testimony of the auditor of state of Indiana, in his report of November 1, 1856, in which he refers to the "free banking law of that state, of May 28, 1852:

"Within the first two years of its operation, nearly one hundred banks were organized in this state, with an aggregate circulation of over nine and a half millions of dollars. A large portion of the capitalists who selected Indiana as the theatre of their transactions, were citizens of other states, who detected in the loose meshes of the law the opportunities of speculation, and the loop holes of escape. Their sagacity was manifested in the selection of their points of business—points almost inaccessible to the broker, where neither commercial, mercantile, nor mechanical pursuits existed to require their assistance. To what extent the mania of free banking would have been carried, but for the bursting of the bubble in 1854, can only be imagined, but we may well suppose that at the rate it progressed, Indiana could have furnished the commercial world with currency. The decline of the system was quite as rapid as its rise."

Other testimony in regard to the bad working of the "free banking" system, in other states might be given, but it is presumed not to be necessary. It may *modify* the evils of the old system. But it only modifies; it does not remove them.

It was on the 2d of November, 1852, that Governor Roane sent his last message to the General Assembly. His successor, E. N. Conway, was installed on the 15th of the same month.

In his inaugural address, (November 15th,) and in his first message (Nov. 27th,) Governor Conway took the stand which he has ever since firmly and consistently maintained:

"That the burdens of taxation may fall lightly on the people, we should observe and enforce rigid economy and strict accountability in all agents and departments of the government. That we may establish the credit of the state on an elevated basis, we should avoid any new debts beyond our ability to pay them punctually and honestly. Such debts as the state now owes should be paid as early as she can command the means, without oppressing the people.

"We should with great care and vigilance, guard the money and lands of the state from being squandered; and should secure their faithful application to the objects for which they were intended, in such manner as will best promote the interests of the whole state."

Such was the language of the inaugural address. That of the message was like unto it:

"Since the state has not the means to pay, at present, even the interest on the bonds issued to the banks, it is fortunate

that those issued to the Real Estate Bank of the State of Arkansas, will not be due until the 26th day of October, 1861, and that the six per cent. bonds issued to 'The Bank of the State of Arkansas,' will not be due until the 1st day of January, 1868, and that the five per cent. bonds issued to this bank, will not be due until the 1st day of January, 1887.

"Each bank is bound, and its assets set apart, to pay the interest on the bonds issued to it, and also the bonds, when due.

"The assets of each bank should be guarded with vigilance, and those having them in charge, held to strict accountability, so that every dollar may be sacredly applied towards extinguishing the debts.

"When the assets shall have become exhausted, we will then be enabled to count and know the deficit, and may then adopt such measures as will secure its payment without oppressing the people.

"It seems to me that past experience should warn us from the policy of staking the faith and credit of the state a second time on these miserably insolvent banks.

"I recommend that these institutions be thoroughly investigated, and, should abuses exist, that such legislative action be adopted as will correct them.

"It will require all the prudence and good management we can use, to relieve the state from the embarrassed condition to which the banks have brought her. We must not only be economical in expenditures, but, with sleepless care, guard all the means we have."

The tenth session of the General Assembly began November 6, 1854.

"The reports of the auditor and treasurer," said Governor Conway, "contain much valuable information relative to the fiscal affairs of the state, and also recommendations worthy of your consideration. By these reports, it will be seen that the state debt, for warrants issued by the treasurer to defray ordinary expenses of the state, and which amounted to $175,751 74, was all paid during the last two fiscal years, except $371 76; and that, on the 1st day of October, 1854, there remained in the treasury, subject to be used for ordinary expenses, a balance in specie of $29,514 29.

"With prudence and economy in all the departments of our government, the present revenue laws will bring into the treasury, means amply sufficient, after the 15th day of May, 1855, to defray the ordinary expenses of the state in the constitutional currency of gold and silver."

This marked the commencement of a new era in the fiscal history of Arkansas. The Governor regarded it with calm satisfaction; but the state treasurer, Mr. J. H. Crease, could not conceal his feelings of exultation.

"Before proceeding further, allow me to indulge a feeling of

state pride, in pointing out the fact of a specie balance remaining in the treasury, after redeeming all the outstanding treasury warrants, a circumstance which has not occurred (to my recollection) for several years past, and it is devoutly to be hoped that a necessity for the state to issue any more "promises to pay," may never again occur, at least to meet the ordinary expenses of the state government."

"By bad management of the banks" said the Governor, "the faith and credit of the state have received a wound which has retarded her prosperity; but by judicious administration of our public affairs, time will heal the wound again.

"The State of Arkansas will never repudiate her just debts. She will honestly pay them all whenever she can command the means. When the bonds of the state were issued to the Real Estate Bank of the State of Arkansas, it never was intended that the people should be taxed to pay the bonds or the interest on them, but, on the contrary, as required by law, the stockholders (for security to the state and to the bondholders for the payment of the bonds and the interest on them,) mortgaged to the state, 187,810 acres of land, valued by commissioners, under oath, at $3,380,772 38. These lands embrace many of the best and most valuable plantations in the state. The state has not yet resorted to these mortgaged lands to raise money to pay the interest due on the bonds; and it is deemed safe policy to let them remain undisturbed until the large amount of assets placed in the hands of the trustees, under the deed of assignment, shall have been accounted for, and every dollar which can be realized from the assets, sacredly applied towards paying the debts of the banks. After the assets shall have been accounted for, and so applied, the balance of the debt could be ascertained and proper measures adopted to secure the honest payment of every dollar of it, without resorting to taxation for that purpose.

"The office of financial receiver of the Bank of the State of Arkansas became vacant on the 31st of August, 1854, by the death of John M. Ross. To fill this vacancy, the Executive, on the 4th day of September, 1854, appointed Peter T. Crutchfield."

The net amount of the liabilities of the State Bank were estimated at $1,180,911, "to meet which, the remaining assets of the bank, including lands and town lots, which have been taken by the bank in payment of debts, and the conveyances thereof taken to the state are liable. It is impossible now to state how far the proceeds of the assets, and of the lands and of the town lots, will go towards extinguishing this debt. But, after collecting and applying all that can by good management be derived from these sources, we can then ascertain the balance of the debt, and adopt suitable measures for paying every dollar of it without oppressing the people. It is believed that the assets of

the Real Estate Bank, if properly accounted for, collected and applied, together with the proceeds of the lands mortgaged by the stockholders to the state, as security against loss, will, if prudently managed, extinguish every dollar of the state's liability on account of the Real Estate Bank. Then the only debt of the state, on account of the banks, which will remain without adequate means to pay it, will be the balance of the debt of the State Bank, which, it is believed, will be less than one million of dollars."

"Although, by the bad management of the banks, the faith and honor of the State of Arkansas have been tarnished, time, with a prudent administration of our government, will, in a short period, restore them to their original brightness and lustre. Then patriotic citizens will point to the past history of evils, brought upon the state by the banks, and the people will be warned from a policy which would again bring upon themselves loss, and upon the credit of the state dishonor."

Mr. Crutchfield, the financial receiver, in a report dated Oct. 31, 1854, introduced the following remarks:

"There is still a large amount of good, solvent debts yet due the bank; and out of that amount, a large portion has fallen on securities, the most oppressive kind of debts. In view of these facts, in view of the general and disastrous failure of the crops this year, as well as the great stringency in the money market, I would respectfully recommend an extension of the liquidation act for two years, which expires on the 12th day of January next, in order to enable the debtors to this bank to purchase state bonds with which to pay their debts. As it has heretofore been considered a wise, good and honest course for the state to take up her bonds, sold in good faith, by all fair means within her power, (for a different sentiment on this subject, I believe no honest man has yet had the hardihood to avow,) a re-enactment of the law I have recommended, would greatly foster that policy heretofore pursued, by aiding the state to pay her indebtedness."

In conformity with this recommendation, an act was passed, extending for two years the time for winding up the State Bank.

The eleventh session of the General Assembly began on the 3d of November, 1856.

"By the reports of the auditor and treasurer," said Governor Conway, "you will see that there remained in the state treasury, on the 1st day of October, 1856, subject to be used for the ordinary expenses of the state, the sum of $142,154 22, in *gold and silver*, and that all the Arkansas warrants ever issued had been redeemed, except $198 00 not presented for payment."

The internal improvement fund, and the saline and seminary funds (both appropriated to the support of common schools) increased the specie in the treasury to $176,129 54. In addition

there was, in Arkansas bank notes, the sum of $16,490, which, said the Governor, "should be registered and burned, and hereafter, should notes of the Bank of the State of Arkansas be paid into the treasury, provision should be made by law for registering and burning them, so that we may get rid of them as speedily as possible, and have nothing in the treasury, called money, but the constitutional currency of gold and silver."

"You will," continued the governor, "see by the reports of the auditor and treasurer, that, during the two years ending with the 30th of September, 1856, there were cancelled and filed with the state treasurer, 183 bonds of this state which had been issued to and sold by "the Bank of the State of Arkansas" amounting, with interest to $333,146 28; and that, during the same period, there were cancelled and filed with the state treasurer, 370 bonds of this state and many coupons for interest on such bonds which had been issued to and sold by "the Real Estate Bank of the State of Arkansas," making for the bonds and the interest $755,507 10; showing that $1,088,653 39 of the debt of the State of Arkansas, on account of the two banks, was cancelled and filed with the state treasurer (as fully paid off,) during the two years ending with the 30th of September, 1856."

Inasmuch as previous to September 31st, 1854, two hundred and thirty-seven State Bank bonds, amounting with the interest on them to $328,166 61, had been cancelled and filed with the treasurer, the whole amount of both State Bank bonds and Real Estate Bank bonds, with the interest on them, thus cancelled and filed, amounted, on the 30th of September, 1856, to $1,416,820 00.

"The Bank of the State of Arkansas belongs to the state, and there never were individual stockholders concerned in it. From the beginning to the present time, it has been controlled and managed by officers elected by the General Assembly of the state.

"By the sale of state bonds, the capital of the bank was obtained. By the terms of the charter, the bank was bound to pay the interest on the bonds sold, and also to pay the bonds when due. To meet these liabilities, the assets of the bank were appropriated by law. No other fund was appropriated, for the state had none: but the faith and credit of the state were pledged for the payment of the interest, and the bonds when due, To this extent the honor of the state was confided to the keeping of the Bank of the State of Arkansas. The bank soon failed and tarnished the honor of the state, by leaving the interest due upon the bonds unpaid. In January, 1843, the General Assembly passed an act to place the bank in liquidation. Since then, more than thirteen years have elapsed, and it is represented that the affairs of the bank are now so complicated that they cannot

be understood, and the whole of the assets ascertained, without much labor and a thorough investigation.

"Deeming it essential to the interest of the state, that the affairs of the bank should be thoroughly investigated, the executive, a short time since, caused John H. Crease to commence the work of examination. By a communication from him, dated October, 1, 1856, it is believed you will be fully impressed with the public necessity of having the true condition of the bank ascertained, and the interests of the state connected with it, secured as far as possible. * * *

"The policy of the executive is, to have the assets collected as far as possible, and every dollar faithfully applied towards paying the debts of the bank. To accomplish this, the investigation of the bank is absolutely necessary, and he has directed that it be prosecuted until completed."

"Although the state has succeeded in establishing and acting upon the sound and commendable policy of receiving for revenue, and paying out for expenditures nothing but the constitutional currency of gold and silver, she is still encumbered with a large part of the debt brought upon her by the bad management of the banks. But with prudence, skill and economy in protecting the interests, and in administering the affairs of the state, aided by increasing population and wealth, we shall be fully able by the time our state bonds fall due, to pay every dollar of the debt, without oppressing the people by taxation."

The joint committee on the auditor's and treasurer's books, burned $16,495 dollars of "Arkansas money" that they found in the treasury; that is to say, this amount of Arkansas Bank notes. They also burned 2,656 copies of State Bank bonds, and 980 of Real Estate Bank bonds, each for one thousand dollars. These were in various stages of preparation for sale, but none of them had been actually sold.

The financial receiver, Jas. F. Fagan, esq., reported under date of October 1, 1856, that of the immense amount of debts due to the bank, only $35,000 would probably be collected. In addition, the financial receiver reported that he had on hands $216,845 in Real Estate Bank bonds, coupons and notes, and $913.55 in specie, making a total of $252,758 55 of assets On the other hand, the liabilities of the bank for bonds outstanding and the interest thereon amounted to $1,420,488 36, showing an excess of $1,167,729 81 of liabilities over assets.

The legislature passed an act extending for two years the time for winding up the affairs of the bank, another conferring on the governor the power to appoint a financial receiver, and making the land attorney, the attorney for the bank; and another giving the accountants such powers as were necessary for a thorough investigation of the institution.

We have given the history of the Bank of the State of Arkan-

sas in the words of its own managers, and of these who were the eye witnesses of their proceedings. The bank itself must soon go out of existence, and all its records be committed to the moles and the bats; but its memory ought not to perish. It has cost the people of Arkansas dear, but the experience they have acquired will be cheaply purchased, if it prevents hereafter the establishment within the bounds of the state, of other systems of false money and fictitious credit.

But it is not in this point of view only that this history is important. Those who have purchased the bonds of the state, and who have been disappointed in not receiving the interest thereon punctually, may here see the causes of their disappointment. They are primarily mismanagement and misfortune on the part of the officers of the bank, and absolute inability on the part of the people of the state to comply literally with their engagements as expressed on the face of the bonds. Crushed to the earth by the paper money revulsion, it was with difficulty the people could defray the ordinary expenses of the state government. The revenue of the state was for years in succession collected for the most part in Arkansas bank notes and Arkansas treasury warrants, which had but little if any value beyond the bounds of the state, and an ever fluctuating value within its bounds. In this wretched paper medium, depreciated at times to 66 per cent., if not more, below par, the judges of the courts, and all the other officers of state, from the governor downwards, had to be content to receive their salaries. It required at times, no little financiering to acquire specie enough to pay postages.

Yet it is worthy of remark that even when the prospects of the state and the people, were most gloomy, the doctrine of repudiation never received any favor among them. This is a credit due to the people of Arkansas without distinetion of party.

Another thing well worthy of observation, is the steadiness of the policy that has been pursued in relation to the state debt. While the people and their constituted authorities have always acknowledged the obligation of this debt, they have from the beginning steadily maintained that as the debt had been incurred solely for the benefit of the banks, the assets of the banks should in the first place be applied to the liquidation of the debt, so far as they will go, and, after that, such further measures be taken as may be necessary to preserve the honor and credit of the state. If the present hard money system of the state be maintained and if the plan for winding up the banks be persisted in it is believed that the increase of population and of solid wealth under it, will be so great, that the state will in due time be relieved from all its embarrassments.

According to the table on page 45, the total assets of the bank and its branches, amounted, at the time they were trans-

ferred to receivers, to $1,991,174 12. Omitting for the present the loans and discounts, and other sums due from individuals, these assets may be said to have been disposed of as follows:

The loans to the State of Arkansas, the five per cent bonds issued to the Real Estate Bank, for money loaned by it to the state, and redeemed by the State Bank, and the sums due by the state treasurer, amounting in all to $196,117 18, were used in adjusting accounts with the state.

The specie, $62,948 93, was all expended in paying those creditors who obtained judgments against the bank, and in defraying the expenses of the bank and of the state.

The specie in the hands of Sylvester, New York, was used in satisfying a judgment against the bank, in favor of Riggs & Co., of that city. This judgment was obtained on a certificate of deposit of Arkansas bank notes, issued by the branch at Fayetteville, to Alfred Wallace, a former director of that branch. Mr. Wallace having found out that the silver was in the hands of Sylvester, appears to have made the deposit of paper for the express purpose of attaching the specie.

The sum due by the North American Trust and Banking Company, remains unpaid.

The amount due by the Real Estate Bank and its branches, $7,931 51, was used in adjusting accounts with that institution.

The notes of the Real Estate Bank and its branches, $76,225 00, were used in making settlements with that bank and its branches, exchanged for State Bank Bonds and State Bank notes, and disposed of in defraying the expenses of the bank and of the state.

The small amounts due by banks in other states, in all $323 10, appear never to have been collected.

The notes of banks in other States, $1,917 32, and the corporation tickets, $1,676 35, amounted together to $3,593 67. Of these, $2,814 62½ remain on hand and are worthless.

The banking houses were all sold under executions in favor of the judgment creditors, and under such circumstances as to yield but little towards satisfying those judgments.

The banking house at Little Rock, which cost about $28,000 in 1840, was sold in 1845 for about $200. Every effort to recover it has resulted in nothing but costs and expense.

The banking house at Batesville, which cost upwards of $15,000, was sold in 1845 for one hundred dollars. The sum of $500 in addition, was afterwards paid to confirm the sale.

The banking house at Fayetteville, which cost $7,500, was sold under execution for $800.

The banking house at the Post of Arkansas, which cost nearly $16,000, was sold under execution and bought in for the sum of $100 in specie. It still remains the property of the state, but is so situated as to be of no use either to the state or any of its citizens. At the time it was erected, it was des-

cribed as one of the best buildings in the state. Every effort has been made to sell it, but it has been found impossible to obtain for it an offer of even $200.

The total liabilities of the bank and its branches, amounted at the time the assets were transferred to receivers, to $1,910,-023 92. Of these, $216,930 consisted of State Bank notes in circulation, all of which, it is believed, except about $6,930 have been redeemed, partly by receiving them for taxes, but chiefly by receiving them in payment of debts due to the bank. In the last two years, the treasurer has received notes of the bank to the amount of $640 from tax collectors.

The deposits, $54,611 73 have been paid, chiefly by giving the depositors credits on the notes due by them to the bank.

The sum due to the Real Estate Bank and branches, $2,016 97, was liquidated in the settlements made with that institution.

At that time, the principal and interest of 169 five per cent., and 1,000 six per cent. State Bank bonds, then outstanding, amounted to $1,295,781 87. Of the five per cent. bonds 144, and of the six per cent. bonds 409, amounting in all, with the interest on them, to $925,174 35, have been redeemed. This is a large sum; but as there are still 591 six per cent. bonds, and 25 five per cent. bonds outstanding, on which no interest has been paid during the last seventeen years, the sum due on the 1st of October, 1858, on the State Bank debt, was $1,247,-142 50, being only $48,638 67 less than the sum due on that account on the 1st of July, 1842.

On page 47, the sum due to the state is set down at $340,-678 71. This was the balance then due on the various funds advanced by the state to the bank, as part of its capital, the sum of $71,679 09, having, between the 31st of March and the 7th of June, 1843, been drawn from the bank for state purposes.

The original amount of these funds was as follows:

Five per cent. fund		$61,065 18
Seminary fund		2,034 91
Common school fund		1,390 36
Saline or salt spring fund		127 50
United States surplus revenue		286,156 49
		$350,774 44
On these funds the following dividends were declared:		
On the five per cent. fund	$7,611 72	
On the seminary fund	153 50	
On the common school fund	128 48	
On the saline fund	23 87	
		7,914 57
On the U. S. surplus revenue fund		53,568 49
		$412,257 50

On account of these funds, the bank appears to have paid to the state the following amounts:

Surplus revenue fund	$330,561 22
Five per cent. fund	8,549 76
Common school fund	1,515 14
Five per cent. bonds issued by the Real Estate Bank, for money lent by it to the State, and redeemed by the State Bank	32,666 66
	$373,292 78

From this it would appear that the bank discharged all claims the state had against it, except for the sum of $38,974 72.

But it should be borne in mind that the state made most of its advances in specie, or what was the equivalent of specie, and received back great part of the amount in paper, depreciated many per cent. below par. If we add the various sums paid out of the state treasury, for salaries of bank officers, for the payment of judgment creditors, and other objects connected with the bank, amounting in all to $83,853 15, it will be found that the state has been greatly a loser by this unhallowed connection, even if we do not take into consideration the outstanding bonds yet to be provided for.

The whole amount due by individuals at the time the assets of the bank were transferred to receivers, was $1,510,619 68, of which the sum of $1,410,563 18, was in notes bearing interest. Through the delay of those who paid in making payments, and through the failure of many to pay at all, the increments of interest greatly swelled this amount.

Table A shows the present condition of the notes due at the Little Rock office, excluding such as were settled previous to October 1, 1850.

Table B C D shows the condition of the notes of the branches.

Table E is a summary of tables A B C D.

Table F is a list of lands taken from bank debtors, with statements of the final disposition of these lands, so far as could be ascertained.

Table G is a summary of the collections made from debtors to the bank, (exclusive of collections in lands) from the time the act of liquidation took effect, till the 1st of October, 1858.

Table "H" is a summary of the collections made in lands, and Table "I," a summary of the collections made in both money and lands, in the above mentioned period.

Taken in their proper connection with the notes accompanying them, these tables will, it is believed, be found to convey much useful information.

In the classification of the debts as solvent, doubtful, insolvent and lost, we have adopted as our basis, the reports made by Mr. Ross in 1850 and 1852. He had, through his intercourse

with the attorneys of the bank and others, opportunities of acquiring a knowledge of the standing of individuals, so far as regards their ability to pay, which we do not possess. Many of those whose names are on the list, and with whom he had a personal acquaintance, have since died, or removed from the state.

Where we have had reason to believe that Mr. Ross erred, we have not hesitated to correct his classification, but we may have erred as well as he.

It has been our anxious desire to avoid doing injustice to any individual; but from the number of persons employed in making collections, sheriffs, attorneys, etc., some of whom may have neglected to make proper returns, and from the manner in which the books have been kept, it may be that payments have been made for which credits have not been duly given.

By comparing Table "I" with the statement given on page 48 of the amount due from individuals in 1843, it will be seen that at some of the offices the collections have been much better than as others.

At Little Rock, where the gross debt was $626,340 65 in 1843. the collections have, in fifteen years, amounted to $680,-906 57.

At the Post of Arkansas, where the gross amount due was $263,193 18, the collections have amounted to $257,680 75.

At Little Rock the collections have been equal to the gross amount due at the time the act of liquidation took effect, and to $54,565 72, on account of the interest that subsequently accrued.

At the Post of Arkansas, the collections have amounted to very nearly the gross amount due in 1843.

This is, indeed, not much to boast of; but the contrast between these two offices and those at Fayetteville and Batesville, is greatly to the disadvantage of the last two.

At Fayetteville, on a gross sum of $356,542 65 only $224,247 90 has been collected; and the collections at Batesville have been only $97,743 45, on a gross amount of $264,542 90.

From Table "J" it appears that the total of collections in money and lands has been $1,280,628 47. Add this to the assets on hand, (exclusive of loans and discounts,) in June, 1843, and we have an aggregate of $1,729,049 45. To this should be added the interest that accrued on Real Estate Bank bonds between the times in which they were received, and the times in which they were exchanged for State Bank bonds and coupons. Many of the Real Estate Bank bonds which were received by Thornton between 1845 and 1849, were not exchanged for State Bank bonds sooner than 1857 and 1858. During all this time, interest was accruing on them. From the manner in which the books have been kept, it is impossible to tell the exact amount; but it may be set down in gross at $100,000.

Add this to the sum above mentioned, and we have $1,829,049 50, as the total of assets that were realized by the receivers.

Seeing that the amount is so considerable, the inquiry may well be proposed, why so large a sum is still due on account of the State Bank debt?

We reply, briefly, that the assets may be said to have been applied in the following manner:

In redeeming State Bank notes that were in circulation	$210,000 00
In paying deposits	54,611 73
In paying bank balances	2,016 97
In repayments to the state	268,692 27
In redemption of state bonds and the interest thereon	925,174 35
Total	$1,460,495 32

Take this amount from $1,829,049 54, and we have left $368,554 22. Add to this the sum of $83,853 15 paid out of the state treasury on account of the bank, and we have $452,-607 37 as the total of expenses, and of losses through sacrifices of property, from the time the act of liquidation took effect.

Large as the amount is, we believe it falls short of the reality. From the manner in which the books were kept, it is impossible to give a regular expense and a regular profit and loss account; but the evidence that those expenses and those losses were enormous, is too strong to be mistaken.

Take a few cases by way of illustration:

About the 3d of May, 1849, James M. Curran, esq., being then owner of State Bank notes to the amount of $9,355, instituted *ninety-four* suits thereon against the bank, before a justice of the peace, in Little Rock, "and recovered against said bank, for his debt and damages, together with his costs in each of said suits, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $9,355, for his debt, and $5,314 25, for his damages, less a remitter for the sum of $8." The case was carried up to the circuit court of Pulaski county, thence to the supreme court of Arkansas, and thence to the supreme court of the United States, where the decision was in favor of Mr. Curran.

Mr. Curran died October 6, 1854. Soon after his death, (November 15, 1851,) lands, lots and houses, which had cost the bank $60,730 66 were sold; but as they brought only $8,300, they did not satisfy the judgment.

On the 27th of December ensuing, George C. Watkins, esq., the partner and the executor of the last will of Mr. Curran, had the judgment revived. Other lands, lots and houses which had cost the bank $45,118 91 were then sold. But, as they brought only $8,717 31, neither did they suffice. Out of its remaining assets, the bank had to pay $3,870 79 to Mr. Watkins, as the executor of the last will of Mr. Curran.

Thus a debt originally of $9,355, and which with damages and interest, amounted to only $20,883 20, swallowed up $109, 720 50 of the assets of the bank.

Another of the judgment creditors of the bank was the late Mr. Alfred Wallace, a gentleman who, as a director of the branch at Fayetteville, had partaken largely in all the benefits the bank could confer. He was always on the lookout for the specie of the bank, or whatever else was tangible among its effects.

In a report dated December 30th, 1848, a committee of the legislature made the following statement:

"It seems, that in December, 1845, Mr. Wallace obtained judgment against the bank, in the Washington circuit court, for over $5,000, and in April 1847, he recovered judgment for over $13,000.

"To make these judgments, Mr. Wallace has caused to be sold about 2,200 acres of land, and several town lots belonging to the bank, and become the purchaser of the same at a ruinous sacrifice, leaving still unpaid the greater portion of the debt. Mr. Wallace has also levied on the *safe* of the Fayetteville branch, and if the legislature does not interpose and relieve the bank, will *expose the same to sale*, and no doubt, thereby procure a great sacrifice of said assets. He has also filed a bill in the chancery side of the Pulaski circuit court, to subject the assets of the principal bank to the payment of his judgments, and will sue out an injunction *to restrain the business operations of the bank* until his bill is determined, which will retard the liquidation of the affairs of the bank, and ultimate in an immense sacrifice of of her assets. He is also garnisheeing the debtors of the bank, and levying upon real estate sold by the bank to private individuals since he obtained his judgments. By all these means the committee have no doubt but Mr. Wallace will succeed in collecting his judgments, but he will do it at a sacrifice of the bank, and indirectly to the state, which the General Assembly should not permit."

To avert these direful consequences, a bill was finally passed to satisfy the claim of Mr. Wallace out of the state treasury. The bank then recovered possession of its lands, but they ultimately produced little or nothing.

Under a judgment obtained by the United States on notes of the State Bank, amounting to some five or six thousand dollars, that had been received at some of the land offices, a large amount real estate was sold at a great sacrifice. But, on representations being made of the ruin it was thereby causing, the United States was induced to stay its hand.

The legal rights of Messrs. Curran and Wallace, and of the United States, were indisputable: but our report would be incomplete, if we did not show the effect the enforcing of these legal rights had on the interests of the bank. A few more judg-

ment creditors like these, would have swallowed up all the effects of the Bank of the State of Arkansas.

The fee bills of the sheriffs and clerks of courts swelled to large amounts. We have one fee bill before us of H. Harralson, clerk of the circuit court of Pulaski county, subscribed March 13th, 1844, and amounting to $1,137 24; but he deducted $237 24 for prompt payment in specie. In the same year he rendered two other bills, one for $88 00, and the other for $288 57. The first or large bill commences Sept., 1842.

So, at the branches, the fee bills were enormous, as may well be supposed, from the number of suits instituted and the manner in which they were contested. At Batesville, in some periods, the expenses appear to have exceeded the collections.

In some of its transactions with the North American Trust and Banking company, the Bank of the State of Arkansas has been very unfortunate. In April, 1844, the bank, though its president, Mr. Field, succeeded in making a settlement with the company. The balance due to the bank was admitted to be $107,000, and seven New York gentlemen, some of them men of distinction, and all then believed to be men of wealth, did jointly and severally, guarantee the payment of the same.

The regular intercourse of the two institutions was then resumed. The principal bank and the branch at Batesville made additional remittances. amounting in all to $26,660 28, and the Trust Company complied with its engagements till 6th May, 1841, when it dishonored drafts of the bank and its branches amounting in all to $26,464 84.

After considerable delay, a suit was instituted against the guarantors; but by this time six of the seven were reported to be unable to pay; and the guaranty of the seventh amounted to nothing, as it was then discovered that "the law of New York did not recognize a scroll to be a seal." As the seven New York gentlemen were all men of business, it must be regarded as something remarkable that they did not know this when they signed the instrument.

Every effort to get the money for the Trust Company having failed, Mr. A. E. Thornton, who was then financial receiver, made an assignment of this claim on the 9th of April, 1848, to Wm. S. Paradise, esq., of Philadelphia, on condition that the said Paradise should, (after deducting all expenses, and satisfying all demands, Elijah Paine, a lawyer of New York had for fees, and also after satisfying all claims, he, the said Paradise had against the bank) pay over to the financial receiver in notes of the Bank of Arkansas, any amount he might receive from the North American Trust and Banking Company.

This is the last trace of the claim we have been able to find on the books or among the papers of the bank. It is reported that Mr. Paradise is dead, but we have no direct information of his decease.

At our suggestion, Mr. Wilson, the present financial receiver addressed a letter to J. A. Palmer, esq., who was stated in the public papers to be the financial receiver of the North American Trust and Banking company, requesting such information as he could give of the present state of the claim. B. W. Bonney, esq , who replied in behalf of Mr. Palmer, said—

" The North American Trust and Banking Company, while in active business, executed several trusts by assignment and transfer of portions of the property of the company to trustees, to secure the payment of certain *specified* debts. After the company failed, David Leavitt was appointed receiver of the property of the company, and suits were instituted between him as such receiver, and the trustees in the several trusts created by the company to test the validity of these trusts, which, by some of the *general creditors* of the company, were alleged to be void. In that litigation between the general receiver (Mr. Leavitt) and the said trustees, Mr. Palmer was appointed *special* receiver to hold and protect the property conveyed in trust, until it should be decided, whether that property belonged to the trustees to whom it had been conveyed for the benefit of particular creditors or to Mr. Leavitt for the general benefit of *all the creditors*. Our court of last resort (court of appeals,) has lately decided that two of these trusts are valid, and that the *special* creditors for whose security these trusts were created are entitled to the trust fund: and, under that decision Mr. Palmer recently paid to these special creditors more than one million dollars on account of their claims. And Mr. Palmer has still in his hands a large amount of property which, when converted into money will be paid to these same creditors. As to one other trust, the court has not yet made a decision.

" With the general creditors, who are not secured by any of the trusts; Mr. Palmer has nothing to do. Mr. Leavitt administers to the *general assets* of the company, not assigned to trustees, and all general creditors must present their accounts to him. It is, however, understood that he will have little or no property to pay such general creditors, as nearly all the valuable property of the company was assigned to trustees."

For further information, Mr. Bonney referred to John Cleveland, esq.," Mr. Leavitt's legal advisor in matters of the trusteeship." To him accordingly the financial receiver of the Bank of Arkansas, addressed two letters, to the last of which he received the following reply.

" A claim for $59,608 92 was exhibited against the North American Trust and Banking Company by Wm. Paradise, assignee of the State Bank of Arkansas. This claim was referred to referees in April 1848, and its now pending before referees, undetermined. But the court of appeals having, in 1857 and in 1858, adjudged that the million trust, first half million trust, and second half million trust deeds, (embracing *all* the valuable

assets of their company,) are valid deeds, *nothing* is left for the general creditors not preferred by these deeds."

From this it appears that, as the Bank of the State of Arkansas is a general creditor, there is no hope of its ever recovering any part of the sum due to it by the North American Trust and Banking Company.

In a condensed form, the present condition of the Bank of the State of Arkansas may be stated to be as follows:

	Dr.
For 25 five per cent bonds outstanding	$25,000 00
For interest on the same to Oct. 1, 1858	22,037 50
For 591 six per cent bonds outstanding	591,000 00
For interest on the same to Oct. 1, 1858	609,005 00
For circulating notes yet unredeemed, say	6,930 00
	$1,254,072 50

Per contra,	Cr.
By notes and bills yet due with interest thereon to Oct. 1, 1858, as per table E	1,091,204 75
Due by North American Trust and Banking Company as per claim filed by Mr. Paradise	59,608 92
Banking house at Post of Arkansas, at cost	15,761 29
Specie in the hands of the financial receiver	2,003 28
Notes of other banks and corporation tickets	2,814 62
	1,171,392 86

To which should be added some lands, the value of which cannot now be ascertained.

From this it would appear that (leaving the lands out of view,) the *nominal* assets of the bank fall short of its liabilities in the sum of only $82,680 34.

But to arrive at a knowledge of the true condition of affairs, we have to deduct the following from the nominal assets as being unavailable.

Doubtful notes	$177,756 65	
Insolvent do	317,617 43	
Lost do	525,544 00	$1,020,918 08
The sum due by the N. A. Trust and Banking Company		59,608 92
The banking house at the Post of Arkansas		15,761 29
Uncurrent bank notes and corporation tickets on hand		2,814 62
		$1,099,102 91

This leaves for good and available assets only the following:

The notes classed as solvent.....	$70,286 67
The specie in the hands of the financial receiver.	2,003 28
Total.....	$72,289 95
Deduct this from the total liabilities of the bank, and there will remain.....	$1,181,782 55
From this should be deducted the balance of the notes issued for circulation, as so many of them as have not been lost or destroyed will be redeemed by receiving them for taxes....	6,930 00
	$1,174,852 55
There should, also, be deducted the amounts of the five per cent. and distribution funds that were, up to January 1, 1857, retained by the United States towards paying the interest on 90 six per cent. bonds, held in trust for the Cherokee Indians, and 38 six per cent. bonds, held in trust for the Smithsonian Institute....	7,615 68
	$1,167,236 87

Whatever amount has since accrued on these funds to the credit of the State of Arkansas, should also be deducted.

An additional amount of these funds, amounting, on the 1st of January, 1858, to $71,864 08, has been retained by the United States, and applied to the payment of the interest on 500 Real Estate Bank bonds, held in trust for the Smithsonian Institute. This sum the Real Estate Bank owes to the state, and it owes, also, whatever additional amount may have been thus applied since the 1st of January, 1857.

If the amount due by the Real Estate Bank be applied to the liquidation of the State Bank bond debt, it will leave unredeemed of the principal and interest of that debt, something less than one million one hundred thousand dollars.

As the six per cent. bonds do not fall due for nine years, nor the five per cents. in less than twenty-eight years, there may seem to be no necessity for immediate action, but there is necessity for immediate thought.

"Interest is an eating moth." The longer the redemption of this debt is deferred, the greater will be the amount ultimately to be paid. The interest on the State Bank bonds now outstanding is $37,710 a year.

If the stockholders of the Real Estate Bank pay what they owe, and if the present rate of taxation be undiminished, it will be easy to provide for the residue of the state debt, If suitable means be promptly taken, it will be less in proportion

to wealth and population than the debt of three-fourths of the states in the Union.

It is well that we can take so pleasing a view of the subject. If we do not pay what we owe, or make suitable provision to pay what we owe, we cannot borrow. If we cannot borrow, we cannot complete our railroads; and if we do not complete our railroads, the resources of our noble state will remain undeveloped.

Every man in the state has an interest in the proper discharge of the debts of the state, for thereby the value of every man's property and labor will be enhanced.

It is true that the construction of railroads has been entrusted to companies; but the credit of the state abroad affects the credit of those companies; and not only their credit, but, to some extent, the credit of every man in the state.

At the session of 1852,-'53, it was suggested that the remaining assets of the bank should be transferred to the state treasurer, with discretionary power to wind up the institution. But, a committee, to whom the subject was referred, reported that such an act would be a merger of the bank into the state, "thereby destroying its corporate existence, and consequently result in loss to the bank, and thereby to the state, of whatever good debts may still remain unpaid. Or, if such would not be the result, it would, at least, furnish new grounds of defence to the debtors, and thereby cause great delay in the collection of debts."

Even if such should not be the result, it will take the whole time of one man for two years to wind up the bank, and if that man does his duty, his time will be fully employed.

Under this impression, we would respectfully suggest the continuance of the present law, with such modifications as the case may require.

If authority should be given to the financial receiver to travel, with suitable provisisn for his traveling expenses, it is probable that many debts, or parts of debts, might be collected, which would otherwise be entirely lost. Waiting in person on debtors, sometimes proves effective, when all other means have failed. Not a few of the debtors to the State Bank seem not to be aware that fractional parts of state bonds can be bought at Little Rock at such rates that fifty cents in specie will discharge a dollar of bank debt. Many others, if waited on personally, would probably make compromises, and though not able to pay all they owe, would gladly pay a part in order to receive a full discharge.

It would seem proper that the financial receiver should have power, in special cases, to employ special attorneys, under the direction of the executive, or under such other checks and restrictions as it may be proper to impose. One lawyer cannot

possibly attend to all the cases of the State Bank, scattered as they are all over the state:

The investigation in which we have been engaged has occupied much more time than was originally expected. It has been a laborious one, as may well be supposed from the number and intricacy of the accounts. The various documents we have prepared, including both those accompanying this report, and those deposited with the financial receiver, may be said to form a new, though not a complete, set of books.

In a pecuniary sense, the investigation has not been entirely in vain. In an estimate which Mr. Fagan, late financial receiver, submitted, on the 1st of October, 1856, he set down $35,000 as all that could be collected after that date. But, through his efforts, those of Mr. Wilson, the present financial receiver, those of Mr. McConaughey, the land attorney, and our own, nearly $38,000 have already been collected. And we have every reason to believe that if the measures already taken be suitably followed up, at least $70,000; perhaps $100,000 will be added to this amount.

The chief advantage, however, resulting from this inquiry, is the light it throws on a subject which must, in different forms, occupy more or less of the attention of the people, and of the legislature, for years to come. We have traced the history of the bank, year by year. We have given it in the words of its own managers. We have given the views each successive governor, and each successive General Assembly, entertained of the subject. Without similar research among public documents, accessible to but few, and bank documents, accessible to hardly any, these facts could not be brought together.

We might devote another year to the investigation, nay two, and every day discover something. But we know of no practical benefit that would thereby accrue. We do not believe that such an investigation would result in the discovery of more debts due to the bank, and which might yet be collected. On other points, enough has been said; enough to show how this portion of the state debt was incurred; enough to show why so large a portion of it remains unpaid; and enough to show the immense evils this system of false money and factitious credit has brought on the people.

With these remarks, we subscribe ourselves,

Very respectfully your ob't serv't,

WM .M. GOUGE,
A. H. RUTHERFORD,
State Accountants under the act of Jannary 15th, 1857.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.,
October 10, 1858.

A.

A TABLE—*Showing the condition of the Notes and Bills due at the Little Rock office of the Bank of the State of Arkansas, up to 1st October*, 1858.

No of Note	PRINCIPAL.	SECURITIES.	Amount of note	Note, when due	Debt on ledger	Residence of principal when note was given.	Date of judgment	Names of parties against whom judgment was rendered.	Credits up to 31st December, 1850	Credits from 1st January, 1851 to 1st Sept. 1854,	Credits from 1st September, 1854, to 1st October, 1858	Am't of principal due 1st Oct't, 1858	Interest due to 1st October, 1858.	Total amount of principal and interest due 1st October, 1858	Supposed condition of debtors and their securities	REMARKS.
1	Allis Horace B	Roswell Bebee	$ 2844 00	April 1, 1849		Pulaski	October 3, 1851	Allis and Bebee	1012 00	2879 55						In full
2	Armstrong, And J	William Moss and William L Cook	250 00	October 24, 1839		Sevier	do do	Armstrong	334 76	164 55						In full
	Ashbrook, Alfred F.	Green B Hughes and A R Hockersmith	525 00	March 15 1850	6 32	Saline			200 00	280 00	56 53					In full.
4	Anthony, James C	John Wilson and P M Sherman	100 00	February 22, 1842		Pulaski	January 9, 1844	Anthony and Wilson		100 00						In full on compromise.,
5	Anthony, Philip L	James C Anthony and Emzy Wilson	600 00	do do		same	October 28, 1845	Anthony, Anthony and Wilson	510 00	348 33						In full
6	Adams Samuel	B F Duval and E H English	550 00	September 1, 1849		same			178 80	433 59						In full.
7	Ailis, William	Lorenzo C Clarke and C Fielding	500 00	October 15, 1840		Johnson	June 21, 1847	Adams, Patrick and James	749 80							In full.
8	Annen William	B J Borden and James D Fitzgerald	150 00	July 4, 1847		Pulaski			133 50							In full.
9	Barkaloo, John R	W S Lockert, S J Cook, and William Calvert.	250 00	June 28, 1841		same	January 9, 1844	Cook and Calvert	11 28							In full.
10	same	W S Lockert, and H F Shaw	600 00	April 9, 1842		same	do do	Shaw				250 00	333 72	583 72	Debt lost	
11	Borden, Benjamin J.	James B Keatts and C P Bertrand	190 00	June 23, 1844.		same						600 00	775 66	1375 66	Debt lost	
12	same	George C Watkins	4150 00	September 1, 1847		same			1000 00	3531 91	2094 63					In full
13	Budd John J	R C Byrd and George Waring	425 00	Dec'r 27, 1840		same	June 15, 1841	Budd, Byrd and Waring								In full
14	Brown, Wm H	William Brown, jr and William Nelms	85 00	November 6, 1841		same	Dec'r 21, 1843	Brown (before Fitzgerald, J P.)				425 00	603 59	1028 59	Debt lost.	
15	Boyle, John N	Mortgage on real estate.	4900 00	January 18, 1849		same		Mortgage foreclosed				£5 00	115 04	200 04	Debt lost	Paid on compromise
16	Ball, Bennett B	P L Shafer, D D Mason and James Tucker	300 00	February 28, 1841		Conway	July 8, 1844	Mason and Tucker	this debt assumed by Wm H Gaines and Mrs M Boyle.							See appendix for new notes given.
17	same	Samuel Menefee and Nelson Phillips	250 00	April 28, 1841		same	January 12, 1844	Bank, (Ball, bankrupt)				300 00	422 00	722 00	Insolvent	
18	same	James Tucker, Benj. Murphy, P L Shafer and A K Higgins	900 00	do 12, do		same	July 8, 1844	Murphy.				250 00	348 32	598 32	Insolvent	
19	Blunt, Reuben J	Frederick Fletcher and Benjamin Murphy	270 00	do 12, do		same	January 9, 1844	Murphy				900 00	1258 60	2158 60	Insolvent	
20	Black, John S	James Moore and William Calvert	40 00	January 7, 1842		Saline	do 2, 1845	Bank, statute pleaded.				270 00	375 48	645 48	Insolvent.	
21	Brazil, Richard	Robert Brazil and Stone Allen	340 00	February 9, 1841		same	July 8, 1844	Richard Brazil				40 00	53 60	93 60	Debt lost.	
22	same	Robert Brazil and Owen Standlee	360 00	March 29, 1841		same	January 8, 1844	Richard Brazil and O Standlee	54 75			340 00	425 01	765 01	Insolvent.	
23	Brazil, Valentine jr.	Robert Brazil and John C Douglass	450 00	do do		same	do do	V Brazil, jr and John C Douglass				360 00	504 00	864 00	Insolvent	
24	Bates, Ashley B	William S Lockert, William Duncan and G B Hughes	540 00	June 14, 1841		same	May 13, 1846	Bates, (gone to California)			40 08	52 50	450 00	593 42	1043 42	Debt lost
25	Bankhead, T M R	Richard Pryor and Henry C Boyd	850 00	May 1, 1844		Hempstead	June 29, 1849	Bankhead and Pryor.	1132 50			220 55	166 78	387 33	Doubtful.	Compromised as in full.
26	Bizzell, William H	Robert McDonald and Fountain G Stone	750 00	February 13, 1843		Pike	July 8, 1844	Bizzell, McDonald and Stone				750 00	815 83	1565 83	Doubtful	
27	same	Seldon Tryon, Ezra Crowell and Robert McDonald	1100 00	March 18, 1841		Pike	Nov'r 18, 1845	Bizzell, (for residue)	499 98		686 90					In full, on comp'se, to Crutchfield.
28	Buckner, Simeon	L J Reardon R C. Byrd and B. M Reynolds	2736 00	July 1, 1840	12 50	Clark	December 3, 1846	Byrd, (dead)			2748 50	3994 84	6743 34	Insolvent		Debt lost
29	same	L J Reardon and Michael Bozeman	2500 00	May 22, 1841		same	do 3, 1845	Bozeman		849 45	3843 68				In full	
30	same	F. Harrall, R McCargo and Thomas C Hudson	2000 00	May 12, 1840		same	Sept'r 19, 1842	Buckner, McCargo and Hudson				2000 00	2940 00	4940 00	Insolvent	
31	Bozeman, Michael	Wm F Browning and Joshua D Stewart	1600 00	April 1, 1846	6 84	same	June 5, 1849	Bozeman, Browning and Stewart	200 00	2540 71						In full
32	Beall, Asa B	Asa Beall	110 00	do 1st 1849		same			71 33	50 50						In full
33	Brown, Henry K	Cyrus K Holman and J B Holman	550 00	September 1, 1844		Sevier	Nov'r 16, 1846	Brown, Holman and Holman	200 00	395 00	629 75					In full
34	Burriss, Allen D	John M Burriss and William Strong	145 00	February 25, 1841	6 67	St Francis						151 67	204 23	355 90	Insolvent	Debt lost
35	same	same same	550 00	February 16, 1841		same						550 00	775 49	1325 49	Insolvent	Debt lost
36	same	Wm B Burriss, James J Thompson and Wm Dobson	600 00	June 26, 1841		same	June 8, 1846	Bank, for cost				600 00	828 57	1428 57	Insolvent	Debt lost
37	Burriss, Wm B	Allen D Burriss, same same	600 00	do do		same	do 20, 1843	W Burriss and Dobson				600 00	828 57	1428 57	Insolvent	Debt lost.
38	Burriss, John M	Allen D Burriss and William Strong	550 00	February 16, 1841		same						550 00	775 49	1325 49	Insolvent	Debt lost
39	Burns, John	James Burleson same	360 00	August 13, 1840		same	June 18, 1846	Bank, for cost				360 00	538 12	898 12	Insolvent	Debt lost.
40	Bryan, Mary	Ruffin Brown and Richard Hargraves	400 00	February 19, 1841		same	January 4, 1844	Bryan, Brown and Hargraves	7 77	22 00	932 87					In full.
41	Brown, Rufus	Richard Hargraves and Jacob Mitchell	540 00	February 13, 1841		same	do do	Brown and Hargraves		694 97		409 49	149 93	559 33	Doubtful	
42	Blakemore Charles N	Andrew J Neely and Francis B Read	700 00	October 16, 1839		Crittenden	March 22, 1840	Blakemore, Neely and Read				700 00	1061 67	1761 67	Insolvent	
43	Burriss, John	Thomas B Hanly and Wm B Duncan	200 00	April 30, 1842		Phillips	July 8, 1844	Hanly and Duncan				200 00	262 66	462 66	Insolvent.	
44	Bugg, John A	Charles L Jeffries and David Royster	120 00	do 16, 1840		Ft Gibson, C N	Sept'r 29, 1841	Jeffries and Royster.	93 56			103 94		103 94	Insolvent	
45	Baylor Sophia M	Barnett Williams and John P Norman	255 00	May 1, 1844		same same	April 30, 1845	Williams and Norman		254 50		255 00		255 00	Bank lost	In full on compromise.
46	Bird Jane	Thomas W Gray and Samuel S Hall	150 00	June 5, 1839		Pulaski	Sept'r 13, 1839.	Bird, Gray and Hall		64 59		150 00	167 50	317 50	Insolvent	Compromised.
47	Baldwin, David J	Thomas D Merrick and Luther Chase	5240 00	September 1, 1847		same		D. J Baldwin	1508 50	1250 00		5938 87	1571 28	6610 15	Insolvent.	
48	Byrd Wm H and R C	Mortgage on real estate	13365 00	Nov'r 22, 1844	3195 38	same	April 7, 1845					16560 38	14713 86	31274 24	Dead	Debt lost.
49	Bently & Simmons	Anderson Gordon	170 00	January 13, 1849		Conway			175 50							In full
50	Brown, John	John Collins and Lemuel H Goodrich	10000 00	do 8, 1850		Pulaski			1175 00	6369 00	5016 91					In full
51	Bixby, David	Willis Wilson and William Gates	65 00	February 1, 1849		Clark			18 00			65 00	20 57	85 57	Debt lost.	
52	Byrd, William J	Security not stated	36 00	Nov'r 29, 1849		Pulaski			36 00							In full.
53	Bertrand, Charles P	Emzy Wilson and Luther Chase	1625 00	December 5, 1844		same			1745 17							In full
54	Brown, Wm jr	John Robins and L H Lightfoot	300 00	February 10, 1842	177 92	same		Brown and Robins	508 50	paid in land by Robins						In full.
55	Bigham Samuel	Charles Lewis and Jared C Martin	108 00	June 27, 1847		same			120 38							In full.
56	Barber, Lake E	John H Crease, et al for Episcopal church	530 00	May 11, 1845		same			650 10							In full.
57	Boyle John N	James Pitcher and Emzy Wilson.	665 00	April 1, 1845		same	January 23, 1849	Estate J N Boyle, probate court	896 75							In full.
58	Bolt, John P	James Cutter and Anson Bolt	80 00	May 18, 1847		Saline			96 00							In full.
59	Bankhead, T M R	Richard Pryor and Henry C Boyd	462 00	January 15, 1849		Hempstead	Dec'r 21, 1849	Bankhead and Pryor.	171 13	540 54						In full.
60	Boyd, Henry C	Robert Carrington and Richard Pryor	800 00	September 1, 1845		same	do do	same same	330 80	909 93						In full.
61	Block, A & son	David Block	425 00	June 24, 1849.		same			262 15	200 00						In full.
62	Blevins, Hugh A	Joshua Morrison and Daniel T Witter	440 00	April 1, 1845.		same	June 29, 1849	Blevins, Morrison and Witter	600 23							In full.
63	Bizzell, Wm H	Thomas B Bizzell and F G Stone	636 00	Nov'r 15, 1846		Pike		Bank, for cost	691 66							In full.
64	Bedford, L H	George W Underhill and Thomas M Collins	550 00	October 22, 1840		Crittenden			269 00	417 01						In full on compromise.
65	Biscoe, Henry L	Robert A Watkins	171 71	January 1, 1847		Phillips	Dec'r 21, 1849	Biscoe and Watkins	240 78							In full
66	Cummins William	Hardy Robinson and Thomas T Williamson	4500 00	February 14, 1841		Pulaski	Nov'r 26, 1845	Bank	389 50			4500 00	6307 99	10807 99	Insolvent	Debt lost.
67	same	Albert Pike and James B Keatts	400 00	June 9, 1841		same	do do	Bank				400 00	553 76	953 76	Insolvent	Debt lost
68	same	Simeon Buckner and Morehead Wright	2500 00	May 22, 1841		same	do do	Bank				2500 00	3472 40	5972 40	Insolvent	Debt lost
69	same	Ebenezer Cummins and Wm. K Inglish	403 33	Dec'r 10, 1841		same	do do	Bank				403 33	544 62	947 95	Insolvent	Debt lost.
70	Collins, R D C	Edward Cross and James DeBaun	325 00	May 11, 1841	288 32	same	July 8, 1844.	Cross and DeBaun				613 32	452 06	1065 38	Solvent.	
71	Crease, John H	George C Watkins and Thomas W Newton	1700 00	October 1, 1849		Saline			500 00	1476 42						In full.
72	Chase, Luther	Albert Pike and Emzy Wilson	2175 00	December 5, 1845		Pulaski			875 14			1798 53	1443 62	3242 15	*Limitation pleaded*	Debt lost.
73	Corporation, Little Rock	Samuel G Trowbridge, mayor	500 00	Nov'r 30, 1842		same	May 11, 1846	Mayor and Aldermen				500 00	633 33	1133 33		Debt lost.
74	Clements, Benjamin	H F. Shaw and William Cummins	120 00	April 29, 1841		same	July 1, 1844	Shaw	18 18			120 00	149 02	269 02	Parties dead	Debt lost.
75	Cutter, George W	Russell Walborn and Joseph J. Simmons)	400 00	May 6, 1842		Conway	January 12, 1844	Simmons				400 00	529 76	929 76	Simmons in California	Debt lost.
76	Comstock Jasper W	Francis J Brownlee and Eli Bently	225 00	April 1, 1847		same			171 55	63 33		55 00	38 34	83 34	Solvent	

A—Continued.

No of note	PRINCIPAL.	SECURITIES	Amount of note.	Note when due	Debit on ledger.	Residence of principal when note was given	Date of judgment	Names of parties against whom judgment was rendered.	Credits up to 31st December, 1850.	From 1st January, 1851, to 1st September, 1854.	Credits from 1st Sept'r, 1854, to 1st October, 1858.	Amount of principal due 1st Oct'r, 1858.	Interest due to 1st October, 1858.	Total amount of principal and interest due 1st October, 1858	Supposed condition of debtors and their securities.	REMARKS.
77	Carr, James	P J Pitman and Esme W Johnson	250 00	May 22, 1841		Conway	January 8, 1854	Carr				250 00	347 07	597 07	Insolvent.	
78	Calvert, Robert	Sterling H Tucker	750 00	February 28, 1850		Saline			582 34	217 48						In full.
79	Cox, James	A. R Hockersmith and George W Rutherford	130 00	September 7, 1845		same	April 18, 1848	Hockersmith and Rutherford				130 00	136 00	266 00	Debt lost.	
80	Clark, James	A. K Miller and A W Goodloe	500 00	June 4, 1840		Chicot	January 3, 1844	Clark and Goodloe				500 00	733 00	1233 00	Insolvent.	
81	Clayton, Wiley	Ezra M Owen and George W Rutherford	90 00	July 1, 1844		Saline		Bank before J P.—limitation	40 00			57 20	59 41	116 61	Limitation pleaded	Debt lost.
82	Childress, Robertson	P L Smith, J M Hicks and Richard Brazil	450 00	do 30, 1839		same	November 2, 1840	Hicks and Brazil	71 30			378 70	585 66	964 36	Debt lost.	
83	Carrington, Robert	Richard Pryor and Henry C Boyd	2100 00	September 1, 1845		Hempstead		Estate of Carrington				2100 00	2198 00	4298 00	Doubtful.	
84	Cross Edward	John Wilson, M Wright and A H Sevier	4500 00	April 18, 1844		same	October 28, 1845	Cross, Wright and Sevier	3585 00	3552 66						In full.
85	Conway B Willham	George Conway, R H Conway and B P Jett	470 00	March 1, 1846		same		Conway, Conway and Jett	130 00			377 60	349 90	727 50	Solvent	
86	Conway, Wilham H	Jesse Douglass and George Dooley	675 00	April 1, 1844	1 15	same	April 30, 1845	Conway and Douglass				676 15	782 00	1458 15	Insolvent.	
87	Crowell, Ezra	James Calvert and Selden Fryon	1200 00	do 30, 1841		Pike	June 18, 1846	Dismissed at cost of bank				1200 00	1682 00	2882 00		Debt lost.
88	Clingman, Alex B	B Richardson and James Wilkins	90 00	do 13, 1844		Clark		Bank—statute of limitation	49 62			50 78	52 81	103 59		Debt lost.
89	Crow, James R	Benjmin C Logan and James L McLaughlin	270 00	Sept'r 3, do		same	October 25, 1845	Logan and McLaughlin	61			269 39	228 42	497 81	Doubtful.	
90	Crow and Pettyjohn	John Crow	106 00	February 1, 1850	1 44	same			40 00	60 75		25 34	9 50	34 84	Solvent	
91	Carson, Charles	Jason H Carson and W B Hawkins	350 00	Dec'r 12, 1839		Sevier	September 1, 1841	Dismissed	60 00			297 00	441 14	738 41		Debt lost.
92	Cull, Henry H	J J Thompson, A D Burriss and M Tyer	100 00	June 26, 1841		St. Francis			55			99 45	117 48	216 93	Insolvent.	
93	Cotton, John	David B Colton and Thomas J Isbell	1000 00	Sept'r 23, do		same	June 18, 1846	Dismissed				1000 00	1361 66	2361 66		Debt lost.
94	Collins, Thomas M.	George W Underhill and A Meinsinger	600 00	April 10, 1842		Crittenden	July 5, 1844	Collins, Underhill and Meinsinger	314 89	615 38		240 53	68 95	309 48	Solvent.	
95	Collins, Brice A	W B Hay, J Martin and E C Frisbee	200 00	July 9, do		same	same	Frisbee	46			199 54	267 32	466 86	Insolvent.	
96	Calvert, John D	Wiley Lewis, C N Blakemore and D Spurlock	1000 00	August 23, 1838		same	September 7, 1839	Calvert, Lewis and Spurlock	170 56			847 21	1348 06	2195 27	Insolvent	
97	same	Wiley Lewis and David Spurlock	270 00	Nov'r 1, do		same	same	same same	15 00			270 00	426 60	696 60	Insolvent.	
98	Cherry, Wilham P	same same	120 00	May 13, 1840		same	September 27, '41	Lewis and Spurlock	15 00			120 00	161 53	281 53	Insolvent	
99	Collins, Willam W	Willam Jenkins and A. W Goodloe	2200 00	February 9, 1847		Chicot	July 23, 1850	Collins	3525 25			238 00	86 47	324 47	Solvent.	
100	Clark John	Albert Pike and Charles P Bertrand	380 00	September 1, 1844		same	October 26, 1847	Bertrand and Pike	117 00		326 47	174 22	151 98	326 20	Solvent	
101	Carter, Robert S	T T Tunstall and J M Tunstall	800 00	August 16, 1842		Pulaski	July 8, 1844	Carter and J M Tunstall	1 20			800 00	1030 29	1830 29	Doubtful.	
102	Conway George	R L Phillips and D T Witter	225 00	November 4, 1841		Hempstead	July 8, do	Conway, Phillips and Witter	390 00			8 44	6 07	14 51	Solvent	
103	Chenoworth, J. W	J. J Bowie, B F. Odle and James Carlton	175 00	May 17, 1840	6 25	Phillips	Nov'r 14, 1840	Bowie and Odle				181 25	220 48	401 73	Insolvent.	
104	Coulter, Richard	James Coulter and Charles R Rams	250 00	do 17, 1841		Pulaski	October 27, 1845	Bank	42 50			244 99	303 64	548 63		Debt lost.
105	Cummins, Willam	Antoine Barraque, J. B Keatts and E Cummins	500 00	Feb'y 7, do		same	Nov'r 26, do	Bank				500 00	703 33	1203 33		Debt lost.
106	Conant, E. L	$2,765 Mississippi money, and lien on steamboat	1500 00	August 6, 1839		St Louis, Mo			96 75			1483 25	2176 70	3659 95		Debt lost.
107	Campbell, James	Jasper W Comstock and Eli Bently	85 00	January 1, 1850		Conway			23 00	36 66		35 00	23 34	58 34	Solvent.	
108	Conway, T J and A Hemphill	Payable to W H Bizzell, and indorsed by him to bank *specie*	250 00	do 4, 1856		Hempstead										
109	Clayton, Wiley	E M Owen and George W Rutherford	50 00	July 1, 1844		Saline		Bank before J. P.—limitation				50 00	57 00	107 00	Solven	In full
110	Crease John H	Lambert Reardon and John Wassell	360 00	Nov'r 11, 1848		same				472 00						Debt lost.
111	Castling, Joseph	W W Stevenson and Willard Keith	48 00	July 10, 1847		Pulaski			39 93	21 00						In full
112	Comstock, Jasper W	James Campbell and Eli Bentley	42 88	January 1, 1848		Conway			52 21							In full.
113	Carrick Addison	Green B Hughes and Ezra M Owen	160 00	August 19, 1841		Saline	January 8, 1844	Hughes and Owens		282 67						In full.
114	Carter, James	John P Bolt and Aaron Bolt	68 00	April 1, 1848		same			40 00	33 64						In full.
115	Conway, James S	William E Woodruff and Elias N Conway	2460 00	May 30, 1849		Lafayette			2134 72	462 27						In full.
116	Collins, Thomas M	George W Underhill and John L Drew	400 00	January 1, 1847		Cuttenden			507 95							In full.
117	Costar & Harwick	William Harwick and James Duncan	155 00	do 22, 1848	30	Monroe			62 50	131 67						In full.
118	Cornelius, Henry	Jackson Cornelius and Wiley Patterson	130 00	May 20, 1849		Hot Spring			81 62	70 47						In full.
119	Crutchfield, Peter T	Andre J. Hutt and Thomas Pursel	1400 00	Oct'r 16, do		Pulaski			1400 00						Paid in land	In full.
120	Colby, Eli	Willam Pelham and Joseph Fenno	350 00	April 1, 1845		same										In full.
121	same	same same	630 00	do do		same			1244 98							In full.
122	Couch, Jacob B	William E Woodruff and Peter T. Crutchfield	155 00	Oct'r 3, do		same			169 53							In full.
123	Crockett, Willam	Willam M Scott and David Dodd	200 00	May 1, do		Saline			248 12							In full
124	Conway, Joel D	C B Mitchell and Willam Moss	210 00	September 1, 1847		Hempstead		Conway, Mitchell and Moss	264 74							In full.
125	Campbell John R	James B Campbell and C W Campbell	2500 00	November 30, '49		Chicot	January, 1844	Campbell and Campbell	4833 33							In full.
126	DeBaun, James	Julien Imbeau and George Waring	450 00	June 27, 1844		Pulaski	April 20, 1847	DeBaun and Waring				450 00	513 00	963 00		Debt lost.
127	Dawdy William A	Thomas Pack and William White	90 00	March 27, 1841		same	Dec'r 19, 1843	Dawdy				90 00	126 00	216 00		Debt lost.
128	same	John R Barkaloo and E H Lightfoot	315 00	August 17, 1841		same	July 8, 1844	same				315 00	428 40	743 40		Debt lost.
129	Duncan, Willam	William S Lockert and John C Mafer	160 00	do 26, do		Saline	October 27, 1845	Bank—plea of bankruptcy	15 34			144 66	197 69	342 35		Debt lost.
130	Dawson, Henry T	Robert Calvert and James Moore	380 00	July 13, 1845		same	January 23, 1850	Dawson, Calvert and Moore	345 63			152 27	100 49	252 76	Solvent	
131	Dorris, James	Joseph Gray and Thomas C Hudson	60 00	January 1, 1843		Clark			20 00			40 00	50 40	90 40		Debt lost
132	Duncan, Benjamin	Harris Flanagin and James Sloan	300 00	June 6, 1848		same			114 75	292 50						In full.
133	Duval, Lewis	David Foran and E. Tollett	95 00	do 27, 1845		Sevier	April 18, 1848	Duvall, Tollett and Foran		86 25		and new note for balance				In full.
134	Dorriss, Bennett M	J Thompson and William Strong	959 25	April 4, 1841		St Francis	June 18, 1846	Dismissed at cost of bank				959 25	1341 88	2301 13		Debt lost.
135	Downs, Zachariah	M W Izard and David Wood	80 00	June 17, 1842		same						80 00	104 20	184 20		Debt lost.
136	Dunn, James	T Landsdale, J S Burks, A A Luckey and H H Curl	700 00	November 6, 1839		same	November 9, 1840	Dunn, Landsdale and Curl				700 00	1062 89	1762 89	Insolvent.	
137	Danley, James M	Jared C Martin and William Pelham	444 00	April 1, 1846		Pulaski	June 29, 1849	Danley, Martin and Pelham	566 66							In full.
138	Danley, James M	Jared C Martin	2805 38	March 19, 1850		same				1770 00	2384 50					In full
139	Dickinson, Townsend	Thomas J Lacy and W Pratt	1000 00	January 20, 1839		Independence	March 14, 1840	Dickinson				1000 00	1575 55	2575 55		Debt lost
140	Dawson, James L	Thomas Phenix, Wood Tucker and T. T Williamson	3750 00	Sept'r 8, do		Jefferson	Nov'r 9, do	Tucker	2990 9			909 07	1697 54	2606 61	Insolvent.	
141	Davies, A H	William H. Gaines	4740 00	November 25, '49		Chicot			1329 50	3418 85						In full.
142	Dodd, Andrew M	S M Rutherford and B F Owen	23 00	July 5, 1846		Saline			29 50							In full.
143	Elkins, Joshua	William Elkins and Hugh Floyd	90 00	April 18, 1848		Clark			17 20			72 80	60 66	133 46	Solvent.	
144	Elkins, William	Joshua Elkins and Hugh Floyd	240 00	February 1, 1849	6 45	same	December 21, '49	Elkins, Elkins and Floyd			121 00	246 54	64 16	310 70	Solvent	
145	Ellis, Ralph	Allen D Burriss; J. J Thompson and William Strong	500 00	May 15, 1841		St Francis	June 18, 1846	Dismissed at cost of bank	14 10			500 00	740 89	1240 89		Debt lost
146	Elliott, Wright W	Elliott H Fletcher and William C. Trice	700 00	June 20, 1840		Crittenden	September 27, '41	Elliott and Trice				700 00	1023 55	1723 55	Insolvent	
147	same	Thomas M. Collins and William C Trice	650 00	Oct'r 2, do		same	same	Elliott, Collins and Trice				650 00	921 67	1571 67	Insolvent.	
148	Ethridge, John	Elliott H Fletcher and William D Ferguson	550 00	April 14, 1841		same	October 28, 1846	Ethridge, Fletcher and Ferguson			180 00	550 00	720 35	1270 35	Compromised as	In full.
149	Ennis, William	William Goodrich, L C Howell and A Clark	400 00	March 6, 1842		Pope	July 8, 1844	Goodrich		25 00		400 00	530 13	930 13	Insolvent.	
150	Edmiston Robert	John Wilson and R A Walker	100 00	May 1, 1849	32 00	same			71 42	60 00						In full.
151	English, Elbert H	Solon Borland and Samuel Johnson	232 00	Jan 21, do		Pulaski			100 00	91 98		74 40	36 04	110 44	Solvent.	
152	Eastman, Moses H	Robert W Johnson and T D Merrick	220 00	June 6, 1847		same		$100—judgment before justice of the peace	111 95	156 61						In full.
153	Emerson, Samuel A	Samuel Floyd and George C Miller	375 00	October 1, 1842		Hot Spring	January 9, 1844	Emerson, Floyd and Miller	532 45	36 25						In full
154	Ezell William H	S P. Jett and R. C Brady	100 00	May 9, 1849		Hempstead			62 62	51 50						In full.

A—Continued.

No. of note.	PRINCIPAL	SECURITIES	Amount of note.	Note when due	Debit on ledger.	Residence of principal when note was given.	Date of judgment	Names of parties against whom judgment was rendered.	Credits up to 31st December, 1850.	Credits from 1st January, 1851, to 1st Sept., 1854	Credits from 1st September, 1854, to 1st Oct., 1858	Amount of principal due 1st October 1858.	Interest due to 1st October, 1858	Total amount of principal and interest due 1st October, 1858	Supposed condition of debtors and their securities	REMARKS
156	Field, William	Charles Rapley and James Pitcher	900 00	May 16, 1842		Pulaski	January 11, 1844	Bank	3275 00	3090 00					Compromised, and paid in lands No price fixed on the lands.	In full.
157	same	Charles Rapley and Ben. Johnson	4450 00	April 7, 1845		same										
158	same	James Lawson and John W Cocke	350 00	same		same										
159	Fowler, Absalom	Albert Pike and Thos W Newton	1850 00	July 27, 1844		same	Nov 16, 1846	Fowler, Pike and Newton	1462 33			1721 43	1514 81	3236 24	Solvent	
160	Finley, Alexander	Jas. Danley and Absalom Fowler	425 00	Sept 14, 1840		same	March 10, 1841	Finley, Danley and Fowler	209 50			277 45	375 36	652 81		
161	Finn, Robert	David Royster and William S Lockert	130 00	March 25, 1841		same	January 9, 1844	Finn and Royster	14 27			115 73	161 37	277 10	Insolvent	
162	Ferguson, Moses	William Sanders and A H Ferguson	55 00	January 15, 1848	6 62	Prairie			24 40	50 25						In full.
163	Ford, Zadoc	W W Stevenson and Israel Morris	270 00	August 17, 1841		Pulaski	July 8, 1843	Stevenson				270 00	367 20	637 20	Insolvent	
164	Fairhurst, James	Nimrod Menefee and Christian James	130 00	April 19, 1842		Hempstead	January 8, 1844	Fairhurst and James				130 00	170 72	300 72	Insolvent	
165	Field, John	A J Armstrong and Samuel Moore	200 00	do 6, 1841		Hempstead	do 9, do	Armstrong and Moore	187 50	187 00						In full
166	same	T. M R Bankhead and W L Cook	270 00	May 12, 1841		same	June 20 do	Field and Bankhead	166 66	63 00	115 38	244 60	37 16	281 76	Solvent.	
167	Foran, David	James P Milwee and F. M. Foran	260 00	July 7, 1846		Sevier	Dec. 21, 1849	Foran, Milwee and Foran	73 66	238 00	102 50					In full
168	Flanagin, John	William Strong and Isaac Mitchell	300 00	May 12, 1841		St Francis	June 18, 1846	Dismissed				300 00	417 33	717 33	Debt lost	
169	Franks, Crosby	William D Franks and M W Izard	240 00	May 15, 1843		same	July 4, 1844	Izard and W D Franks				237 00	295 20	532 20	Doubtful.	
170	Ferguson, Wm D	George Redman, F. B Reed and Wiley Lewis	4450 00	August 7, 1841		Crittenden	do, 5, do	Ferguson and Collins	295 35	114 75		4450 00	5694 30	10144 30	Insolvent	These debts comp'd as in full with the last payment, say $727 45
171	same	A. J Greer and Brice A. Collins	450 00	Nov 4, 1841		same	May 15, 1848	Ferguson, Reed and Lewis		18 75	727 45	450 00	576 00	1026 00	Insolvent	
172	Fletcher, Elliott H	John Thorn and John Etheridge	450 00	April 25, 1841		Mississippi	July 5, 1844	Fletcher	97 56		249 00	404 06	269 11	673 17	Compromised as	In full
173	" same	W L Ward and Elliott Hickman	550 00	Oct. 21, 1842		same	same	Fletcher, Ward and Hickman			249 00	550 00	461 55	1011 55	Compromised as	In full
174	Finley, William M	Jesse J Finley and G W Underhill	220 00	Oct 20, 1844		same	October 28, 1845	Underhill				220 00	245 40	465 40	Doubtful	
175	Flenoi, Abraham	William C Thompson and Thomas N Stayton	90 00	March 20, 1842		Phillips						90 00	119 00	209 00	Doubtful	
176	Faulkner, Sandford C	Nicholas Faulkner and A W. Webb	4488 00	Sept 15, 1847		Chicot	July 23, 1850	S C Faulkner and Webb	1 37						Assumed by L A Whiteley	
177	Fort, Lewis B	W N Fort and J. N Wilson	480 00	February 1, 1849		Lafayette			230 00	358 85						In full
178	Gilchrist, William	Samuel Mitchell and J. B. Mitchell	2500 00	June 1, 1844		Pulaski	Nov 25, 1845	Mitchell and Mitchell	968 31	3254 46						In full.
179	Greer, David B	Samuel M Rutherford and A. H. Rutherford	270 00	April 1, 1844		same	June 4, do	Greer, Rutherford and Rutherford		45 00	498 40				Paid land	In full
180	Gaines, Nathaniel T.	James Pitcher and Fred W. Trapnall	200 00	do 1845		same	April 25, 1848	Gaines and Trapnall	92 70	233 50						In full.
181	Galloway, James B.	David W Gallaway and R C. Byrd	1750 00	Sept 9, 1841		same	July 8, 1844	Byrd	443 19			1535 66	1894 49	3430 06	Insolvent	
182	Glass & Headington	Stephen Fagan and Simeon Buckner	180 00	May 20, 1840		same	Nov 14, 1840	Glass, Headington and Buckner	16 05			163 95	238 98	402 93	Parties all dead	Debt lost.
183	Gray, Thomas W	Francis Secrest and Pleasant McCraw	240 00	April 1, 1845		Prairie						240 00	297 60	537 60	Doubtful	
184	Gray, Samuel	Joel D Conway and George M. Gray	280 00	May 1, 1849		Hempstead	Dec. 21, 1849.	Gray, Conway and Gray				280 00	210 26	490 26	Solvent	
185	Giles, James	J C Wilson and Morgan Cryer	550 00	Oct 29, 1840		Lafayette			275 00	350 00		399 66	129 59	529 25	Doubtful	Compromised in full
186	Greer, Andrew J	Elliott H Fletcher and John Thorn	950 00	Oct 30, 1840		Mississippi	January 4, 1844	Thorn	82 02			867 98	1180 45	2048 43	Insolvent	Greer, dead
187	same	John Clark, G W Underhill and P. H Swain	300 00	May 3, 1841		same	July 5, do	Underhill				300 00	418 00	718 00	Insolvent	Greer, dead.
188	Goodwin Leroy	A J Greer and A Meinsinger	270 00	May 16, 1842		same	January 6, do	Meinsinger				270 00	354 10	624 10		Debt lost
189	Grosse, James C	Peter German and Aaron Yale	200 00	Nov 11, 1841		Jefferson	June 18, 1846	Dismissed	38 00			162 00	219 12	381 12		Debt lost.
190	Gilbert, P W	Jno C Johnson, A A Brown, H L Evans and J J Thompson	2000 00	June 16, 1840		St Francis						2000 00	2926 66	4926 66	Insolvent	
191	Greer, David B	Robert W Johnson and Samuel Adams	450 00	April 1, 1844		Pulaski	do 4, 1845	Greer, Johnson and Adams	612 50							In full.
192	Gullett, Benj F	Hamilton Reynolds and Pleasant McCraw	300 00	do 1847		Prairie			140 60	249 00						In full.
193	James, Edmond P	James Pitcher and F. W. Trapnall	295 00	do 1845		Pulaski	April 25, 1848	Gaines and Trapnall	424 52							In full.
194	Graves, Thomas	Green B Hughes and James Moore	33 00	July 3, 1845		Saline	Sept 25, 1849.	Gaines, Hughes and Moore		52 96						In full
195	Green, George S	Thomas Keesee and Gideon Keesee	310 00	March 1, 1845		same			247 62	200 00						In full.
196	Griggs, John M	M W Izard and Thomas Griggs	405 00	April 17, 1842		St. Francis	January 4, 1844	Griggs, Izard and Griggs	579 28							In full.
197	Gallaway, J B	L Chase and R L Gallaway	900 00	January 21, 1842		Pulaski	do 11, do	Gallaway, Chase and Gallaway	1407 11							In full.
198	Gallaway, R. L jr.	R L Gallaway, sr. and Hardy Robinson	600 00	April 1, 1845		same										
199	Gallaway, R L	R L Gallaway, jr, R C Byrd and H Robinson	670 00	July 27, 1845		same			1687 82						Bal assumed by W H Sutton in full.	
200	Gallaway, R L sr	R L Gallaway, jr, D W Gallaway and L Chase	900 00	Sept 1, 1845		same										
201	Hawkins, Richd C	William Field and Ambrose H Sevier	1100 00	April 1, 1844		same	Nov 17, 1846	Hawkins Field and Sevier	100 00						Bal. assumed by H. M Rector in full.	
202	Howard Isaac J	John J Clendennin and John Robins	250 00	same		same	June 12, 1845	Howard, Clendennin and Robins,								
203	same	same R Gaines, J W Cocke and John Robins	475 00	same		same	same	Howard, Raynes, Robins, Cocke,	815 33	350 00	400 00	356 98	108 27	465 25	Solvent	
204	same	same J W Cocke and F. W. Trapnall	475 00	same		same	Dec 16, 1845	Howard, Clendennin, Cocke and Trapnall								
205	Humphries, John	Joseph Kniffin, C K Brown and C. B. Humphries	640 00	January 8, 1849		White			353 60	170 00		195 37	110 27	305 64	Doubtful	
206	Hill, Middleton H	William K Inglish and William White	45 00	April 9, 1842		Pulaski	Dec 21, 1843	Hill and Inglish				45 00	59 30	104 30	Insolvent	
207	same	Hardy Jones and William White	60 00	May 1, 1842		same	same	Hill and Jones				60 00	78 80	138 80	Insolvent	
208	Howel, Thomas J	Jesse Brown and William R Gibson	500 00	Aug 3, do		same	January 9, 1844	Howell and Brown				500 00	646 66	1146 66	Insolvent	
209	Hutchings, Jas A	Sidney Blackburn and William Brown, sr	140 00	Oct. 9, 1841		same	July 8, do	Hutchings, Blackburn and Brown		80 00		140 00	110 40	250 40	Compromised	Bank lost balance
210	Hutt, Andre J	L J Reydon, W. S Hutt and Ebenezer Cummins	2000 00	Dec. 24, 1848		same			558 50	1848 78						In full
211	Henderson, A C	Benjamin Clements and Henry F. Shaw	95 00	May 8, 1841		same	Dec 19, 1843	Clements and Shaw				95 00	132 15	227 15	Insolvent	
212	Higgins, Alexander K	H. H Higgins, N Menefee and N. Phillips	150 00	March 25, 1842		Conway	January 9, 1844.	Higgins and Higgins	3 78			146 22	193 93	340 15	Insolvent	
213	Higgins, H H	A. K Higgins, D D. Mason and E. Morrill	600 00	Feb 17, do		same	same	do do Mason, et al				600 00	796 00	1396 00	Insolvent	
214	Higgins, Harrison H	A K Higgins, B B Bull and T L Shafer	240 00	March 15, do		same	same	H H Higgins				240 00	317 60	557 60	Insolvent	
215	Hughes, Green B	Thomas Pack, A R Hockersmith and George C Watkins	1600 00	Sept 1, 1849		Saline		Hughes, Watkins, et al	495 30	525 95	1338 50					In full
216	same	same same	3200 00	Feb 1, do		same		Hughes, Pack and Hockersmith	1035 76	3825 95						In full
217	Hockersmith, A. R.	Green B Hughes and Thomas Pack	800 00	Feb 1, 1848		same	do 3, 1850	Hockersmith, Hughes and Pack	430 80		884 87					In full
218	same	same same	300 00	same		same	do 5, do	do do do			612 69					In full.
219	Hooper, Elias	William Calvert and Ezra M. Owen	200 00	April 6, 1841		same	do 8, 1844	Hooper Calvert and Owen				200 00	279 45	479 45	Insolvent	
220	same	Ardin Pelton and Ashley B Bates	270 00	May 24, do		same	same	Hooper, Pelton and Bates				270 00	369 00	639 00	Insolvent	
221	Hannah, Joel W	John Shepperson and Abraham Block	538 00	July 1, 1848		Hempstead										In full
222	Hudson, Thos. C	James Dorriss and Joseph Gray	350 00	Dec. 7, 1842		Clark	do 6, do	Hudson and Dorriss	7 61			217 39	275 32	492 71	Insolvent	
223	same	same same	350 00	April 10, 1843		same	do 8, do	do do and Gray				350 00	432 00	782 00	Insolvent	
224	Hawkins, Wm. B	John J. Carson and William Cummins	100 00	Dec 15, 1841	2 85	Lafayette						102 85	134 33	237 18	Insolvent	
225	Hudspeth, Chas M	John H Reed, T J Sutton and John R Barkaloo	650 00	Aug 13, 1840		Crawford	May 6, 1842	Hudspeth, Sutton, Reed and Barkaloo				650 00	942 49	1592 49	Insolvent	
226	Hunger, Peter	No security	514 66	April 2, 1848		Pulaski	May 13, 1850	Hanger	25 00		871 88					Paid in full.
227	Hunter, Sanders	James S. Dorriss and John Holbert	75 00	Oct. 14, 1840		St Francis			4 10			70 90	101 59	172 49	Insolvent	
228	Holbert, John	same and William King	90 00	June 5, do		same						90 00	131 90	221 90	Insolvent	
229	Hubbard, Arch'd B	A S Bell and J A Alexander	180 00	Dec 12, 1848		Crittenden	July 23, 1850	Hubbard, Bell and Alexander	95 15		120 00	52 54		52 54	Solvent	
230	Harrison, John	P Costar and William Buckey	140 00	Feb 12, 1840		Monroe	Nov. 14, 1840	Costar	60			140 00	207 75	347 75	Insolvent	
231	Hampton, Daniel W	Benjamin P Gaines and W W Rose	430 00	May 7, 1842	5 14	Chicot	January 9, 1844	Hampton, Gaines and Rose				435 14	563 99	999 13	Solvent	
232	Holson, Rowland	Thos H Rives and William J Neale	200 00	Sept 1, 1845		same	August 1, 1850	Holson, Rives and Neale	116 93			145 90	102 13	248 03	Doubtful	
233	Higgins, Wm F	N H Izard and Moses Trimble	450 00	Feb 29, 1839		St Francis	Sept 13, 1839	Higgins, Izard and Trimble				450 00	705 00	1155 00	Insolvent	
234	Hughes, James	John Blocker and W. H Preston	500 00	May 1, 1846		Pike	Nov. 2, 1848	Blocker and Preston		865 83						In full

A—Continued.

No. of note	PRINCIPAL	SECURITIES	Amount of note	Note when due	Debt on ledger.	Residence of principal when note was given.	Date of judgment	Names of parties against whom judgment was rendered	Credits up to 31st December, 1850.	Credits from 1st January, 1851, to 1st Sept., 1854	Credits from 1st Sept'r 1854, to 1st Oct, 1858.	Amount of principal due 1st October 1858	Interest due to 1st October, 1858.	Total amount of principal and interest due 1st October, 1858.	Supposed condition of debtors and their securities	REMARKS.
235	Hardy, H. K.	J Barkman and J E M Barkman	600 00	January 1, 1849	....	Clark	January 29, 1850	Hardy, Barkman and Barkman		712 80		150 02	57 50	207 52	Solvent.	
236	Hutt, Andrc J	W W Adams and A. W. Webb	510 08	March 1, 1849.		Pulaski			643 33							In full
237	same	Wm S Hutt	148 90	June 24, 1848		same			144 67	17 92						In full.
238	Holyfield, James	Jasper W Comstock and Robert Tweedy	30 00	January 1. 1848.		Conway			38 00							In full.
239	Hopkins, Francis	Thomas Hubbard and R L Phillips	132 00	January 1, 1849.		Hempstead			110 00	70 60						In full.
240	Herndon, Fleetwood	J. D Herndon and L B Fort	400 00	April 20, 1849.		Lafayette			246 28	209 33						In full.
241	Hay, William B	Rawlah Holson and Lucy Goodwin	285 00	Dec 4, 1841		Crittenden	Nov. 3, 1845	Holson for $200 only		407 00						In full.
242	Harrick, William	J R and P Harrick, and James Duncan	100 00	June 12, 1848		Monroe			64 42	50 00						In full.
243	Hanly, Thomas B	Jos S McKeel, Wm. E. Butts and John Butriss	600 00	October 11, 1849		Phillips	January 6, 1844	Hanly, McKiel and Butts	1140 16							In full
244	Hempstead, B F	R L Phillips	105 00	April 21, 1848.		Hempstead			215 43							In full
245	Inglish, Wm K	Lorenzo Gibson and Wm. R Gibson	1250 00	July 18, 1842		Pulaski	January 9, 1844	Inglish and Gibson				250 00	323 88	573 88	Insolvent.	
246	Imbeau, Julien	James DeBaun and George Waring	270 00	June 24, 1844		Jefferson	April 29, 1847	DeBaun and Waring				270 00	307 80	577 80	Insolvent.	
247	Izzard, N H	W. M Fulkerson and W Martin	800 00	April 16, 1839		St Francis	Sept. 13, 1839	Izard, Fulkerson and Martin				800 00	1245 32	2045 32	Insolvent	
24	Johnson, John W	James Pitcher and G C Watkins	2000 00	May 10, 1841		Pulaski	May 11, 1846	Johnson and Pitcher				2000 00	2772 95	4772 95	Debt lost	
249	Johnson, E L & J A Simpson	S. C. Faulkner and W P Reyburn	1500 00	July 31, 1841.		same	July 8, 1844	All the parties				1500 00	2060 00	3560 00	Insolvent	
250	Johnson, G V. C	P M Bush, John C Johnson and Eli Lewis	600 00	Nov 25, 1841		St. Francis	same	G. V. C. Johnson and Lewis				600 00	808 00	1408 00	Insolvent.	
251	Jeffries, Charles L	Wood Tucker and Wm Gilchrist	275 00	June 5, 1841		Pulaski			213 00			95 00	120 12	215 12	Insolvent	
252	Johnson, Euclid L	Wm P Reyburn and Enas Rector	450 00	April 6, 1841		same	July 8, 1844	Johnson and Rector				450 00	629 50	1079 50	Insolvent	
253	Joiner, Johnson J	Ezra M Owen and Thomas Pack	525 00	April 1, 1845		Saline	Oct 26, 1848	Joiner, Owen and Pack	375 00			344 00	243 19	587 19	Solvent	
254	Jett, James P	Wm H Etter and Bernard F Hempstead	135 00	May 29; 1846		Hempstead	June 24, 1849	Jett, Etter and Hempstead	40 25	162 87						In full
255	Johnson, John C	A A Brown, J J Thompson, J Flanagin and P. W Gilbert	1500 00	July 26, 1841	4 50	St. Francis						1594 50	2060 00	3564 50	Insolvent.	
256	same	A A. Brown and W P Gilbert	1500 00	October 6, 1841		same						1500 00	2060 00	3560 00	Insolvent	
257	James, John R	Wright W Elliott and Wm Strong	550 00	Nov 5, 1840		same	Sept 27, 1841	James, Elliott and Strong				550 00	787 71	1337 71	Insolvent	
258	James, Joshua F.	Wright W Elliott and George Redman	560 00	Aug 13, 1840		Cuttenden	same	Elliott and Redman.				560 00	811 99	1371 99	Insolvent	
259	Johnson, Joel & B Williams	James Pitcher and Emzy Wilson	200 00	March 1, 1844		Chicot	Nov. 3, 1845	Johnson, Williams and Wilson	114 66			114 67	122 88	237 55	Solvent	*Lost by limitation.*
260	Johnson, E L & B Williams	John W Cocke	225 00	April 1, 1844		Pulaski	April 23, 1847	Cocke				225 00	261 00	486 00	Insolvent.	
261	Jackson, James B	Freeman E Patrick and W H Patterson	300 00	Nove 12, 1847		St Francis	Dec 21, 1849	Jackson, Patrick and Patterson		451 20						In full
262	Johnson, William	Charles B Mitchell and C. K Witter	210 00	February 1, 1848		Hempstead	same	John-on, Mitchell and Witter	30			210 00	170 00	380 00	Solvent.	
263	Johnson, Euclid L	Bond as bank attorney	971 14	February 1, 1845		Pulaski									Paid by securities	In full
264	Johnson, R. M.	Mortgage on lands and negroes	23000 00	January 1, 1840.		State of Kentucky			34458 04							In full.
265	Jett, Benjamin P	Daniel T Witter and J W Finley	220 00	April 27, 1847		Hempstead	Dec 21, 1849	Jett, Witter and Finley	310 40							In full
266	Johnson, Joel	Benjamin Johnson and John T Johnson, jr	6200 00	Sept. 1, 1846.		Chicot	July 2, 1849		3424 87	5063 85						In full.
267	Kennerly, William	Gilbert C Kennerly and Charles W Elliott	110 00	August 22, 1842		Pulaski	Jan 9, 1844.	G C Kennerly and Elliot				110 00	141 62	251 62	Insolvent.	
268	Kizzia, Hiram	Ezra Crowell and Seldon Tryon	300 00	April 13, 1841		Pike	June 18, 1846	Dismissed at cost of bank				300 00	408 00	708 00	Debt lost.	
269	Krebbs, Charles J	C P Bertrand, (specie)	450 00	Sept 13, 1850		Pulaski		Krebbs and Bertrand		612 12					Specie	In full.
270	Keith, Willard	W E Woodruff and R Beebe.	120 00	April 1, 1849		same			120 00							In full.
271	King, Rufus H	Wm Arnett and Lewis Allen.	210 00	March 19, 1845		Hempstead	April 18, 1846	Arnett and Allen	100 00						Compromised	In full.
272	Keating, John	Isaac N. Jackson and J. S Dollarhide	44 00	June 16, 1848.		Sevier			48 00							In full
273	Kesee, George	Robert Calvert	150 00	March 1, 1849		Saline			60 40	117 00						In full
274	Krebbs, Charles J	C P Bertrand, (specie)	450 00	Sept. 13, 1849		Pulaski			473 62							In full.
275	Levy, Jonas	Jacob W Parker and Hyman Mitchell	390 00	June 30, 1849		same										In full
276	same	Wm E Woodruff and George Brodie	540 00	same		same			237 00	495 00	451 48					In full.
277	Lincoln, Lemuel R	D Marchand	2500 00	April 1, 1850	258 99	same		Marchand and Lincoln's estate			2988 66	1195 32	135 10	1330 42	Insolvent.	
278	Lambert, David	Wm. Cummins and Simeon Buckner	700 00	July 28, 1840		same	Sept. 25, 1842	Cummins and Buckner				700 00	1017 33	1717 33	Debt lost	Parties dead
279	Leech, John H	Henry F Shaw	115 00	Dec 24, 1847		same		Shaw and Brown, before Hutchings	58 95							Bal assumed by Shaw, & new note.
280	Lemoyne, George W	F L Lemoyne and John Quindley	100 00	January 28, 1849	2 67	Conway			58 50			50 00	30 64	80 64		Lemoyne says he paid this note.
281	Leech, Jacob	Enas Leech and Daniel Leech	80 00	April 1, 1849		Saline			47 36	40 00	in specie					In full.
282	Lockemy, Wm	D C McDaniel and George S Green	13 00	April 1, 1845	2 09	same						15 09	14 04	29 13	Doubtful	
283	Lackland, Allen B.	W S Smith and R S Taite	115 00	Sept 1, 1846		Clark	Dec 21, 1849	Lackland, Smith and Taite	26 15	159 25						In full
284	Lewis, Wiley	Wilson Thomas and David Spurlock	276 00	Nov 12, 1840		Crittenden	Jan. 4, 1844	Lewis, Thomas and Spurlock	279 79			276 00	394 82	670 82	Insolvent	
285	Lacy, Thomas J	A Pike, A. Fowler and G N. Causin	1300 00	Feb 24, 1845		Desha		Bank—writ of error to Supreme Court				1080 21	1125 00	2205 21	Doubtful, Lacy dead	
286	Lenox, John H.	George W Stokes and James W Felts	200 00	May 7, 1842		Arkansas	July 8, 1844	Stokes	10 00			190 26	249 55	439 81	Solvent	
287	Dockett, Wm S	Charles Caldwell and James Pitcher	1440 00	April 1, 1844.		Saline			1800 00							In full.
288	same	Josiah Brooks and Peter Devall	120 00	April 10, 1847		same			59 51	50 82						In full
289	Lindsey, Joseph	Philo Howell and Thomas Fletcher	100 00	April 1, 1849.		same				95 57						In full.
290	Logan, Benj. C	Jacob W Logan and James S Ward	80 00	Sept 1, 1849	15 46	Clark	Aug. 31, 1851	Logan, Logan and Ward	95 60	80 33						In full.
291	Logan, John	John R H Scott and R W Jamison	160 00	January 16, 1849		Pope						140 00	189 70	329 70	Doubtful	
292	McCurdy, Samuel	Samuel Miller and William Cummins	140 00	October 9, 1841		Pulaski	July 8, 1844	Miller and McCurdy		100 00		240 00	82 40	322 40	Insolvent	Compromised as in full
293	Mills, James	William Mills and Basil Crowley	240 00	Feb 26, 1843		same	Jan 9, 1844	Mills and Mills								In full.
294	Mills, William	G F Hancock and N B. Baldwin	54 00	April 1, 1849		same			33 50	29 00	in specie					In full.
295	McDonald, Daniel	R C. Byrd and William Brown, sr	600 00	April 12, 1841		same	July 8, 1844	Byrd and Brown	83 93			516 27	717 82	1234 09	Insolvent	Compromised as in full.
296	same	same same	640 00	Oct 22, 1841		same	same	same				640 00	866 34	1506 34	Insolvent	Compromised as in full.
297	Menefee, James	Joshua J Lewis and Nimrod Menefee	400 00	June 20, 1842		Conway	same	James Menefee				400 00	520 88	920 88	Insolvent	
298	Menefee, Nimrod	B F. Howard and Dudley D. Mason	1300 00	June 14, 1842		same	Aagust 1842	Estate of N Menafee	32 71	1014 81		1180 32	676 77	1857 09	Debt lost	
299	Murphy, Benjamin	B B Ball and Reuben J Blunt	400 00	April 14, 1841		same	July 8, 1844	Murphy	61 06			362 40	483 90	846 30	Insolvent	
300	Mason, Dillis V	James R. Montgomery and Russell Welborn	210 00	Oct 22, 1842		same	Jan 12, 1844	Bank, plea bankruptcy				210 00	267 77	477 77	Debt lost	
301	Menefee & Phillips	same same	425 00	Oct 1, 1841		same	same	same same				425 00	612 00	1037 00	Debt lost	
302	Moreland, Jeremiah	James Maddin and William W E Moreland	520 00	Aug. 28, 1844		Johnson	June 19, 1851	Thomas Maddin, as administrator	2 85		525 00	517 15	57 61	574 76	Solvent	Compromised as in full
303	Maddin, James	Jeremiah Moreland and Thomas Maddin	650 00	asme		Johnson	same	same same	50		675 00	649 50	56 60	706 10	Solvent	Compromised as in full.
304	Moore, James	Robert Calvert	692 00	Sept 1, 1846	35 00	Saline			366 57		735 25					In full
305	McCarty, Jarrett	William S Lockert, S Nixon and William Duncan	475 00	Dec 18, 1840.		same			38 00			475 00	626 50	1101 50	Debt lost.	
306	same	William S Lockert, John C Mailer and William Duncan	885 00	Feb 7, 1841		same	Oct. 29, 1845	Bank, plea bankruptcy				885 00	1249 43	2134 43	Debt lost	
307	Mailer, John C	William S Lockert and William Duncan	95 00	Feb 21, 1841		same			8 20			95 00	124 03	219 03	Debt lost.	
308	same	William S Lockert and William M Scott	390 00	June 14, 1841		same		Bank, plea bankruptcy				390 00	537 40	927 40	Debt lost.	
309	McLaughlin, James L.	T J McLaughlin, William Smart and Joshua Elkins	370 00	April 1, 1846		Clark	June 5, 1849	McLaughlin and McLaughlin				370 00	430 20	800 20	Doubtful	
310	McCugo, Radford	M. Bozeman and F J Browning	240 00	May 21, 1842		same	Jan 6, 1844	All the parties			256 60					In full.
311	Milwee, James P	J W Milwee and J N Jackson	150 00	June 16, 1847		Sevier	July 25, 1850	same	62 95	275 00						In full
312	Mitchell, Isaac	Wm Stuong and Allen D Burriss	500 00	May 15, 1841		St Francis	June 18, 1846	Bank, for cost				500 00	694 99	1194 99	Debt lost	
313	Morris, Amon P	L. D Maddox and Wm Pyburn	320 00	May 16, 1840		Monroe	Jan. 6, 1844.	Morris and Pyburn				320 00	470 80	790 80	Insolvent	

A—Continued.

No of note	PRINCIPAL	SECURITIES.	Amount of note.	Note when due.	Debt on ledger	Residence of principal when note was given.	Date of judgment	Names of parties against whom judgment was rendered.	Credits up to 31st December, 1850.	Credits from 1st January, 1851, to 1st Sept., 1854	Credits from 1st Sept'r 1854, to 1st Oct, 1858.	Amount of principal due 1st October, 1858	Interest due to 1st October, 1858	Total amount of principal and interest due 1st October, 1858	Supposed condition of debtors and their securities	REMARKS.
314	Martin, James	Hugh McCrary and John C McCrary	100 00	Feb 22, 1842		Phillips			1 10			100 00	131 72	231 72	Insolvent	
315	Miles, Mary B	Anthony H Davies and John Clark	2700 00	May 25, 1841		Chicot	July 25, 1850.	J B Miles and Davies.	1533 58	4123 13						In full.
316	Mitchell, Sam'l adm'r of Gilchrist	Samuel Mitchell and Jesse B. Mitchell.	500 00	Oct 2, 1844		Arkansas			25 00	238 17		456 83	219 27	676 10	Solvent	
317	Mixon, William	Antoine Barraque and John Manuel	40 00	June 27, 1842		Jefferson	Dec 12, 1843.	Mason and Manuel	88 00							Compromised—bank received half collected.
318	Morrison, William	Alvadore K Higgins and I J Howard	90 00	April 12, 1842.		State of Indiana						90 00	118 58	208 58	Debt lost	
319	McHenry, Samuel G	Jonathan Iron and Jarrett McCarty	400 00	February 10, 1842		Conway	Nov. 14, 1840	McCarty				400 00	596 42	996 42	Debt lost.	
320	Moore, Joseph	James Pitcher and W. W Adams	70 00	April 6, 1845		Pulaski			100 50							In full.
321	Manuel, John	James B Keatts and F W Trapnall	175 00	September 1, 1844		same	April 24, 1847	Manuel, Keatts and Trapnall.	254 81							In full.
322	Mateus, Edward	S Nixon, N B. Bates and A Pelton	200 00	April 6, 1841		same	Sept 29, 1841	All the parties	299 00							In full
323	Montgomery, James R	A G. Brent and Thomas S Haynes	220 00	September 1, 1844		Conway.	Jan. 4, 1846	Haynes and Brent.		340 00						In full
324	Menefee, Nimrod	Thomas S Haynes and Russell Welborn	450 00	February 10, 1842		same	August 1842	Estate of Menefee, deceased.		480 11						Compromised as in full.
325	same	James Menefee and B F Howard	400 00	May 28, 1842.		same	same	Estate of N. Menefee, do		674 22						In full
326	Murray, John	Peter Kuykendall and Wm Standlee	220 00	June 29, 1847		same			108 07	170 00						In full.
327	Mason & Morrill	Eli Bently and James Maddux	90 00	July 1, 1849		same			30 00	68 90						In full.
328	McDaniel, David C	Robert Calvert and Joseph Lindsey	1100 00	April 1, 1849		Saline			401 50	947 66						In full.
329	Morton, Arthur	William M Scott and Madison McLoud	70 00	do do		same			73 50							In full.
330	McKean, Joseph W	George Hill and Henry Cheatham	280 00	July 5, 1845		Sevier			364 30							In full.
331	Mitchell, Charles B	Joel D Conway, Jas Gibson and R L Phillips	220 00	May 17, 1847		Hempstead	June 23, 1850	All the parties	272 84							In full
332	Meisinger, Anthony	George W Underhill and Leroy Goodwin	270 00	May 16, 1842		Crittenden	July 24, 1844	Meinsinger and Underhill.	100 00	367 06						In full
333	McKiel, Josiah S	William B McKiel and R H Yeates	650 00	August 13, 1840		Phillips	Jan 6, 1844	All the parties	992 50							In full
334	McKiel, William B		650 00	same		same	same	same	75 13	1240 90						In full.
335	Mitchell, Samuel	William Gilchrist and Jesse B Mitchell	1160 00	June 1, 1844		Arkansas	Nov'r 25, 1845	Mitchell and Mitchell	1695 14							In full.
336	Mitchell, Jesse B	William Gilchrist and Samuel Mitchell	220 00	same		same	same	same same	321 50							In full.
337	Merriwether, Joseph M	Wood Tucker and Drew White	55 00	April 1, 1848		Jefferson			61 40							In full.
338	Mitchell, Hyman	John Brown and Jonas Levy	80 00	June 1, 1845		Pulaski			93 10							In full
339	Newton, Thomas W	Albert Pike and Luther Chase.	5500 00	January 7, 1849.		same		All the parties	2741 00	3151 84		460 00	218 00	678 00	Solvent	
340	Nelson, Charles T	Norborne T Nelson and H M Robinson	170 00	April 17, 1840		Hempstead	Nov. 14, 1840	same				170 00	251 40	421 40	Insolvent.	
341	Neely, Andrew J	T B Reed and C N Blackmore	550 00	October 22, 1840.		Crittenden	Sept 27, 1841	same				550 00	748 00	1298 00	Insolvent.	
342	Nelson, John H	William Nelson and Joshua D Stewart.	120 00	April 21, 1848		Clark			51 00	90 00						In full.
343	Norris, Samuel	Robert Davidson and J H Brearly	355 00	June 20, 1848		Pope			256 81	140 00						In full.
344	Owen, Ezra M	Thomas Pack and Green B Hughes	900 00	July 1, 1844.	18 31	Saline	June 4, 1845	All the parties		600 00		900 00	544 00	1444 00	Solvent	
345	Obaugh, James H.	S W Reyburn, S. A Emerson and Samuel Miller	425 00	June 4, 1843		Hot Spring	Oct 22, 1847	Obaugh, Reyburn and Emerson	170 00			308 36	335 07	643 43	Doubtful.	
346	Overbaugh George	Benjamin C Logan and Jacob W Logan	21 00	Aug 1, 1845		Clark			21			21 00	21 77	42 77	Doubtful	
347	Oden, Henry D	Archibald B Hubbard and W A Johnson	1000 00	Aug. 6, 1838		Crittenden	March 14, 1840	Oden and Johnson.				1000 00	1612 05	2612 05	Insolvent	
348	Pike, Albert	Luther Chase and James Lawson	945 81	June 4, 1848		Pulaski		Pike	408 83	881 72						In full.
349	Peay, Gordon N	William F Pope and Letitia Neel	425 00	May 1, 1845		same				213 50	608 60	600 00	846 00	1446 00	Insolvent	
350	Phillips, Nelson	Russell Welborn and N Menefee	1050 00	October 20, 1841		Conway	Jan 12, 1844	Bank, plea bankruptcy	85 58			500 00	695 55	1195 55	Insolvent	
351	Pack, Thomas	Green B Hughes and A R Hockersmith.	330 00	February 1, 1849	66 68	Saline	Dec'r 21, 1849	All the parties	100 00	4 00	528 15	2500 00	3455 55	5955 55	Insolvent	
352	Pelton, Ardin	Thomas Pack and A R. Hockersmith	300 00	February 1, 1848	6 53	same	same	same	40 00	174 44	255 00	107 70	130 66	238 36	Insolvent	
353	same	J W Shappoch and A. R. Hockersmith	140 00	Nov 1, 1848		same	same	same	40 00	146 42		320 00	419 20	739 20	Insolvent	
354	Pryor, Richard	Robert Carrington and H. C Boyd	3550 00	May 1, 1845		Hempstead			2437 67	3318 50						In full.
355	Pryor, David L	Thomas J Cull and William Strong	600 00	February 16, 1841		St Francis			52							In full.
356	same	I J Thompson and Wm Strong	500 00	May 10, 1841		same										
357	Powell, Thomas E	Wm Strong, B M Burress, J J Thompson and G B Merrick	2550 00	June 19, 1841		same	Nov'r 24, 1842	Powell, Strong and Merrick,								
358	Pullen, John W	S H Davis and James W Felts	100 00	May 30, 1842	7 70	Arkansas										
359	Pyburn William	A P Morris and D L Jackson	320 00	May 16, 1842		Monroe	Jan 6, 1844	All the parties	2 00							
360	Percival, John	Lorenzo Gibson and James Danley	300 00	February 28, 1841		Pulaski	Sept 30, 1841	same	300 00							
361	Pendleton, H F	John Robins and James Pitcher.	3000 00	April 1, 1844		same	April 30, 1845	Pendleton and Robins	4571 00							In full
362	Percival, John	George C Watkins, D M Percival and William P Deadman	1030 00	March 1, 1848		Prairie			905 16	179 32						Paid in lands in full.
363	same	George C Watkins and D M Percival	450 00	April 1, 1849		same			294 14	214 05						In full
364	Pope, William F	Gordon N Peay and W W. Adams	300 00	January 1, 1849		Pulaski				354 00						In full
365	Patrick, F E	Thos L Casbeer, C L Sullivan and A A. May.	735 00	May 1, 1847		St Francis	January 23, 1850.	All the parties	435 00	425 25						In full.
366	Pettit, William McD	William H Gaines and A H Davies	5200 00	Nov'r 5, 1846		Chicot	July 29, 1850	same	5143 19	1006 64						In full.
367	Phillips, William	James Scull, jr, and William Wright	330 00	February 1, 1848		Jefferson			134 75	292 94						In full.
368	Quindley, John	Philip W Roberts	100 00	May 1, 1849	43 37	Conway			48 37	167 48						In full.
369	Rapley, Charles	William Field and Henry M Rector	175 00	April 1, 1846		Pulaski		All the parties	40 00	225 25						In full.
370	Robinson Hudy	C F M Robinson	490 00	Sept 14, 1849		same			292 70	266 22						*In full*
371	Royster, David	William Gilchrist and John Percival	320 00	May 1, 1841		same	Nov 24, 1842	All the parties				320 00	446 37	766 37	Insolvent.	In full.
372	Rector, Henry M	James Pitcher and Wharton Rector	1000 00	July 28, 1840		Saline	July 8, 1844	H M Rector and James Pitcher	119 86	750 00	1915 21				Last payment made in lands	In full
373	same	F W Trapnall and William Field	300 00	April 20, 1840		same		All the parties.			530 33					Paid in lands in full.
374	Raynes, Reuben	Wm Gilchrist and James Lawson, jr	190 00	February 5, 1842		Pulaski	Jan 9, 1844	Raynes and Lawson								In full
375	same	Wm Gilchrist and James Lawson, jr	1050 00	October 24, 1842		same	same	Raynes and Lawson	1521 45							In full
376	Raynes, Nancy	John Humphries and James M Dodd	170 00	May 1, 1845		same	July 9, 1849	Bank—plea limitation				170 00	182 46	352 46	Debt lost	
377	Richardson, Giles	Thomas Pack and A R Hockersmith	180 00	Oct 26, 1849		Saline						180 00	127 20	307 20	Solvent.	
378	Rumbo, Reuben J	J. Barkman and J E M Barkman	380 00	April 1, 1844		Clark	Oct. 28, 1845	All the parties	446 90							In full.
379	Rector, Elias	S M Rutherford and E Walters	100 00	do do		Crawford	May 1, 1849	Bank—plea limitation				100 00	119 00	219 00	Debt lost	
380	Rust, Albert	W M Beall, J S. Conway and W Prather	2000 00	Dec'r 23, 1839		Union	Nov 10, 1840	Rust, Conway and Prather	1871 03			723 63	710 93	1434 56	Solvent	
381	Reyburn Wm P	E L Johnson and S. C Faulkner	255 00	January 31, 1841		Pulaski	July 8. 1844	Johnson and Faulkner				255 00	360 40	615 40	Insolvent	
382	Rightor, Nicholas	Henry L Biscoe and R. H Yeates	500 00	Oct 19, 1840		Phillips	November 3, 1842	Estate of N Rightor				500 00	715 55	1215 55	Doubtful	
383	Reyburn, Wm. P	D L Johnson and S. C Faulkner.	1000 00	Feb 16, 1841		Pulaski	May 9, 1842	All the parties				1000 00	1409 99	2409 99	Insolvent.	
384	Richmond, Barton	Thos J Lacy, L E Barber, G N Causin and Wm Trimble	465 00	January 29, 1845		Jefferson	February 15, 1850	Bank, appeal to Supreme Court	102 70			376 69	378 75	755 44	Debt lost	*Statute pleaded.*
385	Ryan, Wm	Hugh McCrary and James Martin	90 00	February 22, 1842		Phillips			1 80			90 00	119 95	209 95	Doubtful.	
386	Reardon, L J	L Reardon and Wm. B Wait	2250 00	May 1, 1849		Pulaski			2302 50							In full
387	Robins John	E D Robins and D J Baldwin	200 00	October 12, 1849		same			97 98	229 60						In full
388	Rutherford, A H	S. M Rutherford	340 00	April 1, 1846		same		All the parties	503 00							In full
389	Rankin Wm D	Henry Bencoat and Enos Payne	125 00	do do		Conway			140 30							In full.
390	Robinson, James R	Green B Hughes and James Cox	210 00	April 18, 1843.		Saline	January 8, 1844.	Hughes and Cox		179 42						In full
391	Rutherford, Geo. W.	Robert Calvert	860 00	Sept 1, 1847.		same	Dec. 29, 1849.	All the parties	1074 99							In full.

A—Continued.

No. of note.	PRINCIPAL	SECURITIES.	Amount of note.	Note when due.	Debit on ledger	Residence of principal when note was given.	Date of judgment	Names of parties against whom judgment was rendered.	Credits up to 31st December, 1850.	Credits from 1st January, 1851, to 30th Sept., 1854.	Credits from 1st September, 1854, to 1st Oct., '58.	Amount of principal due 1st October, 1858.	Interest due to 1st October, 1858.	Total amount of principal and interest due 1st October, 1858.	Supposed condition of debtors and their securities.	REMARKS.
392	Redman, George	W D Ferguson, R J Nelson and R T. Redman	450 00	Nov. 4, 1841		Crittenden	July 5, 1844	All the parties,								In full.
393	same	W. D. Ferguson, J S McKill, R J. Nelson and R. T. Redman	1500 00	Dec 16, 1841		same	same	do	1899 23	1398 32						In full.
394	Rankin, Robt P	William Yerby and Henry Yerby	2700 00	Sept 15, 1844		Phillips	April 30, 1845	do	3836 94							In full.
395	Robinson, John H	John Stelfox and George B. Hayden	900 00	February 16, 1850		Pulaski			900 00							In full.
396	Robinson, Hardy	L Gibson and James Lawson, jr	250 00	July 18, 1842		same	Oct 29, 1846	All the parties	412 57							In full.
397	Royster, David	Thomas W. Newton and R Moseby	800 00	March 1, 1849		same			295 34	644 00						In full.
398	Shaw, Henry F	John R Barkaloo and James Pitcher	210 00	March 13, 1842		same	July 8, 1844	Shaw and Pitcher				210 00	277 81	487 81	Insolvent	
399	same	John Hutt and R C Byrd	450 00	June 14, 1842		same	same	All the parties				450 00	586 50	1036 50	Insolvent.	
400	same	G B King and R C. Byrd	300 00	Sept 1, 1847		same			210 50	75 00		265 00	36 83	101 83	Solvent.	
401	Sanger, Stephen S	William Pelham and Thomas W Newton	610 00	April 1, 1848		same			232 04			460 00	309 72	769 72	Solvent.	
402	Sprague, Alden	James McVicar and John Robins	1800 00	do 1846		same	March 9, 1849	McVicar and Robins.	750 00	888 00	Bal. assumed by Mr.	Woodruff,	and new note put in			In full.
403	Smith, Jefferson	Henry F. Shaw and George Waring	300 00	April 14, 1841		same	Sept 29, 1841	All the parties				300 00	419 00	719 00	Insolvent	
404	same	A. H. Rutherford and George Waring	240 00	May 19, 1841		same	same	do				240 00	333 00	573 00	Debt lost.	
405	Smith, Green L.	John J. Rankin and L. Bushnell	95 00	Oct 30, 1841		same	Dec 25, 1843	do before justice of the peace				95 00	128 57	223 57	Insolvent.	
406	Smith, Andrew J	William Janes and W S Smith	215 00	Oct 8, 1849		Clark	July 23, 1850	do	66 00		302 81					In full.
407	Stevenson, Young	Luther Chase and Charles P Bertrand	1600 00	Feb 1, 1846		Pulaski			1577 00	706 00						In full.
408	Stevens & Woods	William Brown and Robert Carter	400 00	April 1, 1845		same	January 9, 1844.	Carter and Brown				400 00	432 00	832 00	Insolvent	
409	Sterling, Joseph W.	Richard Hawkins and John H. Leech	70 00	May 10, 1845		same			24 00			56 03	51 02	107 05	Doubtful.	
410	Stephenson, James	N King, John L Houston and Charles Ward	285 00	January 30, 1842		Conway	April 27, 1847	Stevenson, King and Houston	18 05			285 00	380 00	665 00	Doubtful.	
411	Stephens, A J	Russell Welborne and N Menefee	125 00	May 23, 1842		same	June 13, 1849	Bank				125 00	163 33	288 33	Debt lost.	
412	Sinclair, Abraham	W. W E Moreland and Jeremiah Moreland.	100 00	August 22, 1842		Johnson		V. S. before J P, in Johnson county				100 00	129 33	229 33	Insolvent.	
413	Scott, Joseph	George Kesee and Thomas Kesee	175 00	Aug. 1, 1845		Saline		Wills and Hutt	62 41			184 84	106 67	288 51	Solvent.	
414	Shockly, Bolly C	Thomas Pack and William M Scott	30 00	January 21, 1848		same	Sept. 22, 1849.	Pack and Scott				30 00	25 60	55 60	Solvent.	
415	Sloan, James	Harris Flanagin and B S Duncan	85 00	June 6, 1848		Clark			29 20		95 00					In full.
416	Stroud, Adam	Charles Gollihei and J L Stroud	305 00	July 10, 1846		same	June 5, 1849.	All the parties	167 90	341 21						In full.
417	Stroud, Isham L	Adam Stroud and Charles Gollihei	240 00	do 1845		same	same	do	44 70	375 10						In full.
418	Strong, William.	A D. Burriss, J. J Thompson and T. M. Collins.	950 00	April 30, 1841		St Francis	January 6, 1844	Collins		1066 00		827 67	327 64	1155 31	Doubtful.	
419	same	same and William Strong	325 00	May 21, 1841		same	January 4, 1844	Bank				325 00	351 38	676 38	Debt lost	
420	same	John C Johnson and M W Izard	300 00	June 29, 1841		same	same	Izard				300 00	414 00	714 00	Insolvent.	
421	same	M. M Burriss, A D Burriss and W. Dobson	3600 00	July 8, 1841		same	same	Dorriss				3600 00	4860 00	8460 00	Debt lost.	
422	same	J S Deputy and J R Fillingin	500 00	June 1, 1849		same			296 60			250 00	146 65	396 66	Solvent.	
423	Sullivan, Charles L.	James M. Holbert and R. H Hargraves.	500 00	do 8, 1844		same	Sept 26, 1847	Sullivan and Holbert	205 00	667 45						In full.
424	same	same and Joseph S. McKiel	100 00	March 15, 1846		same	This judgment	Ross says was paid to J. B. Jackson, and never paid in				100 00	100 33	200 33	Bank lost the debt	In full.
425	Seaborn, Joseph	Cyrus Little and Elihue Hotchkiss	270 00	April 25, 1842		same	July 5, 1844	All the parties	Assumed by Geo W			Seaborn, and new note	put in			In full
426	Spurlock, David	William & Jesse Spurlock and Wiley Lewis	385 00	Nov. 12, 1840		Crittenden	January 6, do	do				385 00	550 97	935 97	Insolvent	
427	Swan, Parson H	John H. Walker and E H. Fletcher.	1000 00	July 28, 1841		Mississippi	October 28, 1846.	Walker and Fletchar			540 00	1000 00	593 33	1593 33	Compromised as in	In full.
428	Scott, William	W F. Moore and H. L. Biscoe	100 00	April 21, 1842		Phillips						100 00	131 24	231 24	Doubtful	
429	Swan, Wilson H	Seldom Tryon and James Calvert	300 00	May 10, 1841		Pike	October 27, 1845	Swan				300 00	418 00	718 00	Insolvent.	
430	Sullivan, Charles L.	Strong, Holbert and McKiel	500 00	March 15, 1846		St Francis	March 5, 1847	Sullivan and Holbert				500 00	500 00	1000 00	Solvent	
431	Smith, Jefferson	A H. Rutherford and George W Rutherford	730 00	Dec 4, 1841		Pulaski	January 9, 1844	Rutherford and Rutherford		700 00	specie.					In full.
432	Smith, John P	George Waring and Lewis Snapp	300 00	January 1, 1846		same		Waring, McCracken and Hanger	257 25	165 00						In full.
433	Smith, Reuben.	J S Deputy and J R Fillingin	500 00	November 5, 1840		Chicot	do do	McDermot and Garner		1061 00						In full.
434	Stinson, Joseph	F. W Trapnall and Albert Pike	860 00	July 4, 1846		Pulaski			1096 86							In full.
435	Simmons & Bentley	Anderson Gordon	170 00	January 1½ 1849		Conway			175 50							In full
436	Scott, Robert H.	W W. Scott and Abraham Block	665 00	Nov'l 19, 1842		Hempstead	do 8, do	R. H Scott and Block	1 54	666 00	specie.				Compromised as in	In full
437	Shook, John	Augustus Block and R L Phillips	88 00	April 1, 1845		same			141 78							In full
438	Stewart, Joshua D	R S Tate and Nicholas Keith	180 00	May 11, 1847		Clark			184 05	165 00						In full.
439	Scott, William C.	James A Scott and Ed A Scott	1155 00	November 4 1842		Crawford	do 6, do	All the parties	276 83	1957 60						In full.
440	Scull, James	Francis Vaugine and James Scull, jr	750 00	April 1, 1845		Jefferson			973 40							In full.
441	Seaborn, George W.	A J Seaborn and J M Holbert	300 00	Dec 4, 1840.		St Francis			305 00							In full.
442	Thorn, Thomas	E H Walden and James Pitcher	9650 00	July 20, 1841	435 10	Pulaski	April 30, 1845	Walden				10085 10	10958 30	21043 40	Debt lost	
443	Trimble, Moffatt C.	D B Cargile and R King	170 00	Nov 3, 1841		same	June 8, 1846	Bank				170 00	210 06	400 06	Debt lost	
444	Thompson, David	John J. Budd and R S Carter	800 00	February 21, 1841		same	September 9, 1841	All the parties				800 00	1127 10	1927 10	Insolvent.	
445	Triplett, Hedgman	William P Reyburn and A H Sevier	250 00	January 4, 1841.		same	January 9, 1841	Sevier				250 00	355 00	605 00	Insolvent.	
446	Tucker, Jas. & Thompson, B H	P J Pitman and E M Johnson	450 00	August 26, 1841		Conway	January 12, 1844	Thompson				450 00	615 00	1065 00	Insolvent	
447	same same	James Stevenson and James R Montgomery	110 00	June 28, 1841		same	July 8, do	Thompson				110 00	151 80	261 80	Insolvent.	
448	Thompson, Asa	Edward Cross and William H. Bizzell	1900 00	Sept 9, 1840		Pike	Nov 8, 1845	Bank	23 15			1900 00	2720 85	4620 85	Debt lost.	
449	Tryon, Seldon	James Calvert and Ezra Crowell.	900 00	March 29, 1841		same	June 18, 1846	do				980 00	1267 50	2167 50	Debt lost.	
450	same	same same	300 00	April 13, do		same	same	do				300 00	419 00	719 00	Debt lost.	
451	same	same same	900 00	June 21, 1841		same	same	do				900 00	1244 00	21 44	Debt lost.	
452	Tate, Robert S	Joshua D. Stewart and Robert Welch	225 00	January 28, 1848	11 00	Clark	Dec. 21, 1849	Tate, Stewart and Welch	90 00			188 25	109 83	298 08	Solvent.	
453	Thornton, Samuel C	Elijah Franklin and James Lisenby	225 00	Feb. 14, 1841		same	January 8, 1844	Franklin and Lisenby	40 40			272 37	357 71	630 08	Insolvent	
455	Thompson, James J.	A. D. Burriss, J C. Johnson, Thomas J Curl and Wm Strong	250 00	May 23, 1841.		St Francis	June 18, 1846	Bank	1 82			250 00	345 24	595 24	Debt lost.	
456	same	A D Burriss, J Mitchell, J C Johnson, T J Curl & W. Strong	1860 00	do 24, 1841		same	same	do				1860 00	2581 68	4441 68	Debt lost	
457	Thomas, James	J W Calvert and J. M Holbert	25 00	March 23, 1842		same			1 44			25 00	31 22	56 22	Doubtful.	
458	Tyer, Samuel	Ajax Tyer and Noah H Tyer	270 00	Feb'y 22, do		same	January 4, 1844	All the parties	38 70			270 00	306 90	576 90	Insolvent	
459	Tyer, Stephen	Asa Lancaster and Ashford Buford	105 00	same		same	June 18, 1845	Bank	2 41			105 00	1 36 98	241 98	Debt lost.	
460	Thorn, John	Elliott H Fletcher and Wm Tuce	550 00	April 14, 1841		Mississippi	July 8, 1844	Fletcher and Tuce		10 00	180 00	551 00	426 00	976 00	Compromised as	In full
461	Taylor, Isaac.	George W Taylor and Isaac Bul	150 00	February 22, 1842		Monroe	January 6, 1844	Isaac Taylor	100 00			62 00	77 29	139 29	Doubtful	
462	Tollerson, John C P	John Burriss and Boyd Bailey	700 00	Oct 16, 1839.		Phillips	March 21, 1840	All the parties			525 22	700 00	519 90	1219 90	Insolvent.	Compromised, balance lost.
463	Tucker, Wood	S H Tucker and James Scull, jr	600 00	February 28, 1841		Jefferson	January 9, 1844	Wood Tucker and Scull	470 00			226 00	275 58	501 58	Solvent	
464	Trimbell, William	C P. Bertrand and Daniel Rugo	185 00	April 25, 1849		Hempstead			200 00							In full
465	Trice, William C.	Wright W. Elliott and John Fogleman	500 00	August 19, 1841		Mississippi	January 4. 1844	Trice and Fogleman	824 39							In full.
466	Taylor, William	Peter Hamger and A. H Davies	500 00	Oct 29, 1840		Chicot	do 9, 1844	All the parties	687 16							In full.
467	Thornton & Stewart	Robert S Tate and N Keith	320 00	April 1, 1847		Clark			254 30							In full
468	Underhill, George W	Thomas M Collins and Anthony Meinsinger	600 00	April 10, 1842		Crittenden	July 5, do	All the parties	775 00							In full
469	same	same same	270 00	May 15, 1842		same	do 8, do	do	295 00	168 10						In full.
470	Vaugine, Paul	Howes Scull and Jacob Leinberger	200 00	May 22, 1841		Jefferson	Jan 6, do	Vaugine and Leinberger				200 00	277 74	477 74	Insolvent.	

A—Concluded.

No. of note.	PRINCIPAL.	SECURITIES	Amount of note.	Note when due.	Debit on ledger	Residence of principal when note was given.	Date of judgment	Names of persons against whom judgment was rendered.	Credits up to 31st December, 1850.	Credits from 1st Jan'y, 1851, to 1st September, 1854	Credits from 1st September, 1854, to 1st October, 1858.	Amount of principal due 1st Oct'r, 1858.	Amount of interest due 1st Oct'r, 1858.	Total amount of principal and interest due to 1st Oct'r, 1858	Supposed condition of debtors and their securities.	REMARKS.
471	Van Thorn, Aaron	William J Boyd and James McKee	80 00	May 10, 1844		Pulaski			109 95							In full.
472	Waring, George	John Wassell and Thomas T Tunstall	950 00	February 7, 1841		Pulaski	July 8, 1844	All the parties	83 22		600 00	950 00	57 38	1007 33	Compromised as.	In full
473	same	John Smith and E Walters	330 00	April 1, 1845		Pulaski	June 24, 1849	Bank	160 30	286 72						In full.
474	same	John P Smith and Lewis Snapp	300 00	January 6, 1846		Pulaski	February 4, 1850	Waring and Snapp	166 66			215 00	128 58	343 58	Insolvent	
475	Walden, Edward H	Thomas Thorn and Emzy Wilson	900 00	July 1, 1844		Pulaski	April 30, 1845	All the parties	1272 00						Paid land	In full.
476	same	Thomas Thorn and James Pitcher	616 67	May 12, 1844		Pulaski	November 3, 1845	Walden				616 67	713 96	1330 63	Insolvent.	
477	same	same	950 00	July 20, 1844		Pulaski	April 30, 1845	Walden				950 00	900 33	1850 33	Insolvent.	
478	Waring, George & Co	Albert Pike and Absalom Fowler	900 00	April 19, 1841		Pulaski			500 00	806 67						In full.
479	Williams, Burnett	Robert W Johnson and James Pitcher	140 00	do 1, 1845		Pulaski			186 68							In full.
480	Widgery, John	Lemuel R Lincoln, Albert Pike and James Lawson, jr	240 00	May 1, 1845		Pulaski		New note put in by Pike for half				120 00	128 00	248 00	Insolvent.	
481	Webb Samuel H	Henry F Shaw and George Waring	630 00	April 4, 1842		Pulaski	July 8, 1844	All the parties				680 00	893 06	1573 06	Insolvent.	
482	White, William	R C Hawkins and G W Whitaker	250 00	February 27, 1842		Pulaski						250 00	332 07	582 07	Insolvent.	
483	Waters, Sam	R D C Collins and H F Shaw	600 00	June 25, 1841		Pulaski						600 00	828 66	1428 66	Insolvent.	
484	Welborn, Russell	Elijah Welborn and Nelson Phillips	350 00	April 4, 1842		Conway						350 00	461 86	811 86	Insolvent	
485	same	Joseph J Simmons and Nelson Phillips	210 00	May 1, 1842		same						210 00	275 80	485 80	Insolvent.	
486	Welborn, Elijah	R Welborn, J J Simmons, N Phillips and H A Berry	270 00	April 19 1842		same	July 8, 1844	All the parties				270 00	345 20	615 20	Insolvent.	
487	Webster, John C.	F J Brownlee and B H Thompson	170 00	December 26, 1841		same	January 12, 1844.	Webster and Thompson				170 00	227 80	397 80	Insolvent.	
488	Ward Catharine	R McCall and J J Simmons	40 00	July 11, 1843		same						40 00	48 69	88 69	Insolvent.	
489	Wolf, William H	William Crockett	94 00	December 12, 1848					55 75		64 48					In full.
490	Wharton, William	Thomas Kesee, jr and Robert Calvert	140 00	April 18, 1845		Saline				299 00						In full.
491	Williams Edward W	Ezra M Owen and Ezra Owen	35 00	July 18, 1845		same						85 00	36 96	71 96	Insolvent.	
492	Wheat, Samuel C	Henry Cheatham and J D Conway	400 00	do 13, 1845		Hempstead						400 00	422 66	822 66	Solvent.	
493	Wells, Jacob	Harris Flanagin and Austin Wells	320 00	October 5, 1842		Clark	January 8, 1844	All the parties		338 82		150 00		150 00	This balance said to have been	paid to sheriff of Clark co.
494	Ward, James S	Harris Flanagin and B S Duncan	135 00	April 22, 1847		same	December 21, 1849	same		207 45						In full.
495	Williams, James	R S Wilson	110 00	February 1, 1849		same	same	R S Wilson				110 00	84 80	194 80	Insolvent.	
496	Wright, Morehead	Not stated	553 58	October 18, 1843		Lafayette					1050 82					In full.
497	same	Indorsed by A E Thornton	231 27	January 9, 1848		same					325 25					In full.
498	Walker, Saml D	Specie, or double in Arkansas bonds	401 60	June 1, 1846		Chicot				1184 27						In full.
499	same	William H Gaines and A H Davies	2429 00	November 5, 1846		same				3778 20						In full.
500	Williams, William	H H Curl and T J Curl	550 00	November 12, 1840		St. Francis						550 00	786 75	1336 75	Insolvent.	
501	same	H H Curl and William Sanders	325 30	December 23, 1840		same						325 00	461 50	786 50	Insolvent.	
502	Whitsett, Nelson C	L H Bedford and Thomas M Collins	550 00	April 5, 1841		Crittenden				337 99		550 00	431 39	981 39	Doubtful.	
503	Whitfield, Arthur	James Lawson jr and Luther Chase	1466 00	July 26, 1849		Pulaski			4 75	1200 00	989 70					In full.
504	Wright, Joseph J	Thomas H Mosby and G Hardwick	980 00	April 1, 1847		Jefferson				1568 00						In full.
505	Woods, Moses R	Reuben Raynes and B J McHenry	580 00	do 1, 1845		Pulaski				100 00		580 00	626 40	1206 40	Doubtful.	Compromised as in full.
506	Winters, A M	James H Stevenson and Robert Calvert	235 00	May 1, 1849		Saline			118 10	74 90	92 45					In full.
507	Watson, George B jr	William Sexton and H Malpass	87 35	March 12, 1845		Desha			112 47							In full.
508	Wise, Marshall M	L H Bedford and J R James	400 00	August 21, 1839		Crittenden				870 90						In full.

NOTE.—Peter T Crutchfield, Esq, special attorney, reports that, "from Freeman E Patrick, on account of the debts against M. W Izard William Dobson, Mark W. Izard, Dunn, Landsdale and Curl--G V C Johnson, S. Tyer, A. Tyer, and N. H. Tyer--N. H. Izard, William Fulkerson, and W Martin Patrick was to have control of these claims upon his paying $230. He paid $160, and refused to pay more as he represented he could make nothing by it" Mr. C. retained half the amount collected for his commissions as per contract Also "from Joseph Stillwell, on account of judgments against R C Byrd and William Brown, sr., rendered 8th [illegible] for $[illegible] also one against the same parties for $600--also one against said Brown and R. S Carter, rendered 9th January, [illegible] for $[illegible] and one against said Brown for $85 rendered 21st December 1848. Stillwell was to have control of these judgments, and pay the retor $3[illegible]" He has paid part, say $221 89

										160 00						
										221 89						

APPENDIX TO TABLE A---PRINCIPAL BANK.

No of Note	PRINCIPAL	SECURITIES.	Amount of note	Note, when due.	Residence of principal when note was given.	Date of judgment.	Names of parties against whom judgment was rendered.	Credits up to 31st December, 1850.	Credits from 1st January, 1851, to 1st September, 1854.	Credits from 1st September, 1854, to 1st October, 1858	Am't of principal due 1st October, 1858.	Am't of interest due 1st October, 1858.	Total am't of principal and interest due 1st October, 1858.	REMARKS.
509	Carroll, D W	Security not stated	$ 178 33	June 1, 1850				66 73						In full.
510	Carroll, D W	Assumpsit for Hockersmith	400 00	April 1, 1850				28 00	593 50					In full.
511	Gaines, William H	Assumpsit for Mrs Amanda Boyle	1738 75	May 1, 1851					2045 72					In full.
512	Boyle Amande	Assumpsit of the debt of John N. Boyle	3611 25	May 25, 1851					1000.00	3998 00				In full.
513	Gill, Jane	Assumpsit of George Gill, note Batesville branch	115 00	January 1, 1850				70 00						In full.
514	John S Roane	For balance of A H Sevier's note, for $1,782 75	777 60	September 24, 1850	Jefferson									In full.
515	Waring, George	Snapp Hanger and McCracken	150 00	May 20, 1851	Pulaski				876 95					In full.
516	Curbo, H B	Rind and Williams for half of L Duval's note	86 25	December 28, 1853	Sevier				165 00					In full.
517	Estate M W Dorriss	Bank attorney, paid by Mrs Roane	22059 20	1853	Jefferson				10088 00		86 25	32 77	119 02	Solvent—claim allowed in probate court Sevier county.
518	Roane, Juha	Security not stated, balance Dorriss' debt	11871 24	June 27, 1854	same					12047 91				Balance assumed by Mrs. Roane. In full.
519	S C Faulkner	As security on bond of E L Johnson, bank attorney	261 63	July 1, 1856	Pulaski									In full.
520	Joseph Fenno	same same same	261 62	same	same									Transferred to Curran's executor to pay decree.
521	T D Merrick	same same same	261 62	same	same									same same same
522	Thomas H Reives	Amount collected of Mrs M B Miles	1845 07	May 15, 1847										same same same
523	Joseph Sullwell	Amount paid on D J Baldwin's note	400 00	June 11, 1854	same		Principal, interest and penalty			2679 26				In full.
524	same	same same	400 00	do 1855	same		paid by J A Craig.			623 60				In full.
525	same	same same	450 00	do 1856	same		These notes given for specie, but			688 88				In full.
526	H M Rector	Assumed for R C Hawkins	1437 00	May 1, 1850	same		see opinon supreme court, which			775 00				In full.
527	William H Sutton	Assumed for R L Gallaway	908 59	June 1, 1849			held they could be paid in bonds			2256 78				In full—paid in land.
528	Henry F Shaw	William Brown	75 00	April 24, 1850					1055 16					In full.
529	Albert Pike	Security not stated, Widgery debt.	184 00	December 18, 1851						125 62				In full.
530	William E Woodruff	George C Watkins, balance Sprague debt	949 14	September 12, 1853					82 45					Solvent.
531	George W Seaborn	Security not stated, Joseph Seaborn's debt	350 00	January 24, 1846						1185 77	146 62	72 16	225 78	In full.
532	L A Whiteley	Assumed for Faulkner Mortgage on real estate	5624 96				Mortgage foreclosed, property sold and bank purchased	521 16						In full.
533	Juha Roane	No security, and to pay Thomas Durr's debt	1260 00	June 21, 1858				5624 96			1260 00	21 00	1281 00	Sold, and proceeds, $1,500 applied to Decree vs. Bank, and in favor of Curran.
534	Jacob Ash	S H Tucker	1189 59	March 27, 1859							1189 59		1189 59	Solvent.
			440332 37					168748 42	122585 98	61498 66	168892 91	190004 04	858896 95	To pay balance due by Ross, late financial receiver.

OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL RECEIVER OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Arkansas, 10th October, 1858.

WM. M. GOUGE,
A. H. RUTHERFORD,
State Accountants under act of 15th January, 1857.

PRINCIPAL BANK, LITTLE ROCK.

These remarks are condensed from reports and letters of the attorneys of said bank, and from information received by the financial receivers of the principal bank, from various sources:

NOTE No. 9.—Barkaloo left the state eight or ten years ago insolvent; Lockert is dead; and the circumstances of Cook and Calvert are not known. Mr. Ross classed the debt as lost in 1850.

NOTE No. 10.—All the defendants are dead; debt lost.

NOTE No. 13.—Budd and Waring insolvent; Byrd is dead. The debt is lost.

NOTE No. 14.—This claim was placed in the hands of P. T. Crutchfield, esq., the defendants being regarded as insolvent, and he has recently reported to the bank its payment by compromise. This debt, with others, against the principal, and Mr. Brown, sr., for $2,500 or $3,000, was compromised for a mere trifle—receiving only some $350 for the whole amount; and half of the amount received was retained by Mr. C. for collecting it, agreeable to his contract with the bank.

NOTE No. 16.—Ball took the benefit of the bankrupt law in 1842, and afterwards removed from the state. Mr. Ross classed the defendants as insolvent in 1850, and we now regard the debt as lost.

NOTES Nos. 17, 18 AND 19.—The defendants on these notes were regarded as insolvent in 1850, and the claims so classed. We regard them as wholly lost.

NOTE No. 20.—This debt is lost. The defendants pleaded the statute of limitations successfully on the trial.

NOTES Nos. 21 AND 22.—The parties were considered insolvent in 1850, and the debts were so classed. Nothing has since been collected on them; and we regard them as lost.

NOTE No. 23.—This claim went into the hands of P. T. Crutchfield, esq., as special attorney, the defendants being insolvent. He finally received a small amount on compromise. The balance of the debt is lost.

NOTE No. 24.—Judgment was rendered against Bates only, and he went to California in the spring of 1850. The debt is lost.

NOTE No. 25.—Judgment in this case against Bankhead and Pryor. Bankhead is dead. Col. Pryor is solvent, but the debt was classed as doubtful in 1850.

NOTE No. 26.—The defendants are solvent, and execution has been issued against them, and there is but little doubt of the money being collected during the next year. This debt was classed as doubtful in 1850; but for what reason we cannot tell.

NOTE No. 28.—The defendants are all dead; and their estates are insolvent.

NOTE No. 30.—Buckner, Ganall and McCargo are dead; the claim was transferred to Major Crutchfield, as special bank attorney—he reports a compromise, by which something may be collected on it during the next year.

NOTES Nos. 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 AND 39.—The defendants on these notes are either dead, moved out of the state, or insolvent. Judgments were rendered against the bank in most of the cases. These debts were all classed as lost in 1850. Mr. Strong resides in Tennessee—and is solvent, but was discharged from these debts in 1842, under the general bankrupt law.

NOTE No. 41.—This debt was classed as doubtful in 1850, but one of the securities is good, and the principal is believed to be so also. Execution has been recently issued in this case, with a fair prospect of collecting the balance of the debt.

NOTE No. 42.—This debt was placed in the hands of Major Crutchfield, special bank attorney; the defendants were regarded as insolvent in 1850, and the debt so classed. Nothing has been collected on it, and it may be put down as lost.

NOTE No. 43.—Burriss and Duncan are dead. The statute has run on the judgment. Judge Hanly is solvent, and says that the debt has been paid. There is no evidence in the bank of the payment.

NOTE No. 44.—Bugg removed from the state many years ago; the securities are insolvent. Debt lost.

NOTE No. 45.—Mrs. Baylor removed from the state 15 or 18 years ago. The debt was placed in the hands of Major Crutchfield as an insolvent claim, and he compromised it with one of the securities, by the payment of the principal in par funds. The balance is lost.

NOTE No. 46.—Bird and Gray are dead. Hall removed from the state some 18 or 20 years ago. The debt being classed as insolvent, a compromise was made with Gray's administrator, who paid $64 50 as in full. Balance lost.

NOTE No. 47.—A new note was taken in this case, with a mortgage on real estate, and the securities released by the bank. Mr. Baldwin removed from the state to Texas, four or five years ago. He made an arrangement with Mr. Joseph Stillwell, by which Mr. S. executed notes to Mr. B. for $1,250, payable in *specie*, and assigned the notes to the bank. When the first note fell due, Mr. S. tendered to the then financial receiver in payment, coupons of the State Bank, which were refused, and Mr. Stillwell applied to the supreme court for a *mandamus* to compel the receiver to take the coupons of the bank. The supreme court granted the writ, and on a hearing, decided that the bank could

not demand specie, and that the tender of the coupons were legal, and ordered that they should be received in payment of said note. By this proceeding the bank lost about $2,000.

NOTE No. 48.—The history of this case would fill several pages. The facts are about these: When the mortgage was executed to the bank on the lots, buildings and hereditaments, now known as the Franklin House, situate near the steamboat landing; Messrs. Trapnall and Cocke controlled several judgments against the defendants. Trapnall purchased the property at sheriff's sale, under the executions issued on the judgments controlled by him and Cocke. Mr. Trapnall made a compromise with the bank, and transferred all his title, by deed, to the bank, for the sum of $2,000. The property was then the bank's, and unincumbered. The United States obtained a judgment against the bank afterwards, and this property was levied on by the marshal, and sold under execution, and bought by Mr. Trapnall, whose estate now holds the property. The bank lost the whole of her debt, and also the $2,000 paid to Mr. Trapnall for his first title, amounting now to about the sum of $35,000. The defendants are both dead, and their estates are wholly insolvent.

NOTE No. 49.—No judgment having been obtained on this note, the statute has run on it. The principal has been sent to the penitentiary for some offence, and is confined there now.

NOTES Nos. 66, 67, 68 AND 69.—Judgments have been rendered against the bank on each of these notes. Mr. Cummins died in 1842. He executed a mortgage to the bank in 1840, on sundry lands, to secure the payment of his indebtedness—which was then about seven thousand dollars. The bank gave him time on his debt, which released his securities. The lands mortgaged to the bank were incumbered with other debts, and finally, the bank lost the whole amount due from him.

NOTE No. 70.—Collins and DeBaun are dead, and their estates are insolvent. Judge Cross is solvent, and the debt will probably be paid during the next year.

NOTE No. 72.—The principal and securities were solvent, but on the trial, relied on the plea of the statute of limitations, and judgment was rendered against the bank.

NOTE No. 73.—This note was for money borrowed from the bank, by the mayor and aldermen of Little Rock. Judgment against the bank upon the ground that the note executed by the mayor, was not under seal, as required by the ordinances of the city. Debt lost.

NOTE No. 74.—All the defendants are dead, and their estates are insolvent.

NOTE No. 75.—Judgment rendered only against Simmons, secu-

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS
LIBRARY

rity, who removed to California in 1850 or 1851; and was insolvent at the time. We class the debt as lost.

Note No. 76.—The defendants were all solvent when the note fell due, but, by some neglect or oversight, the statute run upon the note; and James Campbell, who was security on the last renewal, contended that he had paid it. He is now dead, and the balance is lost.

Note No. 77.—Judgment rendered in 1844 against Carr. Nothing has been paid on the judgment, and we have no information respecting the circumstances of Mr. Carr. The claim is classed as insolvent.

Note No. 79.—The statute has run on this judgment, which was rendered alone against Hockersmith. Debt lost.

Note No. 80.—Judgment rendered against Clark and Goodloe in 1844; both dead, and their estates insolvent.

Note No. 81.—Judgment against the bank in 1848, on plea of limitation. Debt lost.

Note No. 82—Childress is dead; Judgment against Hicks and Brazil, who are insolvent. The debt classed as lost.

Note No. 83.—Carrington is dead; the debt has been allowed against his estate in the probate court of Hempstead. The collection of the amount is thought to be doubtful.

Note No. 85.—The principal is dead; the securities are solvent.

Note No. 86.—The defendants were regarded as insolvent by Mr. Ross in 1850. We have no information of a recent date about them.

Note No. 87. This case was dismissed in 1846, at the cost of the bank. Ross classed the debt as lost in 1850.

Note No. 88.—The defendants are solvent. They interposed the statute bar as a defense, and judgment was rendered against the bank. The debt is lost.

Note No. 89.—The principal in this note left the state some ten or twelve years ago. The solvency of the securities is questionable, and the judgment is classed as doubtful.

Note No. 90.—The defendants on this note are very good, and the debt will be paid.

Note No. 91.—This case was dismissed in 1841, and the defendants released. Debt lost.

Note No. 92.—The defendants are all insolvent, and have been so considered for many years—two of the securities are dead.

Note No. 93.—Nothing is known in relation to these defendants. Suit was instituted against them, and dismissed by the bank in 1846. Debt lost.

Note No. 94.—Collins and Underhill are both dead. The claim was never allowed against Collins' estate. The estate is good, but if the administrator will not voluntarily pay the balance, it is lost, as it cannot be collected by execution. Meinsinger is, or was insolvent.

Note No. 95.—These defendants were regarded as insolvent in 1850, and the judgment placed in the hands of Maj. P. T.

Crutchfield, as special attorney, for collection. Nothing has been collected on it. We think the debt wholly lost.

NOTE No. 96.—Judgment rendered against Clavert, Lewis and Spurlock, who were classed as insolvent in 1850. This claim, also, was placed in the hands of Maj. Crutchfield, as special attorney.

NOTES Nos. 97 AND 98.—Judgments were obtained on them long since. The defendants were classed as insolvent, in 1850, and the judgments placed in the hands of Maj. Crutchfield, as special attorney.

NOTE No. 99.—Goodloe is dead; execution has been issued against Collins and Jenkins. It is believed the amount will be collected.

NOTE No. 100.—Clark has been dead many years. Mr. Bertrand paid half of the amount due on this judgment, on the 21st September, 1858, and Capt. Pike will pay the other half due on it.

NOTE No. 101.—Judgment against Carter and J. M. Tunstall. The collection of the debt is doubtful.

NOTE No. 102.—The payment on this judgment was intended to be in full. The bank will lose the balance by the error in the calculation.

NOTE No. 103.—Judgment against Odle and Bowie. The defendants are all dead but Bowie; and he took the benefit of the bankrupt act in 1842.

NOTE No. 104.—Judgment against the bank in 1845.

NOTE No. 105.—Judgment against the bank in 1845.

NOTE No. 106.—The defendant did reside in St. Louis; Missouri, and deposited $2,765 in Mississippi money as collateral security. The money proved to be worthless, and the debt is lost.

NOTE No. 107.—Campbell is dead, and the statute has run on the note. The debt is therefore lost.

NOTE No. 109.—Judgment against the bank. The defendant put in plea of statute of limitation, and it was sustained.

NOTE No. 127.—DeBaun and Imbeau are dead; Waring is insolvent. The debt is classed as lost.

NOTE No. 128.—Judgment against Dawdy. The statute has run on it, and it is now classed as lost.

NOTE No. 129.—Judgment against Dawdy. Debt classed as lost.

NOTE No. 130.—Judgment against the bank. Debt lost.

NOTE No. 131.—The securities are solvent. The principal is dead; and the condition of his estate not known. The securities live in Texas.

NOTE No. 132.—The principal is dead. The statute having run on the note, it was classed as lost in 1850.

NOTE No. 134.—Duval is dead; Foran and Curbo, who were Duval's securities on the note sued on, divided the debts. Each was to pay half of the amount; Foran paid his half,

and Curbo gave a new note, with Rind and Williams as his securities. Curbo died, and the claim was allowed against his estate, in the probate court of Sevier county. It will probably be collected, or a part of it.

NOTE No. 135.—The defendants are all dead, except William Strong, who lives in Tennessee. Suit was commenced on this note, and dismissed by the bank in 1846. The debt is lost.

NOTE No. 136.—Downs and Wood are unknown. Suit was brought on this note, but it appears no judgment was ever obtained. The debt is classed as lost.

NOTE No. 137.—This judgment was placed in the hands of Maj. Crutchfield, special attorney. Nothing has been collected on it. The defendants are insolvent.

NOTE No. 140.—Dickinson and Lacy are dead; Pratt did reside in Louisiana. Judgment against Dickinson alone; debt lost.

NOTE No. 141.—Judgment rendered against Wood Tucker alone. The defendants were classed as insolvent in 1850 by Mr. Ross. Mr. Tucker is dead. Debt lost.

NOTE No. 144.—Both the Elkins' are dead; and their estates supposed to be good. The balance of the debt will probably be collected.

NOTE No. 145.—Both the Elkins' dead. The balance in this case is somewhat doubtful; yet a part or all of it may be collected

NOTE No. 146.—Suit was commenced and dismissed in 1846, at the cost of the bank. The debt is lost.

NOTE No. 147.—Judgment against Elliott and Trice. Elliott is dead, and Mr. Trice is insolvent. This claim was placed in the hands of Maj. Crutchfield; special attorney. Nothing has been collected on it.

NOTE No. 148.—Elliott and Collins are dead; Trice is insolvent. This claim was placed in the hands of Maj. Crutchfield, special attorney. Nothing has been collected on it.

NOTE No. 149.—This judgment was compromised, and Mr. E. H. Fletcher paid the bank $180 as in full. The balance is lost.

NOTE No. 150.—Compromised with Goodrich, security, against whom judgment was rendered. He paid $25 as in full. The defendants are insolvent.

NOTE No. 152.—The balance due on this note will be settled. It has been standing over in consequence of some credits, that the defendant claims that should have been given.

NOTES Nos. 156, 157 AND 158.—The principal in these notes had a set-off against the bank for services rendered as an agent for it many years ago, and he made payment in cash of $3,275, and gave a deed to the bank for sundry lands for the balance, including the amount of his claim

for services rendered as agent. In this way, the notes were settled in full.

NOTE No. 159.—The defendants are solvent. Mr. Newton is dead. This judgment is in litigation between the principal and Capt. Pike, a security. Execution has been issued on the part of the judgment not in litigation, say $1,-721 43.

NOTE No. 160.—The statute has run on this judgment, and the debt may be classed as lost.

NOTE No. 161.—Finn and Lockert are dead; Royster is insolvent. Debt lost.

NOTE No. 163.—Judgment only against Mr. Stevenson. He went to California in 1850. He was then embarrassed in his circumstances, if not insolvent. The debt is classed as lost.

NOTE No. 164.—Menefee is dead; and nothing is known of the other defendants. They were considered insolvent in 1850.

NOTE No. 166.—Field and Bankhead are dead. Bankhead's estate is good, and the debt may be collected if the statute bar has not attached.

NOTE No. 168.—The suit in this case was dismissed in 1846. The debt was classed as lost in 1850.

NOTE No. 169.—Judgment against W. D. Franks and Izard in 1844. Mr. Ross thought the collection of the judgment doubtful in 1850. Nothing has been paid on it since.

NOTES Nos. 170 AND 171.—These judgments were placed in the hands of Maj. P. T. Crutchfield, as special attorney, as insolvent claims, and he made a compromise with Mr. Ferguson, who paid over swamp land scrip, out of which the attorney realised the sum of $727 45, which was paid into bank recently. The balances on these judgments are lost.

NOTES Nos. 172 AND 173.—Mr. Fletcher compromised these judgments with the bank, and paid on them $240 each, in swamp land scrip, which payment was received by the bank as in full. The balance is lost.

NOTES Nos. 174 AND 175.—Judgment No. 174 was good, and ought to have been collected. Underhill is dead, against whom judgment was rendered. These debts were classed as doubtful in 1850, but may now be put down as lost.

NOTE No. 176.—This debt was assumed by L. A. Whiteley, and a new note executed to the bank with mortgage, etc.

NOTE No. 181.—The principal is supposed to be insolvent. D. W. Gallaway and R. C. Byrd are dead.

NOTE No. 182.—Defendants are all dead. Debt lost.

NOTE No. 183.—Gray and McCraw are dead; Secrest has left the state. Mr. Ross thought the debt doubtful, but as there has since been no payment on it, it may now be put down as lost.

NOTE No. 184.—This debt is solvent, and the defendants allege

that they have paid it. If they have, they have never been credited with it on the books of the bank; and there is nothing here to show that it has ever been paid.

NOTE No. 185.—This debt was compromised as in full, by the payment of $350. Balance lost.

NOTE No. 186.—Greer is dead; judgment against Thorn, who is, or was, insolvent in 1850.

NOTE No. 187.—All the defendants are dead. Judgment was rendered against Underhill in 1844, and the statute run on it. Mr. Ross reported it as an insolvent claim in 1850.

NOTE No. 188.—Greer and Leroy are dead; Meinsinger is insolvent; the debt reported lost in 1850.

NOTE No. 189.—Suit instituted in this case, and dismissed in 1846. Debt lost.

NOTE No. 190.—The defendants were considered insolvent in 1850, and the claim placed in the hands of Maj. Crutchfield, as special attorney. Nothing has been collected on it.

NOTE No. 201.—Assumed by H. M. Rector, and new note given, which has been paid in full.

NOTES Nos. 202. 203 AND 204.—The balance due on these notes will be paid by Judge Clendennin.

NOTE No. 205.—The Humphries have removed to California; and Kniffin, the only security here, says he has paid as long as he had any thing to pay. Something may be had, though very doubtful.

NOTES Nos. 206 AND 207.—The defendants are insolvent, and the judgments have been placed in the hands of Maj. Crutchfield, who reports that he may be able to collect a part of them.

NOTE No. 208.—Brown and Gibson are dead; Howell has removed from the state. The debt is lost.

NOTE No. 209.—Compromised by the payment of $80. The balance is lost.

NOTE No. 211.—Judgment against Clements and Shaw, who are both dead. Their estates are insolvent.

NOTES Nos. 212, 213 AND 214.—Nearly all of the defendants on these notes are dead; and those living are supposed to be insolvent.

NOTES Nos. 219 AND 220.—But little is known of some of these defendants. Some are dead, and some gone to California. It is supposed that those living are insolvent.

NOTE No. 221.—The defendants are solvent, and the balance due, it is thought will be paid.

NOTE No. 222.—Judgment against Hudson and Dorriss; Dorriss is dead, and Mr. Hudson is supposed to be insolvent.

NOTE No. 223.—These defendants were supposed, by Mr. Ross, to be insolvent in 1850.

NOTE No. 224.—Cummins is dead; Hawkins and Carson were supposed to be insolvent in 1850.

NOTE No. 225.—Hudspeth removed to California in 1849, and

is said to be rich. Reed and Sutton are dead. Barkaloo has gone to New Mexico. The debt may be considered as lost.

NOTE No. 227.—These defendants were supposed to be insolvent in 1850, by Mr. Ross.

NOTE No. 228.—The defendants in this case being considered insolvent, the claim was placed in the hands of Maj. Crutchfield, special attorney. Nothing has been collected on it.

NOTE No. 229.—The balance due on this judgment will probably be collected. An execution has been recently issued on the judgment.

NOTE No. 230.—This judgment was placed in the hands of Maj. Crutchfield, special attorney; nothing has been paid on it.

NOTE No. 231.—Execution has been issued in this case on judgment upon delivery bond; and will doubtless be collected. The parties are solvent.

NOTE No. 232.—Execution has been issued on this judgment, but not returned yet. The debt is thought to be good, though it was classed with the doubtful in 1850.

NOTE No. 233.—The defendants being considered insolvent in 1850, the judgment was placed in the hands of Maj. Crutchfield, special attorney. Nothing has been collected on it.

NOTE No. 235.—Hardy and Jacob Barkman are dead. Execution has been issued against James E. M. Barkman, who will pay the balance due.

NOTES Nos. 245, 246 AND 247.—These defendants were considered insolvent by Mr. Ross in 1850. Several of them are dead. Nothing has been paid on these debts.

NOTE No. 248.—Judgment against Johnson and Pitcher in 1846. They are both dead. Debt lost.

NOTE No. 249.—Judgment against the defendants in 1844. Johnson is dead; and the other defendants were considered insolvent by Mr. Ross in 1850.

NOTE No. 250.—G. C. V. Johnson is dead. This judgment went into the hands of Maj. Crutchfield, special attorney. Judgment was rendered in 1844 against G. V. C. Johnson and Lewis, who were considered as insolvent in 1850.

NOTE No. 251.—The principal is insolvent. The securities are dead. The balance may be put down as lost.

NOTE No. 252.—Judgment against Johnson and Rector; Johnson is dead, and Mr. Rector was considered insolvent in 1850, by Mr. Ross.

NOTE No. 253.—Joiner is dead. An execution has been issued against Owen and Pack. It is believed that the debt will be collected.

NOTES Nos. 255 and 256.—These notes went into the hands of the bank attorney, in 1842, but no evidence in the bank or

elsewhere, that we have been able to find, that judgments were ever obtained on them. Mr. Ross classed the parties as insolvent in 1850.

NOTE No. 257.—Judgment against all the defendants. Elliott is dead. Nothing is known of James. Strong took the benefit of the bankrupt act, in 1842, and was discharged from all his debts. The claim is in the hands of Maj. Crutchfield, special attorney.

NOTE No. 258.—Judgment against Elliott and Redman. Elliott is dead. Mr. Ross considered the defendants insolvent in 1850.,

NOTE No. 259.—Mr. Johnson paid $114 66, his part of this judgment. The statute has run on the judgment, and the payment cannot be enforced by law. Mr. Wilson is good, if he would pay the balance.

NOTE No. 260.—Judgment against Cocke, he is now dead. The debt is lost.

NOTE No 262.—This debt is good, and an execution has been issued on it recently. The amount will be collected during the fall or winter.

NOTE No. 264.—This debt was nearly all paid to Thornton, but he never made any statement of it, further than to give a credit on the books to Joel Johnson. L. L. Johnson paid the balance to Ross, on the 10th December, 1851; and Mr. Ross transferred the mortgage to him.

NOTE No. 267.—Judgment in 1844; Mr. Ross classed the debt as an insolvent one in 1850. No other information about it.

NOTE No. 268.—Judgment against the bank in 1846. Debt lost.

NOTE No. 277. The defendants are both dead; and their estates insolvent. The balance will be lost.

NOTE No. 278.—Judgment against Cummins and Buckner, who are both dead. Debt lost.

NOTE No. 280.—Mr. Lemoyne writes to Gen. Hempstead that he had paid the balance due on this note through Mr. Campbell, of Conway county, by whom he could prove the fact. The balance is lost.

NOTE No. 281.—This note was put down as doubtful in 1850, and it being small and still unpaid, we regard it as lost.

NOTE No. 284.—These defendants were considered insolvent in 1850 by Ross; and it was placed in the hands of Maj. Crutchfield, special attorney; nothing has been collected on it.

NOTE No. 285.—Suit was instituted on this note in 1849, against Fowler and Pike. The defendants, Lacy and Causin, were dead. Judgment was rendered against the bank, and the case was taken to the supreme court by writ of error, and decided against the bank at the July term, 1853. The debt is lost. See vol. 1, Barber's Rep., 159.

NOTE No. 286.—Judgment against Stokes, who has since died. The debt is lost.

NOTE No. 292.—Judgment against Miller and McCurdy; and the judgment placed in the hands of Maj. Crutchfield, special attorney. Nothing has been reported as paid on it.

NOTE No. 293.—Judgment against Mills and Mills, who were considered insolvent in 1850. A compromise of the judgment has been made by the payment of $100 as in full. The balance is lost.

NOTE No. 295.—Judgment rendered against Byrd and Brown. Byrd is dead. The judgment was placed in the hands of Major Crutchfield, special attorney, who made a compromise with Mr. Brown, of this debt and others, for about $350—a part of the amount has been paid. *See his statement after Note No.* 508.

NOTE No. 296.—A compromise was made in this case, similar to that in the one last above mentioned.

NOTE No. 297.—All the defendants are believed to be dead; some of them are known to be, so judgment was rendered against James Menefee alone. Mr. Ross considered him insolvent in 1850.

NOTE No. 298.—Judgment against the estate of Menefee. His estate was insolvent, and the debt classed as lost.

NOTE No. 299.—Judgment against Murphy. He was supposed to be insolvent in 1850. Nothing has been collected on it since.

NOTES Nos. 300 AND 301.—Judgment rendered against the bank in 1814, on plea of bankruptcy. The debts are lost.

NOTES Nos. 302 AND 303.—These judgments were compromised on the 30th September, 1858, with the administrator of Mr. Maddin, who paid $1,200 as in full of both judgments.

NOTES Nos. 305 AND 306.—Judgments against the bank. Debts lost.

NOTES Nos. 307 AND 308.—Judgment against the bank. Debts lost.

NOTE No. 309.—Judgment rendered against McLaughlin and McLaughlin. This debt is regarded as doubtful, and it was so classed in 1850 by Mr. Ross.

NOTE No. 312.—Judgment against the bank for costs. Debt lost.

NOTE No. 313.—Judgment rendered anainst Morris and Pyburn in 1844, and who were supposed to be insolvent by Mr. Ross in 1850.

NOTE No. 314.—The defendants supposed to be insolvent in 1850. Nothing has been collected on the debt.

NOTE No. 316—This debt is good, and will be paid by General Mitchell, the administrator of the estate.

NOTE No. 317.—This judgment was placed in the hands of Maj. Crutchfield, as an insolvent claim, and he collected $88 on compromise as in full.

NOTE No. 318.—Morrison lived in Indiana, and Higgins and Howard are both dead. Debt lost.

NOTE No. 319.—Judgment only against McCarty, who was insolvent at the time, and the debt put down as lost.

NOTE No. 323.—This judgment was compromised by the payment of $340, as in full.

NOTE No. 339.—Newton and Chase are dead. Capt. Pike will pay the balance. Execution has been issued recently.

NOTE No. 340.—These defendants were considered insolvent in 1850, by Mr. Ross. Nothing has been collected on this judgment, and it may be put down now as lost.

NOTE No. 341.—Judgment rendered against all the parties who were considered insolvent in 1850, by Mr. Ross.

NOTE No. 344.—The balance due on this judgment will be paid by the administrator of Green B. Hughes, deceased.

NOTE No. 345.—Reyburn, Emerson and Miller are dead. Judgment revived against Obaugh. Execution has recently issued in this case, and it is believed that the amount will be collected through the fall and winter. Mr. Ross considered the debt as doubtful in 1850.

NOTE No. 346.—Overbaugh is dead. The Logans are good, and will doubtless pay the balance due, which is very small.

NOTE No. 350.—Menefee is dead. Judgment was rendered against the bank on a plea of bankruptcy. Debt lost. Mr. Ross classed the debt as insolvent in 1850.

NOTE No. 355.—This judgment was placed in the hands of Maj. P. T. Crutchfield, special attorney. Nothing has been collected on this judgment.

NOTES Nos. 356 AND 357.—These judgments were classed as insolvent in 1850; and placed in the hands of Maj. Crutchfield, special attorney. Nothing has been collected on them, and there is no prospect of ever getting one cent from any of the defendants.

NOTES Nos. 358 AND 359.—These defendants were considered insolvent in 1850.

NOTE No. 371.—Royster is insolvent; Gilchrist and Perciful are dead.

NOTE No. 376.—The defendants who pleaded the statute of limitations, were released on this note, and judgment rendered against the bank. Debt lost.

NOTE No. 377.—Execution has been issued on this judgment, and the amount will be paid by Hockersmith, who is solvent.

NOTE No. 379.—Judgment rendered against the bank on a plea of the statute of limitation. Debt lost.

NOTE No. 380.—There appears to be some misunderstanding as to the balance of this debt, as shown to be due by the books of the bank. The sheriff of Union county returned the execution as satisfied, but after giving credit on the

judgment for the amounts paid, there appeared to be a balance due on the settlement in 1842, of the amount here stated, say $723 63, with interest to date.

Note No. 381.—Judgment against Johnson and Faulkner. Johnson is dead, and Faulkner was supposed to be insolvent by Mr. Ross, in 1850. Reyburn left the state 12 or 15 years ago, and now lives in New Orleans.

Note No. 382.—Rightor is dead, and the claim was presented and allowed against his estate. The payment of it is thought doubtful.

Note No. 383.—Judgment against all the defendants. Johnson is dead. Reyburn lives in New Orleans, and Mr. Faulkner is thought to be insolvent.

Note No. 384.—Suit instituted on this note in 1848, against Barber and Trimble, and judgment was rendered against the bank in February, 1850. The case was taken to the supreme court by writ of error, and decided against the bank at the January term, 1852. Mr. Ross classed this debt with the doubtful, while it was pending in the supreme court. We now class it as lost. See *Vol.* 7, *Eng. Rep.* 779.

Note No. 385.—The defendants were considered by Mr. Ross as doubtful, in regard to the payment of this debt, and he so classed them.

Note No. 398.—The defendants are all dead. Their estates were insolvent, and the claim so classed by Mr. Ross in 1850.

Note No. 399.—Shaw and Byrd are dead. The statute has run upon the judgment, and the debt may be put down as lost.

Note No. 400.—There is no judgment in this case, and the statute has run on the note. Debt lost. Mr. King is solvent.

Note No. 401.—This judgment has been rendered against Sanger alone; he is solvent, and says he will pay the balance due.

Note No. 402.—Balance assumed by Mr. Woodruff, who gave a new note for it, and has since paid it in full.

Note No. 403.—Smith and Shaw are dead. Waring is insolvent.

Note No. 404.—Smith is dead, and Waring is insolvent. Rutherford will pay the principal of the debt. The statute has run on the judgment, and it could not be collected by execution.

Note No. 405.—Judgment before justice of the peace against all the defendants. Mr. Ross classed them as insolvent in 1850.

Note No. 408.—This judgment went into the hands of Maj. Crutchfield, special attorney, as an insolvent claim, and it was compromised with Mr. Brown, by the payment of a

very small amount; the judgment being against Carter and Brown.

NOTE No. 409.—Sterling is dead. Hawkins has removed to Texas. Mr. Ross considered the balance as doubtful in 1850. It may be put down now as lost.

NOTE No. 410.—This judgment was considered doubtful by Mr. Ross, in 1850, and we have received no information about the defendants since.

NOTE No. 411.—Judgment against the bank. Debt lost.

NOTE No. 412.—Judgment against the bank before justice of the peace in Johnson county. The defendants considered insolvent in 1850.

NOTE No. 413.—Judgment against Wills and Hutt on new note. Scott and Wills are dead; debt good, and will be paid soon.

NOTE No. 414.—Shockley and Scott are dead. Pack may pay the balance due.

NOTE No. 418.—Judgment against Collins only, who is dead; the claim has not been probated against his estate that we can find, and the amount may be considered lost.

NOTE No. 419.—Judgment against the bank. Debt lost.

NOTE No. 420.—Judgment against Izard. This claim went into the hands of Maj. Crutchfield, as special attorney. He has not been able to do any thing towards its collection.

NOTE No. 421.—Judgment against Dorriss only; he is dead, and the debt lost.

NOTE No. 422.—Mr. Strong writes during the present year that he thought this note had been paid—and that if the note is not paid, and his signature to it is genuine, he will still pay it. The amount is, therefore, considered good.

NOTE No. 424.—Mr. Ray says that this judgment was paid to J. B. Jackson, who never paid it over to the bank. The amount is therefore lost.

NOTE No. 425.—This note was assumed by G. W. Seaborn, who gave a new note, which has been paid.

NOTE No. 426.—This judgment went into the hands of Maj. Crutchfield, special attorney, as an insolvent claim. Nothing has been collected on it.

NOTE No. 427.—Judgment against Walker and Fletcher; and the judgment put into the hands of Maj. Crutchfield, who made a compromise with Mr. Fletcher, who paid $540 in swamp land scrip, as in full.

NOTE No. 428.—It does not appear that judgment was ever obtained on this note. The securities are solvent now, and have been all the time.

NOTE No. 429.—Judgment against Swan only, about whom nothing is known. Mr. Ross considered him insolvent in 1850.

NOTE No. 430.—Judgment against Sullivan and Holbert. Hol-

bert is dead. Sullivan is solvent, and an execution has been issued recently on the judgment, and the amount will be collected during the fall or winter.

NOTE No. 442.—Thorn and Pitcher are dead; judgment against Walden, whose residence is not known. Debt lost.

NOTE No. 443.—Judgment against the bank. Debt lost.

NOTE No. 444.—Judgment against all the parties. Thompson is dead; and the securities are insolvent.

NOTE No. 445.—Triplett is dead; and the statute has run on the judgment against the security. The debt is lost.

NOTES Nos. 446 AND 447.—Judgment in each case against Thompson, who left the state ten or twelve years ago and went to Texas.

NOTES Nos. 448, 449, 450 AND 451.—On each of these notes judgment was rendered against the bank. The debts are lost to the bank.

NOTE No. 452.—This debt is good, and execution has been issued on the judgment, and the amount will be collected soon.

NOTE No. 453.—Judgment against Franklin and Lisenby, who were considered insolvent in 1850. Nothing will probably be collected from them.

NOTES Nos. 455 AND 456.—Judgment in each case rendered against the bank. Debts lost.

NOTE No. 457.—Mr. Ross considered the payment of this note doubtful in 1850. Holbert is dead, who was solvent, and nothing is known of the other defendants.

NOTE No. 458.—This judgment went into the hands of Maj. Crutchfield, as special attorney. He made an arrangement with Mr. Patrick, by which he received $160, on this and other judgments in favor of the bank. Mr. Patrick found that he had made a hard bargain, and refused to pay any more, as he could not realise any thing from the judgments transferred to him.

NOTE No. 459.—Judgment against the bank. Debt lost.

NOTE No. 460.—This judgment was compromised with Mr. Fletcher, who paid the bank $180 in swamp land scrip, as in full.

NOTE No. 461.—Judgment against Isaac Taylor, who is dead, and the collection of the claim thought doubtful in 1850.

NOTE No. 462.—Tollerson and Burriss are dead; a compromise was made with Boyd Bailey, who paid in par funds, $266 67, equal to $535 32 in Arkansas Bank funds, as in full of the judgment.

NOTE No. 463.—Judgment against Tucker and Scull. Mr. Tucker is dead, and nothing appears to have been done towards collecting the amount since judgment was obtained. The statute has run on it now.

NOTE No. 470.—Judgment against Vaugine and Lemberger, who were reported insolvent in 1850.

NOTE No. 472.—Maj. Crutchfield compromised this judgment with defendants, and received $600 in specie as in full; balance lost.

NOTE No. 474.—After judgment in this case, a compromise was made, by which Waring paid several debts due by him to the bank, and gave his note for this one, which has not been paid, and he reported insolvent in 1850.

NOTES Nos. 476 and 477. Judgment in each case against Walden. Thorn and Pitcher are dead. Walden left the state several years ago insolvent.

NOTE No. 480.—Pike and Lincoln were bound for this debt, and they divided the amount, each paying half of the amount due. Capt. Pike gave a new note for $184, for his half, and Lincoln failed to pay his part. Lincoln's half of the debt is lost.

NOTES Nos. 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486 and 487.—The defendants on these notes were reported by Mr. Ross, in 1850, as insolvent, and we have received no information about them since. We regard the amounts in each case as lost.

NOTE No. 488.—The defendants were reported as insolvent in 1850. Nothing is known of Ward and McCall; Simmons went to California in 1850, or thereabouts.

NOTE No. 491.—The defendants are insolvent.

NOTE No. 492.—All the defendants to this note have been solvent, and men of means, for the last 20 years—and it is astonishing that this judgment has not been paid.

NOTE No. 493.—The balance of this judgment is reported to have been paid on execution to the sheriff of Clark county; if so, it has not been paid into the bank.

NOTE No. 495. Williams is insolvent, and Wilson is dead.

NOTES Nos. 500 AND 501.—Were reported insolvent in 1850.

NOTES Nos. 502 and 505, were compromised with the bank, and the payments made were received as in full.

NOTE No. 516. This claim is allowed in the probate court of Sevier county, against the estate of Curbo. It is thought to be good.

NOTE No. 525. The defendant is good and will pay the amount.

NOTE No. 533.—The defendant is very good and will pay.

NOTE No. 534—Not due yet, but perfectly good.

B.

A TABLE—*Showing the condition of the Notes and Bills due at the Fayetteville office of the Bank of the State of Arkansas, up to 1st October, 1858.*

No. of Note	PRINCIPAL	SECURITIES	Amount of note.	Note, when due	Residence of principal when note was given	Date of judgment	Names of parties against whom judgment was rendered.	Credits up to 31st December, 1850	Credits from 1st January, 1851 to 1st Sept. 1854	Credits from 1st September, 1854, to 1st October, 1858	Am't of principal due 1st Oct., 1858.	Interest due to 1st October, 1858.	Total amount of principal and interest due 1st October, 1858.	Supposed condition of debtors and their securities.	REMARKS.
1	Allen, Lewis	John Smith and David Allen	$ 95 00	Feb 29, 1842							95 00	124 25	219 25	Debt lost	
2	Atherton, S F	H E. Campbell and Cyrus Brown	525 00	May 24, 1842							525 00	686 70	1211 70	Debt lost.	
3	Anthony, A B.	L Brodie and James Sutton	6334 00	Sept'r 29, 1844				5573 48	4789 00						In full.
4	Alston, Elijah B	John J. Horton and James Alston	684 00	March 15, 1843			Judgment for bank	95 00			684 00	754 30	1438 30	Debt lost.	
5	Armstrong, Lynus	John Armstrong and A P Clark	417 52	October 1, 1847.				100 00	410 00						In full.
6	Awalt George	John W Patrick and Joseph James	175 52	March 6, 1843							175 52	218 58	394 10	Doubtful.	
7	Armstrong, George M	James Armstrong and R C S Brown	156 00	Feb 1, 1843							156 00	195 52	351 52	Insolvent	
8	Brown, Henry B	John Saunders and A M Beach	741 31	Aug 23, 1848				794 72							In full.
9	same	J G McConnell and D Reese.	600 00	June 20, 1846				788 58							In full.
10	Boyd, Alexander	J Gregg and H S Lafferty	131 42	March 6, 1843							131 42	163 66	295 08	Insolvent	
11	Bell, John A	Securities not stated	152 00	March 6, 1844				221 80							In full.
12	Bell, J. C	John S Bell and S. Reddeck	59 00	Feb. 23, 1847	Washington	Unknown	Before Justice of the peace.	52 59			20 57	13 89	34 46	Solvent.	
13	Ballard, John	Securities not stated	644 00	March 15, 1844							644 00	749 18	1393 18	Doubtful.	
14	Burney, R. A	W S Oldham and John Lewis	708 00	June 17, 1842.				1287 26							In full
15	Buchanan, James B	W P Poor and E H Shipley	144 00	March 12, 1843							144 00	179 14	323 14	Doubtful	
16	Box, Henry	Mitchell L Hill and John Arrington	100 10	September 2, 1845			Judgment for the bank		80 00		66 66	38 56	105 22	Compromsed as	In full Balance lost.
17	Bourland D L	E J Bourland and H Bourland	450 00	Feb 15, 1845			same	542 50							In full
18	Bourland, Henderson	E J Bourland and D L Bourland	428 00	Feb 9, 1845			same	674 61							In full.
19	Bourland, E J	Henderson Bourland and D L Bourland	413 00	Feb 11, 1845			same	568 00							In full.
20	Bunch, D W	Charles Whitson and E J Bourland	219 00	Sept'r 18, 1844				342 48							In full.
21	Bates, Robert	Robert M Winn and William Wilson	20 00	September 15, '44			same	11 12	16 13						In full
22	Beam Jeremiah	James Maddin and A. Sinclair	200 00	August 20, 1840							200 00	289 77	489 77	Debt lost	
23	Brodie, L	Wm Skelton and S G Sneed	1035 00	March 5. 1843,							1035 00	1288 75	2323 75	Debt lost	
24	Buchanan, William	A A Crawford	20 00	August 7, 1844	Add to this note $33 73 being		credited to Boatwright				53 73	60 77	114 50	Insolvent	
25	Buchanan, Leander	P R Smith and R A Sawyer	92 24	October 3, 1847.			Judgment for the bank		99 34						In full.
26	Boatwright, William	S G Sneed	116 81	September 25, '47			same	137 00							In full
27	Beatty, Thos. T	Alexander Batey and Mede Dolton	60 74	May 28, 1848			same				60 74	50 20	110 94	Insolvent	Parties dead.
28	Bacon, Haul	Enoch Harp and Chas Bacon	35 00	October 9, 1845				43 20							In full.
29	Beller, D. C	A F Beller and Peter Beller	445 00	November 3, 1844			Judgment for the bank	532 11							In full
30	Brashers, William	Wm Guthery and W C Brashers	30 00	March 1, 1847							30 00	27 80	57 80	Doubtful.	
31	Bashum, Jonathan	J C Payne and M Rose	179 57	January 9, 1847			Judgment for the bank	237 00							In full.
32	Brewer, Stephen	James F Lee	11 54	October 10, 1846							11 54	10 83	22 37	Solvent.	
33	Burgess Richard	J D Robinson and Wm Thompson.	81 00	October 18, 1847				35 04	64 96						In full
34	Blair, John S	Joel D Blair and Wm C Mitchell	478 00	May 1, 1846	Washington	Unknown	In circuit court				478 00	474 80	952 80	Solvent	
35	Blair Joel D	John S Blair and James K Blair	237 00	May 4, 1848							237 00	197 50	434 50	Debt lost.	
36	Blair, James K	John S Blair and Joel D Blair	237 00	same							237 00	197 50	434 50	Debt lost	
37	Bashore, L D.	A. M Wilson	185 60	March 12, 1850					220 00						In full.
38	Brown, R C S	Pickett and Gregg	1458 00	March 2, 1842				749 84			1458 00	1160 19	2618 19	Debt lost.	
39	Boyd John	Wm Poyner and J A Hicks	133 10	October 8, 1847				142 40							In full.
40	Brown R H	John B Brown and Newton W. Brown	136 00	March 9, 1843			Judgment for the Bank	235 68							In full.
41	Brown, Newton W	John B Brown and R H Brown	170 19	March 18, 1843			do	284 25							In full
42	Brown, John B	R H Brown and N. W Brown.	90 00	Aug 15, 1842			do	150 00							In full
43	same	R H Brown and N H Brown.	304 28	March 3, 1842			do	503 18							In full.
44	Beller, Peter	William Beller and G Greer	398 00	December 3, 1846				599 50							In full.
45	Buchanan, Andrew	P R Smith	50 53	September 6, 1848				55 00							In full.
46	Ballard, John	Samuel Newton and C G Newton	582 00	March 15, 1843							582 00	723 62	1305 62	Debt lost	
47	Baltz John	Merrick Larkin and John Velle	592 00	July 29, 1842							592 00	765 52	1357 52	Debt lost.	
48	Burney, George E	John S Blair and Joel D Blair.	119 00	Feb 17, do				35 00			119 00	123 18	242 18	Debt lost.	
49	same	Robert A Burney and John W. Onstott	236 00	Feb 21, do							236 00	314 13	550 1	Debt lost	
50	Boyd, Mack	Abel Oxford and James Oxford	646 00	March 9, do							646 00	855 58	1501 58	Debt lost.	
51	same	James Brandon and Wm D Quintin	142 00	Feb 29, do							142 00	182 76	324 76	Debt lost	
52	Billingsley, Samuel	Freeborn Graham and Wm Skelton	400 00	April 26, 1840							400 00	589 10	989 10	Debt lost	
53	Burgess John T	Walter Thornberry and David C Buckey	41 00	March 9, 1843							41 00	51 00	92 00	Debt lost	
54	Burgess, John	David Mitchell and Samuel Carmichael	50 00	Aug 23, 1841				25 00			32 66	39 70	72 36	Debt lost	
55	Blevins John	A Harnage and John Hewitt	42 00	Feb 9, 1843							42 00	52 54	94 54	Debt lost.	
56	Baltz, John	Henry Koontz and Henry Snider	180 00	May 9, do							180 00	221 60	401 60	Debt lost	
57	Brewster, Sullivan	Ebenezer Hannah and Milton Hannal	30 00	Aug 6, 1848			Judgment for the Bank		37 00						In full.
58	Clark, B G	John R H Scott and M T Logan	485 00	Sept 9, 1845	Washington	Unknown	All the parties	49 80			485 00	506 54	991 54	Solvent	
59	Colvard, W. H	L Russell and P. Colvard	82 73	October 6, 1844				70 00			51 35	32 86	84 21	Doubtful.	
60	Clark, E. C	J C Bell and J Barnes	25 00	October 4, 1844	Washington	Unknown	Before J P				25 00	27 82	52 82	Doubtful.	Debt worthless.
61	Chaney, F. S	J C. Chaney and John M Cook	162 00	October 9, do			Judgment for the Bank	175 00			63 96	40 93	104 89	Solvent.	
62	Chaney, J C.	F S Chaney and William Wilson	122 00	Sept 18, 1844			do	87 65			90 26	57 92	148 18	Tebbetts says this note is	paid in full. The books do not show it.
63	Cavin, William	John Cohee	46 00	March 9, 1846	Washington	Unknown	Before J P				46 00	47 20	93 20	Solvent	
64	Clark, William C	James T. Clark and M Robinson	74 97	Feb. 7, 1847				45 00	44 71						In full.
65	Coltharp, William H	R H Brown and J B Brown	334 00	January 4, 1848				360 59							In full.
66	Chandler, Robert	Mortgage on town lots	151 00	January 8, 1845			Judgment for the Bank	187 83			36 70	27 48	64 18	Solvent	
67	Clements, B. B	J B Johnson and W. S Oldham	197 00	Feb 13, 1847				109 66	116 68						In full
68	Cline, George	C. W Dean and Matthew Leeper	800 00	Aug 29, 1842			In suit	105 00			800 00	928 16	1728 16	Doubtful.	Barred by the statute
69	Coker, Joseph	H Davis and S. G Sneed	285 00	Aug 15, 1844				300 00	48 00						In full.
70	Coulter, James	John D Moore and William Munkers	1002 00	April 1, 1842							1002 00	1322 64	2324 64	Debt lost.	
71	Clark, Lorenzo	John H Strong and R C Clark	1343 00	January 31, 1842							1343 00	1790 66	3133 66	Debt lost.	
72	Clark, M. H.	L Brodie	296 00	Sept 27, 1844.				20 00			296 00	311 52	607 52	Debt lost.	
73	Canteberry, H. C	J W Dickson and W S Oldham	419 00	April 27, 1843				41 11			419 00	476 07	895 07	Debt lost	
74	Crawford John F	William M Crawford and John Swaggerty	190 00	June 7, 1842							190 00	248 26	438 26	Debt lost	
75	Crawford, Wm. M	John F. Crawford and Henry Ward	258 00	Dec'r 6, 1842				19 62			258 00	307 18	565 18	Debt lost.	
76	Cassady, Wm, J.	Jesse Phelan and James D Kirkland	148 00	May 15, 1849			Judgment for the Bank	108 75	61 00						In full.

B--Continued.

No of note.	PRINCIPAL	SECURITIES.	Amount of note.	Note when due	Residence of principal when note was given.	Date of judgment	Names of parties against whom judgment was rendered.	Credits up to 31st December, 1850.	From 1st January, 1851, to 1st September, 1854.	Credits from 1st Sep'r, 1854, to 1st October, 1858.	Amount of principal due 1st Oct'r, 1858.	Interest due to 1st October, 1858.	Total amount of principal and interest due 1st October, 1858.	Supposed condition of debtors and their securities.	REMARKS.
77	Cook Jacob	P R Smith and C Hester	37 40	September 6, 1849				39 50							In full.
78	Cartwright, Jacob	James Brandon and Matthew Hubbard	95 00	March 1, 1842							95 00	126 03	221 03	Debt lost.	
79	same	W H Pollard and Matthew Hubbard	228 00	do 9, do							228 00	302 14	530 14	Debt lost.	
80	Carr, James	Thomas Gallison & Co and C E Hillum	85 00	do 31, 1841							85 00	119 00	204 00	Debt lost.	
81	Callahan, Dennis	Matthew Hubbard and Jacob Cartwright	228 00	April 6, 1842							228 00	300 96	528 96	Debt lost	
82	same	John B Costa and C. M McClellan	80 00	do 20, do							80 00	105 23	185 23	Debt lost	
83	Cowan, Robert	James W Cowan and L F Cowan	181 00	March 18, 1848	Washington	Unknown	In circuit court	166 10			50 00	32 00	82 00	Solvent.	
84	Crabaugh, George	John Highland and J M Perryman	117 00	Sept'r 18, do				19 58	116 33						In full.
85	Chandler, Jacob	J Thompson	31 00	Oct'r 18, do				33 93							In full.
86	Crawley, S. W	J A L Throckmorton and John Risley	50 00	January 15, 1849		Unknown	Before justice of the peace				50 00	36 81	86 81	Solvent.	
87	Calfee, John	Robert Fletcher and F Harris	38 00	March 15, 1843							38 00	47 24	85 24	Debt lost	
88	Casey, John, jr	John Casey and Samuel Carmichael	185 00	Feb 22, do							185 00	231 53	416 53	Debt lost.	
89	Cartwright, Jacob	Dennis Callahan and James S. Brandon	241 00	April 30, 1842							241 00	308 48	549 48	Debt lost.	
90	Cartha, George.	William P. Clary and Ephraim Cate	73 00	Sept 12, 1842				49 78			23 22	29 70	52 92	Debt lost.	
91	Corley, D. S.	W B Strickler and Arthur Crawford	68 00	Feb. 1, 1843							68 00	85 22	153 22	Debt lost	
92	Cartwright, Jacob	Matthew Hubbard and Henry Gregg	146 00	July 28, 1842							146 00	188 81	334 81	Debt lost	
93	Cole, Calvin G	John Cole and John Hutt	97 26	August 1, 1843							97 26	115 57	212 83	Debt lost.	
94	Campbell, Moses	J. S Gillett, Cureton, Shepperd and Smithson	4474 00	June 5, 1840							4474 00	6557 05	11031 05	Debt lost	
95	Collins, W W	Not stated	491 46	Unknown.				550 00							In full.
96	Campbell, John	As security for S F. Atherton	271 00	March 9, 1842							271 00	358 07	629 07	Insolvent	
97	Clary, Wm P	G Cathey and E Cotes	202 00	Sept'r 12, do							202 00	259 36	461 36	Insolvent	
98	Cathey, George	William P. Clary and E Cotes.	361 00	Oct'r 29, do							361 00	459 66	820 66	Insolvent.	
99	same	same and E C. Clary.	123 00	Nov'r 13, do							123 00	156 18	279 18	Insolvent.	
100	Carter, John	George W Garrett and W C. Garrett	375 00	April 1, do							375 00	495 00	870 00	Insolvent.	
101	Carmichael, Samuel	John Carnahan and R D Carnahan	189 00	May 20, 1843							189 00	232 40	421 40	Insolvent.	
102	Cook, Thomas	G Lewis and Ebenezer Hanna	100 00	August 17, 1842				90 00	193 27						In full. This appears to be an over-paym'nt.
103	Clark, B G	As security for John Maloy	328 38	March 15, 1844							328 38	383 01	711 39	Insolvent	
104	Cruner, J A	Security not stated	123 00	do 6, do							123 00	143 34	266 34	Insolvent.	Some of these debts may have been paid.
105	Callahan, Dennis	John Hock and J Colville	140 00	Dec 14, 1841							140 00	188 06	328 06	Insolvent.	
106	Clements, A.	S Jackson and H. B Smith	190 00	March 1, 1842							190 00	243 20	433 20	Insolvent	
107	Caughman, Nathan.	P White and C White	111 00	February 3, 1843							111 00	138 38	249 38	Insolvent.	
108	Collins, James C	John McGarrah, et al	800 00	August 28, 1840							800 00	1157 33	1957 33	Insolvent.	
109	Dickey, Anthony	Samuel Stevenson	64 00	March 3, 1843							64 00	89 78	153 78	Debt lost	
110	Duckworth, T M	James Caldwell and Warren Wright	540 00	July 9, 1842							540 00	700 00	1240 00	Debt lost	
111	Dennis John	Benjamin Dennis and William Dennis, sr	42 00	March 14, 1843				7 47			42 00	44 75	86 75	Debt lost.	
112	Davenport, William	A Harnage and John Hutt	86 00	February 9, 1842				7 50			86 00	106 92	192 92	Debt lost.	
113	Dickson, J D	G G Pace and E J A Dickson	26 00	Sept 20, 1845	Benton	Unknown	Before justice of the peace.	3 00			26 00	24 09	50 09	Solvent	
114	Dickson, John B	James A Dickson and E D Dickson	318 36	Feb. 12, do			Judgment for the bank	443 26							In full.
115	Dickinson, James P.	John J. Vanhoose and P Mankins, jr	81 00	September 9, 1844	Washington	Unknown	Before justice of the peace	10 00			81 00	81 00	162 00	Solvent.	
116	Dillard, John	James A Scott and W Duval	735 00	do 6, 1842	Crawford.	same	Circuit court				735 00	944 72	1679 72	Solvent.	
117	Dickson, M W	A M Morrison and W W T. Dickson	85 00	March 9, 1847	Benton	same	Before justice of the peace				85 00	78 50	163 50	Solvent	
118	Dunlap, Jesse	L D Dunlap and A P Dunlap	41 00	October 9, 1844				46 00							In full.
119	Dillingham, Arthur	S G Sneed and A Dillingham	258 15	May 18, 1849				268 90							In full
120	Drake, Isaac	J Drake and E Drake	53 76	September 9, 1848				51 63							In full
121	Dodson, G M	C Mobley and C R. Mobley	73 00	do 12, 1842							73 00	96 32	169 32	Doubtful.	
122	Durham, Joab	Securities unknown		Unknown				93 00							In full.
123	Enyart, S B	John Enyart	852 00	April 18, 1848				1020 00							In full.
124	Easley, William	L Graham and B M Easley	70 42	Sept. 20, 1847				30 00	55 51						In full
125	Evans, Samuel	Securities unknown	1854 38	April 29, 1844					413 00		1854 38	1132 31	2986 69	Compromised as	In full. Bank lost balance.
126	Estice, William J	James Wilson and A M Wilson.	158 00	March 3, 1843				206 33							In full.
127	Elliott, James	Jacob Durham and T. L Green	128 83	Sept 25, 1844			Judgment for the bank	178 00							In full
128	Evans, Onesimus	Thomas C Wilson and G. G Gregg	338 00	March 21, 1844				94 00			338 00	298 83	636 83	Debt lost.	
129	Fletcher, Job	J F Harris and R Fletcher	81 00	Sept. 9, do			Judgment for the bank	60 00			54 66	38 62	93 28	Compromised as	In full. Bank lost balance.
130	Fletcher, James	B Marshall and John Fletcher	42 00	July 25, 1842			do do				42 00	55 72	97 72	Insolvent	
131	Forrest, George W	Andrew Neman and J C Pitner	216 43	April 21, 1849				237 00							In full
132	Fletcher, John	A B James	37 00	March 15, 1848	Washington	Unknown	Before justice of the peace.				37 00	31 20	68 20	Doubtful	
133	Floyd, James N	W W Floyd and M Rose	152 54	Oct'r 20, do				163 47							In full.
134	Fletcher, Robert.	John Calfee and W A Thockmorton	85 00	March 6, 1843							85 00	102 00	187 00	Debt lost.	
135	Gilleland, J. B.	John P Gilleland and William Perry	308 90	April 1, 1844							308 90	357 28	666 18	Debt lost	
136	Gillet, James S.	H D O'Bryant, H G Cardwell and R P Pulham	90 00	September 3, 1842							90 00	115 80	205 80	Debt lost	
137	Graham, Allen	Nelson Graham and Ira E Graham	250 00	March 12, 1843							250 00	310 99	560 99	Debt lost	
138	Graham, George	James McKisick and John McGarrah.	95 00	February 29, 1842							95 00	126 03	221 03	Debt lost.	
139	same	Ira Graham and Ira E Graham	27 00	do 6, do							27 00	35 00	62 00	Debt lost.	
140	Graham, Ira E	Allen Graham and George Graham	68 00	March 12, 1843							68 00	74 58	142 58	Debt lost	
141	Givens, Alexander	J F Kerby and William Munkers	95 00	do 1, 1842							95 00	126 03	221 03	Debt lost	
142	Gibson, Joseph	Augustine Lillard and Aaron Parker	36 00	do 12, 1843							36 00	44 00	80 00	Debt lost.	
143	Garrett, J. B.	James F Gaines	77 00	April 11, 1849	Scott	Unknown	Before justice of the peace				77 00	58 52	135 52	Solvent	
144	Greenwood, A B.	J H Hammock and J B Williams	78 12	January 13, 1848							78 12	66 92	145 04	Solvent.	
145	same	S G Sneed and Isaac Murphy	80 64	May 28, do							80 64	66 66	147 30	Solvent	
146	Gregg, Jacob	Alexander Boyd and P Skidmore	40 16	September 9, 1844				36 00			13 79	12 13	25 92	Doubtful.	
147	Garrett, W. C	L J Garrett and G. W Garrett	71 79	do 12, do	Johnson	Unknown	Judgment for the bank				71 79	80 40	152 19	Insolvent	
148	Garrett, M W	Wesley Garrett and L J Garrett	55 75	do 18, do	same	same	do do				55 75	62 56	118 31	Insolvent	
149	Guthry, Thomas	W Thornberry and J Buckey	80 00	October 9, do	Benton	same	Before justice of the peace	10 00			80 00	79 23	159 23	Doubtful	
150	Gordon, T. W.	Matthew Hubbard and H G Cardwell	977 00	March 15, 1843			Judgment for the bank	1200 00						Compromised as	In full Bank lost balance.
151	Gardenhire, Jacob H	James Riddle and S Matlock	143 00	January 6, 1847				170 00							In full.
152	Gage, John	William Gage and L C Hudspeth	81 00	March 9, 1843							81 00	100 76	181 76	Solvent	
153	Gage, William	John Gage and L C Hudspeth	42 36	same							42 36	52 76	95 12	Solvent	
154	Graham, Berry D	John McGarrah and Levi Graham	191 00	do 9, 1842							191 00	222 38	413 38	Insolvent.	

B—Continued.

No of note	PRINCIPAL.	SECURITIES.	Amount of note.	Note when due	Residence of principal when note was given.	Date of Judgment	Names of parties against whom judgment was rendered.	Credits up to 31st December 1850	Credits from 1st Jan'y, 1851 to 1st September 1854	Credits from 1st September 1854, to 1st October 1858	Amount of principal due 1st Oct'r, 1858	Amount of interest due 1st Oct'r, 1858.	Total amount of principal and interest, due 1st Oct'r, 1858	Supposed condition of debtors and their securities	REMARKS.
155	Garrett, Leonard J.	Securities unknown	273 92	Unknown											These notes were paid under special contract, upon compromise The bank lost the balance
156	Garrett, G W	Securities unknown	338 40	same				670 09							
157	Graham, Ira	J E Graham and W Graham	304 00	March 9, 1842							304 00	402 62	706 62	Insolvent	
158	Hagon & Harrison	James Sutton and John Henry	6176 00	June 16, 1843				8386 25							Compromised as in full. The bank lost balance.
159	Hinds, David	W G Turner and John Gregg	319 90	October 9, 1844							319 90	357 52	677 42	Debt lost	
160	Henderson Alfred	No security	434 25	October 17, do							424 25	495 04	929 29	Debt lost.	
161	Herrick, Isaac	William Miller, Samuel Furman and James Armstrong	475 00	February 29, 1842							475 00	630 16	1105 16	Debt lost	
162	Hewitt, John	Thomas B Ballard and James Little	98 00	Sept'r 1, do							98 00	126 09	224 09	Debt lost.	
163	Harmanson, Peter	E B Alston and John J Horton	93 25	February 1, 1843				41 00			93 25	95 86	189 11	Debt lost	
164	Hock, John	Jesse Hock and Jacob Cartwright	120 00	March 9, 1842							120 00	158 92	278 92	Debt lost	
165	Harris, J F	John Calfee and R Fletcher	70 00	September 23, '43			Judgment for the bank		33 33		70 00	50 67	120 67	Doubtful.	
166	Holman John	John Buchanan and H B Brown	135 00	do 15, '44	Washington	Unknown	Circuit court	55 00			135 00	96 20	231 20	Doubtful	
167	Howery George	Daniel Howry and John McGarrah	95 00	March 1, 1842							95 00	126 20	221 20	Debt lost	
16	Herrick Isaac	William Miller and James Armstrong	451 00	Sept'r 3, do							451 00	580 28	1031 28	Debt lost.	
169	Hengge Ambrose	John Hutt and William Davenport	2140 00	March 3, 1846							2140 00	2667 86	4807 86	Debt lost	
170	Harris J J	John Calfee and W F Throckmorton	105 00	do 14, '44							105 00	122 15	227 15	Doubtful	
171	Hannah Milton	Unknown	121 00	Unknown				127 67							In full.
17	Hunt William	Unknown	254 00	March 15, 1844							254 00	295 48	549 48	Insolvent	
17	Harris, Arnold	Elias Rector and C Harris	1935 00	do 10, 1841							1935 00	2708 04	4643 04	Insolvent	
174	Hunt William	O Ramsey and George Lewis	267 00	do 15, 1843							287 00	331 97	598 97	Insolvent	
175	Hubbard, Matthew	T W Gordon and Jacob Cartwright	567 00	September 3, '42							567 00	729 55	1296 55	Debt lost	
176	Hardwick, John	C F Hardwick and J M Holmes	35 00	do 12, do							35 00	45 03	80 03	Debt lost	
177	Hurst, Edward M	William W Hurst and William Kiser	90 00	do 3, do							90 00	115 80	205 80	Debt lost	
178	Houry, Daniel	George Howry, sr, and M Hubbard	57 00	June 10, do											In full.
179	Hubbard Benjamin	Isaac Horton and M Hubbard	51 00	March 6, 1843					144 33						In full
180	Hargraves John	S Pharris, H Hargraves and E Burleson	294 00	September 4, '44	Washington	Unknown	Circuit court	339 02	128 00					In full Carnall late sheriff of	Crawford Co, retained $128, being for fees due him.
181	Howard, William J	C E Hillburn and M Hillburn	237 00	March 2, '42	Washington		same	68 70	281 81		59 23	35 13	94 36	Solvent	
182	Unger, Peter	George W Paschal and John Henry	558 00	August 9, 1844							558 00	630 16	1185 16	Debt lost	
183	Hawkins Benjamin	William Hawkins and W C Bevens	155 90	March 9, 1843			Judgment for the bank	177 50							In full.
184	Hanna Samuel	I P Hanna and Evan Hanna	100 00	September 23, '47	Washington	Unknown	Before justice of the peace		67 33		64 79	35 83	100 62	Solvent	
185	Holt, John	John Johnson and William Johnson.	57 00	October 18, 1846	Washington	Unknown	same same	28 50			28 50	27 29	55 79	Doubtful	
186	Harris, Robert	James Harris and James Fletcher	20 00	September 23, '47	Washington	Unknown	same same				20 00	17 68	37 68	Solvent	
187	Hazen N M	Thomas Hazen and Morrill & Marean	500 00	December 12, '42					930 00						In full.
188	Hulsey, A	J A Hicks and Alexander Hulsey	168 17	November 12, '44				173 75							In full
189	Howell John	John M Ross and S J Howell	1523 00	August 29, '42				1913 87							In full.
190	Howard William J	C S Pace	340 00	May 16, '49	Benton	Unknown	William J Howard				340 00	254 99	594 99	Solvent	
191	Henderson S W	W T Neel and James P Neel	113 03	April 9, '49				141 25							In full.
192	Hanger Peter	Paschal & Ogden and Eli Bell	8820 63	Febru ary 6, '49					3796 67	1619 00					In full
193	Howel, J E	P R Smith	23 45	March 19, '49				25 79							In full
194	Holcomb, John	Joseph Holcomb and P R Smith	166 00	December 13, '48				128 00						Compromised as in full.	
195	Hauger, Peter	Unknown	100 00	October 1, '45					100 00					Compromised as in full	
196	Horton, John H	Caleb Horton and J Horton	36 00	May 26, '49				34 10	4 00						In full
197	Irby, Jeptha C	William Irby and Benjamin Irby	108 00	August 11, '42							108 00	139 44	247 44	Debt lost	
198	Irby, Elizabeth	William Irby and Daniel Irby	151 00	December 11, '42							151 00	190 90	341 90	Debt lost	
199	Irby Jeptha C	William Irby and Benjamin Irby	379 00	January 27, '43							370 00	444 00	814 00	Debt lost.	
200	Ingraham James	John Ingraham and E C Sneed	86 00	February 18, '47				104 00							In full
201	Irby, William W	B F Irby and J C Irby	410 40	November 4, '44			Judgment for the bank		743 00						In full
202	Irvin, John	William Irvin and Robert McCamy	56 66	April 9, '44			same same		63 26						In full.
203	same	William C Irvin and A C Yell	365 00	do 19, '47			same same	450 32							In full.
204	Jenkins William G	Thomas Moore and Barton Clements	185 00	February 18, '41							185 60	251 60	436 60	Debt lost.	
205	Jones James H	E E McConnell and Thomas G Robinson	255 00	January 16, '42							255 00	340 85	595 85	Debt lost.	
206	same	same same	140 00	March 1, '42							140 00	185 73	325 73	Debt lost.	
207	Johnson Abel	Alexander C Yell and J B Costa	136 74	December 17, '44	Washington	Unknown	In the Probate court	76 82			103 67	75 79	179 46	Solvent.	
208	Johnson, William	John Johnson and John Holt	33 00	September 18 '46	Washington	Unknown	Before justice of the peace.	14 30			33 60	21 12	54 12	Solvent.	
209	Johnson B F	J A Wheeler and B F Wheeler	367 00	do 15, '48				399 83							In full
210	James A B	William Tucker and John Fletcher	84 00	March 4, '49					40 00						In full
211	Johnson, William	William Collier and John W Patrick	704 00	March 9, '49				1097 00							In full.
212	Jenkins William G	Alfred Henderson and William P Moore	900 00	January 10, '42				317 50			900 00	856 50	1756 50	Doubtful.	
213	Jackson, Freeman	John Brown and N W Brown	231 00	do 3, '43				272 40							In full
214	Knox, George W	John Henry and Edward Cunningham	855 00	September 3, '42							855 00	1100 10	1955 10	Debt lost	
215	Keller John R	John Lewis and L Brodie	200 00	August 26, '41							200 30	273 52	473 52	Debt lost	In full.
216	Kirby, H F	William Munkers and William Buchanan	410 64	September 23, '44			Judgment for the bank	83 33			410 64	377 25	787 89		Paid on compromise Bank lost balance.
217	Karns, James W	Samuel Adams and L J Garrett	121 00	August 4, '45			same same	7 04			121 00	120 29	241 29	Insolvent	
218	King John F	W C Roark and G W King	618 00	February 21, '44				177 50			618 00	539 02	1152 0	Doubtful	
219	Kendrick, Obadiah	W Tilly and James White	198 00	March 6, '44							198 00	227 83	425 8	Doubtful.	
220	Lloyd Thomas	John Lloyd and William C Roberts	150 00	March 1, '42							150 00	199 00	349 0	oubtful.	
221	Logan, James O	I L Cravens and J R H Scott	343 00	March 6, '43				200 00			239 19	230 87	470 0	lvent	
222	Lewis Anthony	Samuel Adams and M Rose	209 00	July 23, '41				2 90			209 00	284 46	493 4	olvent.	
223	Lewis, Bracken	Unknown	471 00	Unknown				738 71							In full.
224	Lockridge James	Unknown	887 00	Unknown				595 79							In full.
225	Lewis George	Bracken Lewis and P Munkers	211 00	March 15, '42					352 00						In full
226	Lamkin William A	Mortgage	825 00	September 27, '48					1041 83						In full
227	Leeper Matthew	James H Stirman	1465 27	August 9, '48				1683 00							In full.
228	Lafferty Henderson S.	Jonathan A Hicks and J B Lafferty	160 50	Sept'r 6 do			Judgment for the bank	189 95							In full.
229	Lanningham, E P P	Unknown	9 50	February 9, 44											
230	Lyon, John W	Robert Finley and James Lyon	96 47	January 1 '47	Scott	Unknown	Before justice of the peace	45 00			950	10 00	19 50	Debt lost	
231	Lewis Bracken	George Lewis and Henry Wilson	237 00	March 18, '45			Judgment for the bank	360 00			53 37	49 03	102 40	Solvent	
232	Lamb, Alfred	William Hatfield and Jacob Pierson	85 00	March 6, '43											In full.
233	Larabee James V	John Shirlock, and James Holcomb	132 31	September 18 '44							85 00	105 85	190 8	Debt lost	
234	Lynde, A M	William L Weddington and H Powell	137 00	February 29, '42							132 31	159 81	292 12	Debt lost	
235	Lloyd, John jr	Thomas Lloyd and John Lloyd	37 00	January 26, '42				20 00			117 00	155 22	272 2	Debt lost	
236	McClellan, Erwin W	E W McClure and J A L McClure	2187 00	May 22, '49							37 00	47 36	84 36	Debt lost	
237	McCulloch, J A L	E W McCulloch and J A Haywood	334 38	January 9, '49				2187 00							In full
238	McConnell, J G	H Stotts and A McCampbell	200 00	October 18, '48				343 38							In full
239	McConnell, E E	Isaac N Robinson and A Sinclair	1500 00	October 17, '41				212 27							Id full
240	same	James Jones and same	250 00	August 26, '41				200 00							Compromised, and note for $224 in specie given.
											250 00	341 66	591 66	Debt lost	

B—Continued.

No of Note.	PRINCIPAL	SECURITIES.	Amount of note	Note, when due.	Residence of principal when note was given.	Date of judgment	Names of persons against whom judgment was rendered.	Credits up to 31st December, 1850.	Credits from 1st Jan'y, 1851, to 1st September, 1854	Credits from 1st September, 1854, to 1st October, 1858.	Am't of principal due 1st October, 1858	Am't of interest due 1st October, 1858.	Total am't of principal and interest due 1st October, 1858	Supposed condition of debtors and their securities.	REMARKS.
241	McClellan and Wilson	Onesimus Evans	4508 00	March 6, 1842							4508 00	5974 60	10482 60	Debt lost	
242	McIlhany William	I Ledbetter and William Robinson	39 62	October 18, 1842			Judgment for the bank	46 10							In full:
243	McCurdy Samuel	William A McCurdy and W C McCurdy	39 00	April 17, 1845			same same				39 00	41 98	80 98	Insolvent.	
244	McCurdy, William	same same	48 00	do 14, 1845			same same				48 00	51 68	99 68	Insolvent.	
245	McClellan and Wilson	Thomas E Wilson and E W McClelland	1020 00	October 12 1844			same same				1020 00	1133 32	2153 32	Doubtful.	
246	McKisick, A H	James McKisick and A M Wilson.	95 00	May 9, 1846				60 00			49 95	41 56	91 54	Solvent	
247	same	W S Oldham and J K Oldham	1235 00	April 12, 1842.							1235 00	1626 70	2861 70	Debt lost	
248	McGarrah, Thomas	William McGarrah and J Wolf	105 00	September 18, 1846				67 69			65 03	58 00	123 03	Doubtful	
249	McKisick Joseph	A B Greenwood	151 00	September 15, 1844			Judgment for the bank	236 75							In full.
250	McGarrah, John	Thomas McGarrah and M Hubbard	1270 00	March 9, 1842							1270 00	1625 60	2895 60	Debt lost.	
251	same	Lewis Walker and M Hubbard	45 00	do 1, 1842							45 00	59 70	104 70	Debt lost	
252	Mussett Alvin	Peter Hanger and Thomas Wilson	475 00	do 1, 1842.							475 00	627 00	1102 60	Debt lost.	
253	Miller William	Elias Harrell and Robert Fletcher	86 00	do 3, 1842							86 00	114 09	200 09	Debt lost	
254	Moore, Samuel	A H McKisick and M D Frazier	95 00	May 1, 1842.							95 00	121 60	216 60	Debt lost	
255	Moore, Robert T	William Munkers and A Givens	95 00	March 1, 1842.							95 00	126 03	221 03	Insolvent	
256	Matthews, Ralph	P Matthews and J Stout	180 00	August 19, 1842							180 00	167 54	297 54	Doubtful.	
257	Miller, Jacob	R Polly and George B Stigner.	200 00	March 1, 1848	This note was given	for rent of race track at Fort Smith.		66 66							Compromised, and $66 66 in specie, received in full.
258	Mitchell, James.	G E Webber and W H White	153 00	December 18, 1842							153 00	193 80	346 80	Insolvent	
259	same	G E Webber and J F Williams	607 00	August 12, 1842							607 00	783 42	1390 42	Insolvent	
260	same	G E Webber and B F Johnson	1812 00	do do							1812 00	2338 68	4150 68	Insolvent.	
261	Murphy Isaac	Lewis Evans and W S Oldham	950 00	May 10 1842							950 00	1245 55	2195 55	Insolvent	
262	Moreland W W E	James Maddin and A Sinclair	605 00	March 1, 1842							605 00	802 63	1407 63	Debt lost	
263	Moreland, Jeremiah	Not on the books	472 38	May 3, 1843				16 62			472 38	565 01	1037 39	Debt lost	Lost in probate court for want of proper affidavit.
264	same	James Maddin	213 17	Unknown				379 00							same same same
265	Molden, Zachariah	T M Willford and S Y Wilson	253 00	March 6, 1843											In full.
266	Munkers William	Unknown	389 00	February 1, 1844							253 00	315 18	568 18	Insolvent.	
267	Morton, Andrew	W Hartgraves and S Farris	268 50	February 24, 1842							389 00	456 42	845 42	Insolvent.	
268	McKinney, George	D L Bourland and H Bourland	861 00	March 15, 1843				497 86	1033 25		268 50	356 21	624 71	Doubtful	
269	Mills, Daniel R	John Drennen and Peter Hanger	500 00	August 26, 1841											In full
270	Moore Thomas	William G Jenkins and A Henderson	972 00	September 20, 1839				149 76			500 00	683 80	1183 80	Doubtful	
271	May, John	Daniel Mays	80 00	September 9, 1844	Benton	Unknown	Before justice of the peace	90 00			972 00	1327 68	2299 68	Doubtful.	
272	Miller, Joseph	St Strickland and J Webb	29 00	March 9, 1845			Judgment for the bank		35 80		81 84	22 05	53 89	Solvent.	
273	Morrison Joseph	Seaborn G Sneed	121 83	March 23, 1845			same same	147 93	11 96						In full.
274	same	Seaborn G Sneed and A A Talkington	90 00	March 6, 1845	Washington	Unknown	Before justice of the peace								In full.
275	Morgan, William	John D Hart and Harmon Mickle	257 00	September 18, 1844							90 00	97 68	187 68	Solvent	
276	Matlock, John	Sol Walden and John Walden	131 00	do do				362 66							In full.
277	Mitchell, Samuel	Ab Whinnery and A C Yell.	320 00	October 1, 1844			Judgment for the bank				131 00	146 72	277 72	Insolvent.	
278	Minor, Joshua	Richard Phelan and J Phelan	267 50	January 15 1845				473 41							In full.
279	Moore, Joseph P	Unknown	671 49	do 30, 1846.				420 00							In full.
280	Morrison, A R	J H Morrison and A M Morrison	100 00	September 18, 1848				608 77	144 65						In full
281	Morrison, A M	J H Morrison and R A Morrison	55 00	March 9, 1849					120 50						In full
282	Mitchell, William C	A M Wilson, E B Beller and J B Mitchell	4000 00	May 4, 1848	Pulaski	June 12, 1852	Samuel Mitchell	17 50	46 70						In full.
283	Miller, John.	William B Thomas	98 00	October 12 1848				589 49	1523 73		2362 87	1634 62	4547 49		Solvent.
284	Mobley Clement	Samuel Swearingin and D R Mobley	152 00	June 1, 1845.			Judgment for the bank	99 87							In full.
285	Nail, Matthew	James McKisick and William Ingraham.	47 00	March 1, 1842							152 00	162 13	314 13	Insolvent	
286	Neal, Joseph	W W Dickinson and J B Robinson	69 00	July 29, 1842							47 00	60 03	107 03	Debt lost.	
287	Nail, Larkin	John Odle and D Cuthbert	110 00	do 9 1849							69 00	89 70	158 70	Debt lost.	
288	Newman, J H	C Whitson and John Armstrong	361 00	December 2, 1842				118 00							In full.
289	Nail Aquilla	Mortgage on real estate	52 36	March 12, 1845	Benton	Unknown	Before justice of the peace	20 00			361 00	457 26	818 26	Doubtful.	
290	Noland, Isaac T	J C Pitman and D W Dorris	50 00	do 9, 1847.				62 50			52 36	36 42	88 78	Solvent.	
291	same	H Appleby and William T Larremore	122 00	September 17, 1844				166 12							In full.
292	Nunley, James A	T Cude and J M Liggett	91 21	March 9, 1849				85 21							In full.
293	Oxford, E H	McBoyd Boyd and Abel Oxford	135 00	September 2, 1842											In full, says Tebbetts.
294	Ogden, William R.	Elisha Pruett and G P Wallace	54 00	do do							135 00	172 80	307 80	Debt lost	
295	Outzen, Azmus.	H Larkin and Jacob M Smith.	170 00	March 18, 1841				75 00			54 00	68 48	122 48	Debt lost.	
296	Onstott Joshua	John Creager and George Creager	135 00	July 20, 1842							115 11	146 89	262 00	Debt lost	
297	Oliver, Alfred	N Spring and L Brodie	1064 45	January 15 1843							135 00	174 90	309 90	Debt lost.	
298	Oliver William	John Oliver and William Rogers	66 00	September 18, 1847				69 94			1064 45	1337 57	2402 02	Debt lost.	
299	Onstott, John W	N Hewitt and R A Burney	133 00	December 11, 1841				361 23							In full.
300	Oliver, John.	William Oliver and J Burrow	393 00	September 12, 1845				38 75			354 25	372 58	726 83	Doubtful	In full.
301	Oliver, John J	Jacob Sexton, jr and S Lewis	198 37	do 12, 1847				240 00							In full.
302	Pace, Gideon G	J P Wallace and B Hubbard	198 00	March 9, 1842					300 00						In full.
303	Pleasant, L C	Lewis Evans and C M McClelland	1000 00	May 22 1842							1000 00	1301 33	2301 33	Debt lost	
304	Powell, Henry.	A S Miller and William P Matthews	209 43	March 6, 1843							209 43	260 00	469 43	Debt lost.	
305	Patterson James P	John Howell and Littleberry Robinson	254 00	August 6, 1843.				132 00			254 00	175 85	429 85	Debt lost.	
306	Patrick, John W	Joseph James and William Collier.	221 00	do 21, 1842							221 00	285 04	506 04	Debt lost.	
307	Phillips, Mason	Philemon White and Obadiah Kendrick.	80 00	October 30, 1841							80 00	107 73	187 73	Debt lost	
308	Pleasants, L C	W S Oldham and C H Washington	459 00	May 2, 1840							459 00	676 26	1135 26	Debt lost	
309	same	Lewis Evans and C H Washington	434 00	July 17, 1840							434 00	630 78	1064 78	Debt lost	
310	Price, William.	Preston Price and Abner Wood	56 00	March 6, 1843							56 00	69 74	125 74	Debt lost.	
311	Pelham, William	As security for J M Shepperd	680 00	do 8, 1841							680 00	956 53	1636 53	Insolvent	
312	Pleasants, L C	H E Campbell, W M Coats and C A Waller	1526 53	October 9, 1841							1526 53	2090 59	3617 12	Insolvent	
313	Paynes Leptha C	Jonathan Basham and Josiah Cravens	672 25	September 9 1844							672 25	752 92	1425 17	Insolvent	
314	Phillips Mason	W D Quinton and Philemon White	150 00	March 12, 1842.			Judgment for the bank.				150 00	198 60	348 60	Insolvent.	
315	Pace, Gideon G	W J Dickson and Joseph McKisick	400 00	September 9 1844			same same		420 00						In full.
316	Pierson, Jacob	James Pierson and B B Benge	112 80	December 27, 1846			same same				112 80	106 02	218 82	Insolvent	
317	Phelan, Richard	Jacob Cartwright and M Hubbard	406 00	October 9, 1844			same same	508 65							In full.
318	Pelham, William	Thomas Stallcup and J C Shores	37 00	January 16, 1845	Washington	Unknown	Before justice of the peace	5 00			37 00	35 57	72 57	Doubtful.	
319	Prickett and Gregg	R C S Brown and John Drennen.	1872 00	March 11 1845			Judgment for the bank	2384 74							In full
320	Pitman James C	John M Tuttle and James M Tuttle.	807 00	September 9, 1844			same same	440 93	763 43						In full.
321	Paschal, George W	John B Ogden and Peter Hanger	711 00	April 15, 1849	Washington	unknown vs bank		136 95			641 00	402 24	1043 24	Debt lost.	
322	Putman, William	William B Thomas and R Putman	67 74	October 21, 1849				67 74							In full.
323	same	same same	93 36	do 21 1847	This note was renewed and paid by		Note No, 332								In full.
324	Pierson, John	John Holcomb	90 31	June 26 1849				90 31							In full
325	Phelan, Richard	Unknown	86 00	Unknown	The amount of this note is unknown			230 00							In full.

B--Continued.

No of note.	PRINCIPAL	SECURITIES.	Amount of note	Note when due	Residence of principal when note was given	Date of judgment	Names of parties against whom judgment was rendered	Credits up to 31st December, 1850	Credits from 1st January, 1851, to 1st Sept, 1854.	Credits from 1st September, 1854, to 1st Oct., '58	Amount of principal due 1st October, 1858	Interest due to 1st October, 1858	Total amount of principal and interest due 1st October, 1858	Supposed condition of debtors and their securities	REMARKS
326	Gwynn, Charles*	William Graham and Levi Graham	36 000	March 15, 1843							36 00	44 76	80 76	Debt lost	
327	Quinton, W. D	Thomas McGarrah and H White	360 00	do 12, do							360 00	447 84	807 84	Insolvent	
328	Rouse, John S	James M Tebbetts and S G Sneed	100 00	May 8, 1846					160 35						In full
329	Reeves Terrill	John Reeves and Gaston Reeves	180 00	Sept 3, 1842							180 00	231 45	411 45	Debt lost	
330	Reeves, Durr	David P Walker and J Wheat	50 00	Sept 18, 1844	Benton	Unknown	Judgment before justice of the peace				50 00	56 10	106 10	Solvent	Tebbetts thinks this was paid to Pulliam
331	Richard, Levi	L W McClure and M Wright	159 50	Oct 9, 1844							159 50	178 15	337 65	Debt lost	
332	Routh, Kenzie	L Routh and J L Lillard	1775 00	March 12, 1843							1775 00	2208 09	3983 09	Debt lost	
333	Rutherford Joseph	Moses Stout and Robert Rutherford	100 00	October 3, 1844							100 00	111 98	211 98	Doubtful	
334	Rutherford, Robert	Moses Stout and A Rutherford	96 00	September 3, 1844							96 00	108 16	204 16	Doubtful.	
335	Rector Wharton	Elias Rector and John Rogers	361 00	July 20, 1840							361 00	525 45	886 45	Debt lost	
336	same	Elias Rector and David Thompson	2810 00	Sept 20, 1839				536 06			2648 60	3678 46	6327 06	Debt lost	
337	Russell A C	William Russell and W G. Jenkins	500 00	do 29, 1841							500 00	680 00	1180 00	Doubtful	
338	Robinson, Littleberry	Thomas G Robinson and E E McConnell	341 50	March 1, 1842				534 94							In full
339	Robinson, Thomas G	(Note not registered)	175 15	do 3, 1844							175 15	203 16	378 31	Insolvent	
340	Rhet, Pleasant V	John Miller and T W Gordon	451 00	do 12, 1842	Miller paid this	amount and was	released by the bank	222 00			396 36	379 42	775 78	Debt lost	
341	Russell, William	William H Russell and A C Russell	152 00	Nov 24, 1841				95 00			148 5	106 92	255 45	Debt lost	
342	Rector, Elias	Mortgage	2669 67	October 3, 1845			Judgment for the bank		268 02	325 00	2669 67	2181 69	4851 27	Insolvent	
343	same	Mortgage	9798 00	same			same				9798 00	10177 49	19975 49	Insolvent	
344	Robinson, J B	W W. Dickinson and J R Morrison	171 00	March 12, 1843			same				171 00	212 72	383 72	Insolvent	
345	same	same same	137 00	do 18, do			same				137 00	170 18	307 18	Insolvent	
346	Robinson, Edward	E E McConnell and J M Wilson	57 00	Sept 9, 1847	Johnson	Unknown	Before justice of the peace	33 00			29 88	19 12	49 00	Solvent	
347	Roberts, Robert M.	V T Rogers and W. H Pevey	600 00	March 1, 1842							600 00	796 00	1396 00	Debt lost	
348	Raines, James S	A B Anthony and L Brodie	420 00	July 9, do							420 00	546 92	966 92	Debt lost	
349	Reed, John	John J Vanhoose, jr and J P Dickinson	17 00	June 1, 1848				112 83							In full.
350	Saunders, L. B	P Phillips and L Banks	163 00	September 9, 1844				207 22							In full
351	Stephen, W C	Unknown	164 00	February 15, 1844				41 25							Ross says this is in full of balance of judgment.
352	Swearingen, Samuel	Unknown	124 45	March 6, do				189 20							In full.
353	Stout, Moses	Unknown	267 00	do 15, do							267 00	310 60	577 60	Doubtful	
354	Stout, I W	H. W. Simpson and Joseph Stout	259 00	October 18, do					296 00						Compromised as in full
355	Stout, Joseph	J W Stout and R. Harrel	443 00	same					324 33						Compromised as in full.
356	Smith, B H	Mortgage	550 40	January 6, 1845					550 40						Compromised as in full, and paid by offset.
357	Saunders, George W	John Saunders and G W Phillips	345 83	February 3, 1849				368 00							In full.
358	Sneed, Edward C	Seaborn G Sneed and William McGarrah	464 00	March 3, 1843							464 00	578 45	1042 45	Debt lost	
359	Sneed, Seaborn G	Edward C. Sneed and John B Costa	2919 00	do 13, do							2919 00	3629 29	6548 29	Debt lost	
360	Scott John R H	Robert W Jamison and John Logan	87 50	do 9, 1849					120 00						In full.
361	Sexton, Jacob	Samuel Cox	50 00	do 12, 1848											In full
362	Skaggs, Andrew	John T Arrington and William Hatfield	219 56	do 6, 1843				57 15			219 56	273 42	492 98	Debt lost	
363	Smoot, Ira	Armistead Smoot and Samuel Myers	57 50	April 15, 1840							57 50	99 65	157 15	Debt lost	
364	Sexton, Milton	L Brodie	403 20	Sept 15, 1844							345 46	384 59	730 05	Debt lost	
365	Stuman, James H	Matthew Leeper and M Thornberry	1400 00	January 15, 1846				64 00							
366	Sweeny, A W	John M Tuttle	96 00	March 10, 1848				563 77	1383 19						In full
367	Stewart, James D	James Hill and A B James.	57 00	October 23, 1844				20 28			91 17	58 34	149 51	Insolvent	
368	Safford, John T.	Richard P Pulliam and Charles F Town	388 00	Sept. 12, 1842				5 88			57 00	57 67	114 67	Insolvent	
369	Smith, Henry B	Britain Smith and Cooper Wilmoth	78 31	January 23, 1841							388 00	496 64	884 64	Insolvent	
370	Smith, James W	Thomas Anderson and R D Anderson	81 00	March 27, 1843							78 31	101 26	179 57	Insolvent	
371	Smithson, B H	Elias Rector and Wharton Rector	2000 00	Sept 29, 1840				20 00			81 00	80 44	161 44	Debt lost	
372	Shepperd, J M	Campbell & Cureton, B H Smithson and Wm McK Ball	1000 00	do 23, 1839							2000 00	2880 00	4880 00	Debt lost	
373	Smith, Henry L	A B Greenwood	679 06	do 18, 1844							1000 00	1521 60	2521 60	Debt lost	
374	Skelton, Raph	J Miller, jr and A Conner	226 00	April 15, 1845			Judgment for the bank	611 66			465 34	297 77	763 11	Solvent	
375	Shaver Jacob	W Kizer and W J Shaver	36 00	Sept 9, 1844			same				226 00	243 31	469 31	Insolvent	
376	Simpson, Joshua	John Ward and Augustus Ward	168 00	do 6, 1843			same		57 80						In full
377	Saddler, T P	A S Heck and J P. Saddler	206 66	March 6, 1847			same	84 00			99 46	110 72	210 18	Insolvent	
378	Swaggerty, John	Reese B Ward and W M Crawford	680 00	Oct 1, 1844				110 00			141 80	96 42	238 22	Solvent	
379	Speagle, Emanuel	Samuel Adams and E S Moffat	2825 00	Oct 17, 1844			same	961 32							In full.
380	Sorrels, James	Samuel Smoot and John Carter	306 00	Sept 23, 1844				290 00			2825 00	2833 38	5658 38	Debt lost	
381	Sinclair, Abraham	Jeremiah Morelind and Samuel Adams	694 00	March 3, 1842			same	472 39							In full.
382	Smith, James W	Thomas Anderson and R A Anderson	90 00	Nov 27, 1841	Franklin	Unknown	same				964 00	1278 90	2242 90	Insolvent	
383	Stevens, J B	William C Stevens and B Hawkins	144 00	January 9, 1845			Before justice of the peace	10 00			90 00	111 10	201 10	Doubtful	
384	Smith, Burton	J W Stout and James Thompson	294 00	May 18, 1846			Judgment for the bank	225 00							In full.
385	Skeens, James H	John Skeen and H Samuels	71 00	March 9, 1847	Washington	Unknown	same	341 25							In full.
386	Stotts, Hiram	James G McConnell and A McCampbell	33 03	Oct 9, 1847			Before justice of the peace	41 66			39 76	25 44	65 20	Doubtful	
387	Sawyers, James M	S G Sneed and John Billingsley	110 37	January 9, 1847				39 08							In full.
388	Son, Abraham F	Richard Wright and David Trotter	174 00	March 12, 1843			Judgment for the bank	133 46							In full
389	Southerland, Robert	James A Scott and Wash Duval	222 57	Dec 9, 1845			same	281 00							In full.
390	Surman, William.	Samuel Alexander and R P Pulliam	358 00	Sept 11, 1844					360 00						In full
391	same	J H Surman and T J Pollard	407 00	do 9, do				284 56	175 00						In full
392	Shores W. D	William Farmer and George Lewis	63 93	July 31, 1844				50 00			407 00	407 64	814 64	Solvent.	
393	Stelle, John	S Stelle and William Mayfield	536 00	October 4, 1847				78 73							In full.
394	Smith, Presley R	R Pitman	355 00	April 15, 1849			Judgment for the bank	644 66							In full.
395	Tryson, John W.	John B Costa and B H Smithson	46 00	Dec 29, 1841				395 20							In full
396	Turner, S. and G	David Hinds and Daniel Wilson	198 18	Oct 18, 1844							46 00	61 58	107 58	Debt lost.	
397	Thompson, David	John Henry and John Gregg	810 00	Sept 22, 1839				200 00			71 28	45 93	117 21	Debt lost.	
398	same	John Henry and John Drennen	765 00	February 9, 1840							810 00	1262 64	2072 64	Debt lost	
399	same	E Rector, Wash Duval and William McK Ball	1000 00	July 4, 1839							765 00	1140 87	1905 87	Debt lost	
400	Tebbs, William.	O Kendrick and James White	70 00	March 12, 1843							1000 00	1539 10	2539 10	Debt lost	
401	Trammell, Dennis	S G Sneed and Armistead Smoot	85 00	January 22, 1840							70 00	87 07	157 07	Debt lost	
402	Tuttle, James M	W D Cunningham and O Evans	952 00	October 6, 1844			Judgment for the bank	1414 99	171 02		85 00	112 40	197 40	Debt lost	
403	Truman, James W	Bright Truman and John R Truman	23 64	September 6, 1844	Carroll	Unknown	Before justice of the peace								In full
											23 64	26 59	50 23	Insolvent	

*This name was written Quinton, Charles, which the books show was error

B--Concluded.

No of note	PRINCIPAL	SECURITIES	Amount of note	Note when due.	Residence of principal when note was given.	Date of judgment	Names of parties against whom judgment was rendered	Credits up to 31st December, 1850.	Credits from 1st January, 1851, to 1st Sept., 1854	Credits from 1st Sept'r, 1854, to 1st Oct., 1858	Amount of principal due 1st October, 1858	Interest due to 1st October, 1858.	Total amount of principal and interest due 1st October, 1858	Supposed condition of debtors and their securities	REMARKS.
404	Tebbetts, James M	John B Costa and W. D Reagan	513 83	February 13, 1848				573 83							In full.
405	Thornberry, Walter	D C Buckley and W T Thornsberry	44 00	March 18, 1843.	Benton	Unknown	Before justice of the peace	5 00			44 00	49 70	93 70	Doubtful	
406	Thomas, Lacy	Unknown	400 00	Nov'r 20, 1844				450 00							In full
407	Venters, Jesse	William Graham and A Graham.	135 00	March 6, 1844	Benton	Unknown	In circuit court	10 00			135 00	174 14	282 14	Doubtful	
408	Vernon, Isaac B	G Trammell and John Enyart.	90 00	Oct 18, 1845			Judgment for the bank		112 00						In full.
409	Vanhoose, John jr	James P Dickson and J. J Vanhoose	50 00	same				57 55							In full.
410	Vanhoose, John	Unknown		Unknown			Judgment for the bank	413 45							In full
411	Ware, James	James Moore, H Cureton and John Ware	245 00	Dec 12, 1841				456 00							In full.
412	Webber, G E	Not on the books.	322 00	March 9, 1844							322 61	356 00	678 61	Doubtful.	
41.	Whitehead, William	Clement Mobley and A Morton	284 00	June 3, 1841							284 00	393 81	677 81	Insolvent	
414	White, James	William Tibbs and O. Kendrick	123 00	March 6, 1842							123 00	168 02	286 02	Insolvent	
415	Wilson, Green	Samuel Wilson and A M. Wilson	131 66	March 9, 1847			Judgment for the bank	108 25	80 00						In full.
416	Woolsey, Samuel	Josiah Trent and William J Wilson	15 45	Feb'y 9, 1849				15 95							In full
417	Wilkes, John J.	James F Quaid and S W Jester	357 00	Feb'y 29, 1846				416 26							In full.
418	Wilson, John M	A M Wilson	157 48	Sept 3, 1847				100 00	90 00						In full
419	Wilcox, Henry	Unknown	313 20	August 15, 1849				313 20							In full
420	Wright, Maurice	J B Russell and John Lewis	3373 94	November 9, 1844				2469 54	2337 65						In full.
421	Wilson, John M	Henry S Wilson	2270 18	Nov 20, 1849.				1414 58	1018 00						In full
422	Wood, Abraham	William Price and William Kizer	306 00	March 15, 1845							306 00	321 50	627 50	Doubtful	
42	Wilson, Alfred M	Richard P Pulliam	456 62	Sept 23, 1849				150 00	389 90						In full
424	Wallace, Willis S	L H Wallace and O Evans	1309 75	August 6, 1842				154 72			1309 75	1537 49	2847 24	Debt lost	
425	Williams, John H	Henry Williams and W Munkins	65 00	March 6, 1843							65 00	82 68	147 68	Debt lost	
426	Williams, Ruth	Sherwood Williams and B Speir	41 00	February 6, 1843							41 00	51 06	92 06	Debt lost	
427	Winthrop, James	A Oxford and B H Oxford	35 00	March 15, 1843							35 00	43 51	78 51	Debt lost.	
428	Withrow, Richard	Joshua Boren, P M Phillips and B Titsworth	128 00	May 6, 1843				195 00							In full
429	White, Carroll	G Kendrick and James White	117 00	February 9, 1843							117 00	146 38	263 38	Debt lost	
430	White, Sherwood.	John Wilson and R Cirness	68 00	March 16, 1843							68 00	84 53	152 53	Debt lost	
431	White, James	O Kendrick and William Tibbs	50 00	Nov'r 24, 1841							50 00	67 40	117 40	Debt lost	
432	Wright, Warren	James H Wright and T M Duckworth.	76 00	March 9, 1842							76 00	94 60	170 60	Debt lost	
433	Webb, Isaac	S Strickland and Joseph Miller, jr	227 00	April 18, 1843				10 00			227 00	280 40	507 40	Debt lost	
434	Webb, Andrew D	Joshua Simpson and A M Ward	96 50	April 15, 1843							96 50	119 63	216 13	Debt lost	
435	Wilson, Henry	Z Madden and T M. Williford	66 00	March 13, 1845			Judgment for the bank				66 00	71 53	137 53	Insolvent	
436	Williams, John E	Hardy Kelly and William Cudun	323 31	Sept 12, 1844			same same	342 24							In full.
437	Wayland, Francis	James Murray and Danie Berfoot	49 00	Sept 4, 1843			same same				39 00	46 88	85 88	Insolvent	
438	Woody, William B	Abraham Whinnery and W B Fullerton	87 39	June 9, 1842			same same	33 33			87 39	90 05	177 44	Insolvent	
439	same	Abraham Whinnery and M S Woody	754 00	August 9, 1842				83 83			754 00	873 61	1627 61	Debt lost	
440	same	Abraham Whinnery and A B Greenwood	732 00	September 15, 12				83 83			732 00	842 73	1564 73	Debt lost	
441	Whinnery, Z M	Abraham Whinnery and John Gilbreath	31 00	Oct 9, 1846	Benton	Unknown	Before justice of the peace	30 00			13 00	8 32	21 32	Solvent	
442	Wood, John C	R B Wood and A M Wood	153	September 6, 1844							153 62	171 36	324 98	Debt lost	
44	Waldren, Solomon	John Waldren and John Matlock	244 09	do 15, 1844			Judgment for the bank				244 00	271 09	518 09	Insolvent	
444	Wilson, Daniel	J C Boyer and H Fleman	180 00	do 3, do			same same				180 00	202 80	382 80	Insolvent	
445	Wilson, Washington L	John Wilson and C M McClelland	4433 30	Dec 12, 1844							4433 30	4885 42	9318 72	Insolvent	
446	Walker, David P	J M Hawkins and William Hawkins	199 00	March 12, 1843				166 57							In full
447	Whinnery, Abraham	Z M Whinnery and Joseph McKisick	294 00	Sept'r 18, 1846				373 62							In full
448	Washington, C H	Lacob Cartwright and C W Dean	45 00	do 29, 1844			Judgment for the bank	30 00	30 00						In full.
449	Warner, T D	J H Surman and T I Pollard	62 67	Aug 6, 1844				6 06	83 00						In full
45	Willbanks, William	John Pierson and John Holcomb	12 00	March 1, 1849				13 00							In full
451	Webster, John B	A H McKisick and J B Simpson	6-5 00	Aug 28, 1841				900 41	294 00						In full
452	Yates, Thomas L	D P Collins and Moses Kehoe	190 00	March 1, 1842							190 00	252 06	442 06	Doubtful	
453	Yell, Archibald			Unknown				605 00							In full

Amounts paid J M Tebbetts, bank attorney, which we cannot find notes against the parties to correspond with the payments, and suppose the amounts to have been paid by securities.

455	J B Russell.	J J Murphy paid Tebbetts 7th March 1851						223 52	158 00						In full of last note
456	Lyons Armstrong	Paid Tebbetts previous to 6th April, 1849						90 00							In full Cannot tell where credit belongs to
457	Lorenzo Lafferty	Paid Tebbetts in Arkansas money													In part Can't tell where credit belongs to
458	J Vanhoose	Paid Tebbetts 17th April, 1852							268 58						Can't tell what note this credit belongs to
459	E C Beller	Peter Beller	350 00			April 16, 1849	All the parties		786 40						Can t tell what note credit belongs to
460	J B Webster	John West and John Lewis	450 00	August 28, 1838				751 71							In full Not on Ross' list in 1850
461	J W Turman	P Turman and J R Turman	23 00	Sept. 6, 1841							23 00	25 76	48 76	Debt lost	Not on Ross' list in 1850.
462	L Robinson	Note for specie	221 00	April 28, 1850											Assumed by Hanger & Howell
46	Hanger & Howell	Note for specie for Robinson	276 41	Sept 8, 1851					312 12						In full
464	G Evans	Amount paid for purchase of property by Wallace							2192 75						Received from sale of property
			193559 65					74097 65	31882 02	1944 00	120177 88	142258 22	262436 10		

OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL RECEIVER OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Arkansas, 10th October, 1858.

WM. M GOUGE,
A H RUTHERFORD,
State Accountants under act of 15*th January*, 1857.

FAYETTEVILLE BRANCH BANK.

These remarks are condensed from reports and letters of the attorneys of said branch, and from information received by the financial receivers of the principal bank, and from various sources:

NOTES Nos. 1 and 2.—The amounts lost to the bank.

NOTE No. 3.—We cannot ascertain the date of the credit of $597 28, nor to whom the money was paid. If it was paid to Mr. Pulliam, we cannot find where he entered it on the books.

NOTE No. 4.—Judgment for the bank in circuit court, but reversed by supreme court. See English's Reports, volume 4, page 455. Now pending in the circuit court. Final disposition unknown, but the debt is believed to be lost.

NOTE No. 6.—Debt lost to the bank. This note was classed by Mr. Ross as doubtful, but the lapse of time since any payment, would indicate its loss.

NOTE No. 7.—Parties insolvent.

NOTE No. 10.—Parties insolvent.

NOTE No. 12.—This note has been classed as solvent, but recent information is to the effect that the collection of the balance is doubtful.

NOTES Nos. 13 and 15.—Are doubtful—no late information concerning them.

NOTE No. 14.—Is overpaid, but the balance was intended to be applied to other notes, which we have been unable to specify.

NOTE No. 16.—Was compromised by payment of $80. The balance is lost.

NOTES Nos. 22 and 23.—Classed as debts lost. There is a probability that Note No. 23 was paid, or settled in land. No definite account of it.

NOTES Nos. 24 and 27—Parties insolvent, and parties to note No. 27, all dead. Mr. McKisick says $33 73 must be added to note No. 24, being a credit to Boatright.

NOTE No. 30.—Classed as doubtful, and debt considered lost.

NOTE No. 32.—The defendants thought to be solvent. No recent information about the note.

NOTE. No. 34.—J. S. and J. D. Blair have gone to Texas. Mitchell is good.

NOTES Nos. 35 and 36.—Parties gone to Texas, and the debts lost.

NOTE No. 38.—This debt is lost to the bank. The statute had

run on it before it was placed in the hands of the bank attorney.

NOTES Nos. 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 and 56.—Debts lost, as classed by Mr. Ross, and we have no recent information showing that any part could now be collected.

NOTE No. 58.—Judgment has been rendered in Washington circuit court upon this note—an execution was issued and levied upon property—the property was not sold; and *three* writs of vend. ex. have been issued, and the property remains yet unsold. This debt can be collected, as the parties are good. Another ven. ex. has been *ordered* and the property will be sold and the debt collected during the fall or winter.

NOTES. Nos. 59 and 60—Doubtful, and No. 60, worthless.

NOTE No. 61.—Is thought to be solvent, and may be collected.

NOTE No. 62.—Tebbetts says this note is paid in full, but the books do not show it. The balance may be regarded as lost.

NOTE No. 63.—Was classed as solvent by Mr. Ross, but we can hear nothing of its condition recently, and, therefore, think it dobtful, if not lost.

NOTE No. 66.—Mr. Tebbetts says this debt is paid, except a small balance of $5 or $10. What is yet due can be collected.

NOTE No. 68.—This debt was classed by Mr. Ross as dobtful, it being then in suit. But statute of limitation has been pleaded successfully. The claim was barred before suit was commenced.

NOTES Nos. 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 78, 79, 80, 81 and 82.—Lost. We have not been able to learn anything of recent date about these notes, and, therefore, regard them as lost.

NOTE No. 83.—This debt is thought to be good, and may be collected.

NOTE No. 86.—Mr. Ross classed this debt as solvent, but we have not had any recent information about the parties, whether they are solvent or not. It is, perhaps, doubtful.

NOTES No. 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93 and 94.—Classed by Mr. Ross as lost, and we have not been able to ascertain any thing of a definite character respecting them. They may be regarded as lost to the bank.

NOTES Nos. 96, 97, 98 and 99.—Mr. Ross classed these notes in 1850, as insolvent, and we have no information respecting the parties that would authorize us to change the classification.

NOTES Nos. 100, 101, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107 and 108.—Mr. Ross said in 1850, in his report, "some of these eight judgments may be paid in full, or in part, but the books show no payments on any of them. As they have been of long standing, and I know *some* of the parties to be insolvent,

I have set them all down as insolvent. Some of them may be yet paid." We can find nothing new since in regard to them.

Notes Nos. 109, 110, 111, and 112.—Classed in 1850, as lost; and we are without any other evidence respecting them.

Notes Nos. 113, 115, 116, 117.—In 1850 these notes were classed as solvent, by Mr. Ross; John Dillard, the pricipal on note No. 116, is dead; the security, James A. Scott, is solvent. Scott lives in Missouri. Duval did not sign the note.

Note No. 121.—Classed as doubtful.

Note No. 122.—Amount not known.

Note No. 125.—This debt was compromised by Mr. Ross after his report in 1850; and $413 received as in full of the judgment. The bank lost $2986 ,69 by the compromise.

Note No. 128.—Classed as lost in 1850.

Note No. 129.—This judgment was compromised by the payment of $60. The balance $93 28 was lost by the compromise.

Note No. 130.—Classed as insolvent in 1850, by Mr. Ross.

Note No. 132.—Classed as doubtful in 1850.

Notes Nos. 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142.—All classed by Mr. Ross, in 1850, as lost, and we have no late information about them.

Notes Nos. 143, 144 and 145.—Were classed as solvent in 1850, and the amount can probably yet be collected.

Note No. 146.—Classed doubtful in 1850, and now regarded lost. $36 was collected on note 146, and retained by Denton to pay cost.

Notes Nos. 147 and 148.—Classed as insolvent in 1850.

Note No. 149.—Classed as doubtful in 1850.

Note No. 150.—Was compromised for $1200 as in full, balance lost.

Notes Nos. 152 and 153.—These notes were classed solvent in 1850.

Note No. 134.—Classed as insolvent in 1850.

Notes Nos. 155 and 156.—Were compromised and paid under special contract with Mr. Tebbetts.

Note No. 157.—Classed as insolvent in 1850.

Note No. 158.—Compromised as in full—the bank lost balance.

Notes Nos. 159, 160, 161, 162, 163 and 164.—Were classed as lost in 1850; and no information about them since.

Note No. 165.—Classed as doubtful, out the balance yet due may be collected.

Note No. 166.—Classed as solvent in 1850, but now thought to be doubtful.

Notes No. 167, 168 and 169.—These notes were classed as lost in 1850, and we have no information that they are better now.

Note No. 170.—Classed as doubtful in 1850.

NOTES Nos. 172, 173 and 174.—Classed as insolvent in 1850. No information since respecting them.

NOTES Nos. 175, 176 and 177.—Classed as lost in 1850.

NOTES Nos. 178 and 179.—Are both paid in full. By some error note No. 178, was, in 1850, classed as lost. It has been since paid. The amount paid on note No. 179, should, in the report of 1850, have been divided, and applied to the payment of note No. 178 also.

NOTE 181.—The balance due on this judgment can be collected.

NOTE No. 182.—Judgment obtained on this note in Washington circuit court for the bank. Defendant appealed to the supreme court, and Mr. Lincoln dismissed it, for what reason, it is not known; so the debt is lost.

NOTE No. 184.—Classed as solvent in 1850, and no information about it since.

NOTE No. 185.—Classed as doubtful in 1850, and no further information about it.

NOTE No. 186.—Classed as solvent in 1850, and we know nothing more about it.

NOTE No. 190.—Was classed as solvent by Mr. Ross in 1850, and it is thought that it may still be collected.

NOTE No. 194.—Compromised as in full, by payment of $125.

NOTE No. 195.—Compromised as in full, by payment of $100.

NOTES Nos. 197, 198 AND 199.—Classed by Mr. Ross as lost in 1850.

NOTES Nos. 204, 205 AND 206.—Classed by Mr. Ross as lost in 1850.

NOTES Nos. 207 AND 208.—Classed as solvent in 1850 by Mr. Ross.

NOTE No. 212.—Classed as doubtful in 1850 by Mr. Ross.

NOTE No. 214.—Statute of limitation plead successfully, and the debt thereby lost. The parties are solvent. Knox is dead; also, Cunningham.

NOTE No. 215.—Lost by neglect of receivers or attorneys at Fayetteville.

NOTE No. 216.—Compromised by the payment of $83 33, the balance lost.

NOTE No. 217.—Classed as insolvent in 1850 by Mr. Ross.

NOTES No. 218, 219 AND 220.—Classed as doubtful by Mr. Ross in 1850.

NOTES Nos. 221 AND 222.—Classed as solvent in 1850, and can be collected, doubtless, as the securities to each are good. But from the length of time due, it is lost, doubtless. Cravens and Adams are both dead, and it was not presented against the estates.

NOTE No. 229.—Classed lost in 1850.

NOTE No. 230.—Mr. Ross classed this as solvent in 1850; and it may be collected yet. The pairties reside in Scott county.

NOTES Nos. 232, 233, 234 AND 235.—Classed in 1850 by Mr. Ross as lost.

NOTE No. 239.—Compromised by payment of $200 in specie, and by note given for $224 in specie. Mr. McConnell was believed to be insolvent, and Ross says it was the best arrangement he could make. The balance of the debt lost to the bank.

NOTES Nos. 240 AND 241.—Classed in 1850 by Mr. Ross as lost.

NOTES Nos. 243 AND 244.—Classed in 1850 by Mr. Ross as insolvent.

NOTE No. 245.—Classed as doubtful in 1850 by Mr. Ross. Debt lost.

NOTE No. 246.—Classed as solvent in 1850, but thought doubtful now.

NOTE No. 247.—Classed as lost in 1850, and the same in 1858.

NOTE No. 248.—Barred when placed in Tebbetts' hands for collection. Classed as doubtful in 1850; may be put down as lost.

NOTES Nos. 250, 251, 252, 253 AND 254.—Classed by Mr. Ross as lost in 1850.

NOTE No. 255.—Classed by Mr. Ross in 1850 as insolvent.

NOTE No. 256.—Classed by Mr. Ross in 1850 as doubtful, and in 1858 as lost.

NOTE No. 257.—This note was given for rent of the race track at Fort Smith, the bank holding it by mortgage. Mr. Wallace sold the title the bank had under execution, and the note for the rent was paid by compromise with $66 66 in *specie*.

NOTES Nos. 258, 259, 260 AND 261.—Classed by Mr. Ross as insolvent in 1850.

NOTES Nos. 262 AND 263.—Were presented to the probate court of Pope county and allowed—defendant appealed to circuit court, upon the ground that the affidavit to the claims was not made by the proper officer, the financial receiver of the principal bank, who was then Mr. Ross, and the judgment of the probate court *reversed;* and the *debts lost*, the *time* having expired for making a proper affidavit, and again to present them for allowance.

NOTES Nos. 265 AND 266.—Classed by Mr. Ross as insolvent in 1850.

NOTES Nos. 267, 269 AND 270.—Classed as doubtful by Mr. Ross in 1850.

NOTES Nos. 271 AND 274.—Classed as solvent in 1850 by Mr. Ross.

NOTE No. 276.—Classed as insolvent in 1850 by Mr Ross.

NOTE No. 282.—Solvent, judgment in Pulaski circuit court against Gen. Samuel Mitchell et al. The debt will be paid.

NOTE No. 284.—Classed in 1850 by Mr. Ross as insolvent.

NOTES Nos. 285 AND 286.—Classed as lost in 1850.

NOTE No. 288.—Classed doubtful in 1850, and may now be put down as lost.

NOTE No. 289.—Classed as solvent in 1850, but may be put down as lost in 1858.

NOTES Nos. 293, 294, 295 AND 296.—All classed as lost.

NOTE No. 297.—Classed as lost in 1850 by Ross.

NOTE No. 300.—Mr. Ross, in 1850, stated on his tables, "this note appeared to have been renewed, but we cannot find where any money was paid, or what has become of the new note. Mr. Tebbetts says the whole note was paid to Mr. Pulliam; if so, we cannot find anything on the books to show it." We have classed it doubtful.

NOTES Nos. 303 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309 AND 310—These notes were classed by Mr. Ross, in 1850, as *lost*, and we have no information about them since.

NOTES Nos. 311, 312, 313 AND 314.—Classed as insolvent in 1850.

NOTE No. 316.—Classed with the insolvent by Mr. Ross, in 1850.

NOTE No. 318.—Classed as doubtful by Mr. Ross, in 1850.

NOTE No. 321.—Judgment against the bank, in this case; the defendant appealed to supreme court; there it was dismissed, and that is the last of it. Paschal is solvent, and lives in Texas. But the debt may be put down as lost.

NOTE No. 223.—Was renewed and paid by note No. 322.

NOTE No. 325.—The amouut of this note is unknown, but $230 is reported by the attorney on it as payment in full. It is registered as being only $36 00.

NOTE No. 326.—Classed in 1850, by Ross, debt lost.

NOTE No. 327.—Classed in 1850, by Mr. Ross, as insolvent.

NOTE No. 329.—Classed in 1850 by Mr. Ross as lost.

NOTE No. 330.—Mr. Tebbetts thinks that this note was paid to Mr. Pulliam; if so, we can find nothing on the books to show it. The note is classed as solvent, but under the circumstances, may be regarded as lost.

NOTES Nos. 331 AND 332.—Classed as lost. Note No. 332, was barred by the statute before it went into the hands of Tebbetts. The parties are non-residents and insolvent.

NOTES Nos. 333 AND 334.—Classed by Ross in 1850 as doubtful.

NOTES Nos. 335 AND 336.—Classed by Ross, in 1850, as lost.

NOTE No. 337.—Classed as doubtful by Ross.

NOTE No. 339 —Classed as insolvent, in 1850, by Ross.

NOTES Nos. 340 AND 341.—Classed in 1850 as lost.

NOTES Nos. 342, 343, 344 AND 345.—Classed in 1850 as insolvent.

NOTE No. 346.—Classed as solvent, but we do not know any thing further about it.

NOTES Nos. 347 AND 348—Classed as lost in 1850.

NOTE No. 351.—Ross says that $41 25 paid Tebbetts is the balance.

NOTE No. 353.—Classed as doubtful.

NOTES Nos. 354, 355 AND 356.—Paid on compromise and by set-off.

NOTES Nos. 358, 359, 362, 363 AND 364.—Classed as debt lost, in 1850.

NOTES Nos. 366. 367, 368 AND 369.—Classed as insolvent in 1850, and now classed as lost.

NOTES Nos. 370, 371 AND 372.—These notes and judgments were classed by Mr. Ross, in 1850. as debts lost.

NOTE No. 373.—Is classed as solvent, and can be collected we think. Mr. Greenwood is known to be good.

NOTES Nos. 374 AND 376.—Are classed as insolvent.

NOTE No. 377.—It is thought, can be collected. An execution is now in the hands of the sheriff.

NOTE No. 379.—This note is wholly *worthless*. Judgment against estate of Samuel Adams, deceased.

NOTE No. 381.—Classed as insolvent in 1850. Sinclair and Adams are now dead. Moreland insolvent.

NOTE No. 382.—Classed as doubtful in 1850. No information since.

NOTE No. 385.—Classed as solvent in 1850. It is now regarded as doubtful.

NOTE No. 391.—This note is still in the hands of Tebbetts, and will doubtless be collected. It is classed as solvent.

NOTES Nos. 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400 AND 401.—Classed, in 1850 as lost—and no information about them since. Note No. 400 is canceled on the bill book, and may have been paid. It was turned over to Gen. Clarke, as assets of the bank in 1849.

NOTE No. 403.—Classed in 1850 as insolvent.

NOTE No. 405.—Classed as doubtful in 1850.

NOTES Nos. 407 AND 412.—Mr. "Tebbetts thinks that note 407 was paid in 1847." There is nothing on the books to show it, if it was. Note No. 412, is not registered on the bill book, and may not be dated correctly in this report. These notes are both classed as doubtful.

NOTES Nos. 413 and 414.—Classed as insolvent in 1850, and no information about them since.

NOTE No. 422.—The parties are not in the country. They were good when here, but the debt may be classed now as lost.

NOTES Nos. 424, 425, 426, 427, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433 AND 434.—Were all classed, in 1850, as debts lost. Since then we have not been able to learn any thing about them that would induce us to believe any part of these debts will ever be paid.

NOTES Nos. 435, 437 AND 438.—Classed as insolvent in 1850, and we have no late information about them.

NOTES Nos. 439 AND 440.—Classed by Mr. Ross, in 1850, as debts lost.

NOTE No. 441.—Judgment before justice of the peace in Benton county, and classed as solvent in 1850, by Mr. Ross. No information about it since.

NOTE No. 442.—Classed, in 1850, as debt lost.

NOTES Nos. 443, 444 AND 445.—Classed in 1850 as insolvent.
NOTE No. 452.—Classed as doubtful in 1850.

IN APPENDIX.

NOTE No. 455.—Paid Tebbetts 7th March, 1851, and said to be in full of last note. We find no note against the principal unpaid.

NOTE No. 456.—Paid Tebbetts previous to 6th April, 1849, and in full, This payment must have become confounded with a previous or subsequent ones, which had already been applied to the credit of the principal on his own note, which was paid about this time.

NOTE No. 457.—Paid Tebbetts, in Arkansas money, $90 00, in part; cannot tell what note to credit with the amount. Lafferty has no note in bank.

NOTE No. 458.—Paid Tebbetts, 17th April, 1852, $268 58. We cannot tell what note this credit should be placed on, as the principal on the note owes nothing to the bank. It was paid, like many of the other credits, by a security, on some note, without disclosing the name of the principal.

NOTE No. 459.—There is some difficulty about this note; the amount is $350 00—and it was paid to Ross by Peter Beller, one of the securities, in 1854, who alleged that it had been previously paid. By examining note No. 29, it will be seen that E. C. Beller owed a note for $445 00, which had been paid in full. Peter Beller says that these notes are the same, and that payment of the largest note paid and discharged note No. 460. The books and reports in the bank do not show this transsction very clearly, and there is some doubt about the facts.

NOTE No. 460.—This note was not on Ross' list in 1850.

NOTE No. 461.—This note was not on Ross' list in 1850, and we have classed it as lost.

NOTE No. 462.—This note was for specie, and assumed by Hanger, & Howell, who put in new note for the amount with interest.

NOTE No. 463.—This note was put in by Hanger & Howell to pay note No. 462 for specie.

NOTE No. 464.—This amount paid for the purchase of property by Alfred Wallace. And we suppose it was property sold belonging to the bank. We have not been able to find a clear report of the matter in the bank, or get it from any one else.

C.

A TABLE—*Showing the condition of the Notes and Bills due at the Batesville office of the Bank of the State of Arkansas, up to 1st October*, 1858.

No. of Note	PRINCIPAL.	SECURITIES	Amount of note	Note, when due	Where judgment obtained, or residence of debtors	Date of judgment	Names of parties against whom judgment was rendered	Credits up to 31st December, 1850	Credits from 1st January, 1851 to 1st Sept 1854	Credits from 1st September, 1854, to 1st October, 1858.	Am't of principal due 1st Oct'r, 1858	Interest due to 1st October, 1858.	Total amount of principal and interest due 1st October, 1858	Supposed condition of debtors and their securities	REMARKS.
1	Allen, Bonaparte	Andrew Allen, jr, and Henry A Engles	$ 370 00	January 31, 1843	Independence		In suit, result unknown		696 08						In full
2	Arnold, John N	Alfred Arnold and D G W. Magness	394 00	July 1, 1844	same	March 1850	Non-suit, appeal to Supreme Court			500 00	343 16		343 16		Compromised as in full, Sept 30, 1858.
3	same	D G W Magness and Joseph Drennen	136 00	same	same		Non-suit		253 40						In full.
4	Arnold, Alfred	D. G W. Magness and John N. Arnold	396 00	June 4, 1845	same	March 1850		100 00	523 00						In full
5	Allen, George	Bonaparte Allen and A G Creath	171 00	Feb 1, 1843					317 80						In full
6	Adan, William	John L Johnson and William Pyburn	500 00	Dec'r 27, 1838		June 4, 1839	Adan, Johnson and Pyburn	30 00			500 00	740 00	1240 00	Insolvent	
7	Akin, Trent C	Jesse Bean and William Rainy	133 00	Feb 10, 1845							133 00	138 32	271 32	Debt lost.	
8	Alford, John C	Levi Moore and John Moore	247 31	Aug 5, 1844							247 31	278 41	525 72	Doubtful	
9	Adams, Richard	John Foster and Orrin Terrill	85 00	July 1, 1844							85 00	96 90	181 90	Debt lost	
10	Allen, Abraham	Andrew Allen, jr, and Andrew Allen, sr	942 31	August 7, 1845				1105 00							
11	same	Andrew Allen, jr, and T S Morrison	45 00	July 1, 1846				37 45							In full
12	Arnold, John	P A McDaniel, J W Bond and Jesse Terry	65 00	same				73 67							In full
13	Allen, Abraham	Henry Neil and James E Pelham	88 00	same											In full
14	Brandon, James A	F A Morrison and John Ringgold	380 00	July 1, 1844				475 00							Assumed by E T Burr, in full
15	Blunt, B H	Alexander G McFarland and Jacob H Peel.	350 00	July 18, 1843							350 00	395 25	745 25	Insolvent	In full.
16	Byers, William	E W Jordan, M W Baltimore and H Holdaway	833 00	August 21, 1842							833 00	1070 79	1903 79	Doubtful	
17	Bowen, Marady	A G Creath and Warren Johnson	137 00	December 25, 1842							137 00	175 16	312 16	Insolvent	
18	Burnett, John	Thomas S. Palmer and James Clark	104 00	Feb 14, 1843					196 35						In full
19	same	Jeremiah Barnett and James Clark	346 00	July 1, 1843							346 00	423 64	769 64	Insolvent	
20	same	same same	365 00	same							365 00	430 05	795 05	Insolvent	
21	Barnett, James S	T Underwood and W W Tunstall	323 00	Oct 25, 1842							323 00	411 28	734 28	Doubtful	
22	Burnett, Jeremiah	John Barnett and F S Morrison	243 00	March 1, 1843					218 00		200 00	96 00	296 00	Insolvent	
23	Bowen, Marady	D J Jones and Arthur Dillingham	85 00	Feb 24, 1843							85 00	102 00	187 00	Debt lost	
24	Brandrett, John	J H. Brandrett and C F M Noland	50 00	July 26, 1842							50 00	64 66	114 66	Debt lost	
25	Brandrett, J. H	H Holdaway and W P Morris	67 00	July 24, 1843							67 00	81 26	148 26	Debt lost	
26	same	H Holdaway and Henry Neil	95 00	Jan 25, 1843							95 00	119 06	214 06	Debt lost	
27	Bagley, James	James Simpson and Henry Neil	213 00	July 1, 1844					390 95						In full
28	Bird A H	C S McKinney and John Hulsey	247 00	same					438 13						In full
29	Bently, Joseph E	Septimus Williams and Robert Williams	121 60	same				84 01			88 71	62 61	151 32	Insolvent	
30	Baird, William	Elisha Harguss and William Harguss	243 20	same											Ass'nd by E T Burr and new note, in full.
31	Baird, Alvin	Thomas Hughes and C F M Noland	300 00	same					552 00						In full
32	Byers, William	James H Patterson and M W Baltimore	1246 85	same				1596 36							In full
33	Brown, Harrison	William Magness and Jesse Terry	864 00	same							864 00	984 96	1848 96	Insolvent	
34	Brandy, William H	Ulysses Merchant and S B Wycough	163 00	same				109 53						Balance assumed by B C West, and new note for $100 00.	
35	Baltimore, M W	William Byers and W. H. Hunt	325 00	Aug 14, 1844		July, 1847	Estate of Baltimore				325 00	367 24	692 24	Insolvent	
36	Blount, Allen	Henry Neil and Nathan Rany	70 00	Aug 10, 1845				86 80							In full
37	Bowen, Marady	W J. Bowen and C H Bowen	70 00	October 28, 1845		June 29, 1849	M Bowen				70 00	72 32	142 32	Doubtful	
38	Burt, E T	P P Button and Isaac Tucker	350 00	October 22, 1845						500 00					In full.
39	same	L L Pelham, C H Pelham and W L McGuire	622 00	June 10, 1846				663 47							In full.
40	same	P P Button and Green H Shaw	289 17	May 20, 1847				419 00							In full
41	same	P. P Button and Isaac Tucker	200 00	July 8, 1847				147 93						Balance assumed by W C Bevens and new note $68 27.	
42	Beller, William	George W Leller and Garrett Greer	422 00	July 1, 1846				465 00							In full
43	Bates, Robert	A R Potter and A P Sherrill	160 00	July 8, 1846					246 65						In full Paid in land.
44	Blakemore, C N	A J Greer and William B Hay	1000 00	Feb 16, 1839		Dec 3, 1839	Blackmore, Greer and Hay				1000 00	1430 00	2430 00	Debt lost	
45	Brown, John	Alexander Robinson, James Waddle, T H Morriss, et	8000 00	Aug 13, 1841							8000 00	10960 00	18960 00	Doubtful	
46	Brandrett, John	J H Brandrett and H Holdaway	71 00	Aug 24, 1842							71 00	91 35	162 35	Doubtful.	
47	Burriss, J M	A D Burriss and William B Burriss	145 00	March 20, 1840							145 00	214 91	359 91	Debt lost	
48	same	same same	375 00	June 3, 1840		June 3, 1840	Burriss, Burriss and Burriss				375 00	450 00	825 00	Debt lost	
49	Bates Robert	William P Morriss and James Pope	1351 00	July 1, 1844			A D. and W B. Burriss		2375 65						In full. Paid in land
50	same	William J B Flournoy and James Pope.	871 00	same					1496 60						In full Paid in land
51	Bevens, William C	H F Purchild and William L McGuire	1063 26	October 4 1849						308 03	1063 26	765 54	1828 80	Solvent	
52	same	Alfred Bevens and E L McGuire.	542 00	July 10, 1849							542 00	400 00	942 00	Solvent	
53	Burton, P. P	E T Burr and Green H Shaw	235 62	October 1, 1850											In full
54	Bond, J W	David Maxwell and J R Buckley	335 46	May 28, 1850					200 00		154 95	94 00	248 95	Solvent	
55	Clark, Wiley	James Clark and Thomas Pattison	207 00	Feb 4, 1843							207 00	259 44	466 44	Doubtful	
56	Carter, James P.	Thomas S Carter and Joshua Lee	2300 00	March 21, 1843							2300 00	2797 11	5097 11	Debt lost	
57	same	same same	343 00	do do							343 00	426 08	769 08	Debt lost	
58	Crawford, Colby	Vineyard Crawford and S M Crawford	170 00	May 26, 1843							170 00	198 53	368 53	Debt lost	
59	Crawford, S M	Vineyard Crawford and Colby Crawford	213 00	do do							213 00	261 28	474 28	Debt lost	
60	Criswell, S H	A. W. Lyon, W S. Hynson and William M Wolf	1228 00	March 17, 1843							1228 00	1526 81	2754 81	Doubtful	
61	Cornett, John	D. C. Waters, F C Fulcher and B P Crump	170 00	Feb 18, do				15 00			170 00	197 30	367 30	Doubtful	
62	Clark, James	John Barnett and Wiley Clark	170 00	Feb 27, do							170 00	211 93	381 93	Doubtful	
63	Crise, Phillip	William Counts and L L Parks	237 00	November 1, 1842							237 00	298 62	535 62	Insolvent	
64	Chandler, George	O P. Goodwin and E Collins	97 25	June 20, 1843							97 25	118 80	216 05	Debt lost	
65	same	E Collins and Elijah James	80 00	Nov'r 15, 1844			Estate of Chandler				80 00	88 79	168 79	Insolvent	
66	Counts, William	Richard Counts and John Moore.	85 00	Feb 7, 1843							85 00	106 37	191 37	Debt lost	
67	Cuse, Phillip	E D White and William Seamans	100 00	April 6, 1844							100 00	118 78	218 78	Debt lost	Notes 69, 70 and 71 —Mr Bevens thinks these notes were paid, or settled before Feb 1847, but Mr Ross was unable to find any evidence of their payment And we have found none showing that they were ever paid
68	Counts, Richard	J Moore and A Waggoner	50 00	July 29, 1842							50 00	64 66	114 66	Debt lost	
69	Caldwell, Andrew	Daniel C Ruddle and M W Reindhart	307 00	December 23, 1842				122 75			225 17	254 03	479 20	Debt lost	
70	same	Daniel C. Ruddle and John Minkin.	813 00	July 21. 1843							813 00	988 24	1801 24	Debt lost	
71	Caldwell, George W	Daniel C Ruddle and Andrew Caldwell.	452 00	Aug 1, 1843							452 00	548 42	1000 42	Debt lost	
72	Cornwall, Silas	James T Lilus and John Ruddle.	208 00	July 1, 1841			Estate of Cornwall				208 00	236 55	444 55	Insolvent	
73	Cromwell, G W	F C Fulcher and James Robinson	163 00	April 15, 1846				115 00			77 34	63 09	140 43	Doubtful	
74	Criswell, L B	E L Criswell and Hill Dillard	182 00	July 1, 1844							182 00	207 68	389 68	Doubtful	
75	same	Charles O'Neil, M M. Hess and Otijah O'Neil	250 00	do do							250 00	285 00	535 00	Doubtful	
76	Church, Freeman	J C Knettle and Miles Williams	148 00	do do							148 00	168 72	316 72	Doubtful	

C—Continued.

No of note	PRINCIPAL	SECURITIES	Amount of note	Note when due	Where judgment obtained or residence of debtors.	Date of judgment	Names of parties against whom judgment was rendered.	Credits up to 31st December, 1850	From 1st January, 1851, to 1st September, 1854	Credits from 1st Sep'r, 1854, to 1st October, 1858.	Amount of principal due 1st Oct'r, 1858.	Interest due to 1st October, 1858.	Total amount of principal and interest due 1st October, 1858	Supposed condition of debtors and their securities	REMARKS.
77	Carter, Thomas S	Robert Williams and Septimus Williams	361 00	July 1, 1844				216 91							In full.
78	same	James E Pelham and C H. Pelham	184 00	August 5, 1845				250 00	275 57						In full
79	Cate, John T	H R. Hynson, Robert Mundy and H. Simpson	153 00	July 4, 1844							153 00	174 42	328 42	Doubtful.	
80	Creath, Albert G	Henry Neill, and Daniel C. Ruddle	75 00	August 1, 1844							75 00	85 50	160 50	Debt lost	
81	Cason, Sebron	Gabriel Frost and M W Baltimore	118 00	Oct'r 28, do							118 00	131 36	249 36	Debt lost	
82	Criswell, S H	James Wren, Joshua Hightower and A. Walker	1142 00	July 1, do							1142 00	1301 88	2443 88	Debt lost	
83	Crockett, W B J	W H Crockett and J G. Young	83 25	June 6, 1845.							83 00	88 48	171 48	Debt lost	
84	Chandler, William	Septimus Williams and William S. Hynson	101 00	July 1, do							101 00	107 06	208 06	Doubtful	
85	Cromwell, G W	James Robinson and John Robinson	49 50	do 21, do							49 50	51 48	100 98	Debt lost	
86	Culp, Thomas	Andrew Caldwell and Daniel C Ruddle	381 00	August 5, 1845				86 00			295 00	240 40	535 40	Debt lost	
87	Crump, B P	James Robinson and A M Carter	60 21	July 1, 1846							60 21	58 80	119 01	Debt lost	
88	Counts, George	Henry Neill and Isaac Fulsom	208 00	do 15, 1846				45 00	196 00						In full
89	Caldwell, Andrew	A R Graham and W. L McGuire.	100 00	May 10, do		Unknown	Caldwell, Graham and McGuire				100 00	96 10	196 10	Doubtful.	
90	Cooper, J. M.	J M Mitchell and H L Evans	130 00	July 1, do				142 86							In full
91	Cousin, G N	S H Tucker and Robert Clements	180 00	Aug 7, do					246 64						In full
92	Chapman, Daniel J	Mortgage on real estate	1575 52	Feb 18, do				1246 00			456 06	421 34	877 40	The payment taken in full,	and bank lost the balance
93	Curl, Henry H	Allen D. Burriss and Thomas J Curl	318 75	April 16, 1840							318 75	469 58	588 33	Debt lost	
94	Curl, Thomas J.	No security stated	1000 00	March 27, 1839		Dec 3, 1840.	Thomas J Curl				1000 00	1560 00	2560 00	Insolvent	
95	Cheatham, J B	Ruffin Brown and Richard Hargraves	280 00	Aug 9, 1840		do 8, do	Cheatham, Brown and Hargraves				280 00	370 02	650 02	Insolvent	
96	Curl, Thomas J.	William Strong and William Dobson	150 00	March 12, 1840		Aug. 10, 1841	Curl, Strong and Dobson				150 00	222 66	372 66	Insolvent	
97	Curl, Henry H.	William Strong and D L Pryor	375 00	June 13, 1842		June 13, 1842.	Strong and Pryor				375 00	473 58	848 58	Insolvent	
98	Chandler, William.	N T Hynson and W S Hynson	114 00	Dec 17, 1842				114 00							In full
99	Dickinson, W H	Thomas Carter and Henry Neill	207 00	June 25, 1842							207 00	269 32	476 32	Insolvent.	
100	Dearman, John	William S Hynson and N T Hynson	190 00	October 29, 1841							190 00	254 60	444 60	Debt lost	
101	Dye, Henry C	A S Dye, J Hulsey, J Drennen and J Lawrence.	393 00	May 1, 1843							393 00	484 67	877 67	Solvent	
102	Davis, William	J H Reese, H B Temple and Joshua Lee	377 00	January 18, 1843					568 14		99 58	47 79	147 37	This payment was made as	in full Bank lost the balance
103	Dye, Henry C.	W. B J. Flournoy and H Holdaway	225 00	March 23, 1842							225 00	297 37	522 37	Solvent.	
104	Dickinson, W. H.	John Minikin and Ulysses Merchant	112 00	August 1, 1842							112 00	144 85	256 85	Debt lost.	
105	Daugherty, David	F. C Fulcher and Isaac Gray	80 00	April 4, 1849							80 00	60 27	140 27	Debt lost	
106	Drew, Thomas S	J H Rives and A C Kelly	2476 00	do 29, 1843				4 00	1000 00		2476 00	2053 72	4529 72	Doubtful.	
107	Day, Williams & Co	D W Lowe and W H Hunt	462 50	September 1, 1845							462 50	463 56	926 06	Solvent.	
108	Davis, Gabriel	D W Wilson, S Brown and Silas Cornwall	76 00	July 1, 1844							76 00	87 12	163 12	Debt lost.	
109	Duer, William	Isaac Wren and S H. Criswell	405 65	same							405 00	461 70	866 70	Doubtful.	
110	Dillingham, A	J F Moore and J. H Egner	206 00	same		Unknown					206 00	234 84	440 84	Solvent	
111	Dillard, William	Thomas Dillard and Mary Dillard	170 00	do 7, do		March 17, 1849	Estate of Dillingham in probate court				170 00	194 80	364 80	Doubtful	
112	Denton, Jonathan	William M Wolf and George W Wolf	90 00	January 1, 1845			William Dillard				90 00	99 00	189 00	Solvent	
113	Daugherty, A S.	Hawkins Rice and F. C. Fulcher	141 26	July 1, 1845							141 26	146 90	288 16	Doubtful.	
114	Deloach Josiah	H.H Means, W B Means, J. Loupe, W. Deloach & L L Dean	1333 33	March 12, 1845.											In full.
115	same	same same same	1333 33	same				2500 00			2156 00		2156 00	Compromised, by which the	bank lost $2,156 00
116	same	same same same	1333 33	Aug 4, 1843											In full.
117	Denton, William F	Joseph H Egnor and John Ringgold	1350 00	Dec 19, 1841							1350 00	1638 00	2988 00	Debt lost.	
118	Dickinson, William H	Benjamin Dickinson and T Dickinson	1226 00	do 23, 1842							1226 00	1642 84	2868 84	Debt lost	
119	same	Benjamin Dickinson	209 00	March 7, 1842							209 00	263 24	472 24	*Debt lost.*	
120	Dunum, R S	W B J Flournoy and James E Pelham	47 00	do 9, 1841							47 00	62 98	109 98	Debt lost	
121	Dunman, H	John Waggoner and William Hammond	85 00	Feb 24, do							85 00	119 36	204 36	Debt lost.	
122	same	W. H Dickinson and J Brundrett	170 00	Dec'r 10, 1841		Aug 11, 1841	All the parties				170 00	239 35	409 35	Insolvent	
123	Dorris, J S	Saunders Hunter and John Holbert	170 00	July 13, 1842		Dec 10, 1841	All the parties				170 00	228 54	398 54	Insolvent	
124	Dickinson, W. H.	Ulysses Merchant and Thomas S. Carter	157 00	January 13, 1842			All the parties				157 00	203 57	360 57	Insolvent	
125	Elkins, Thoret.	Daniel C Ruddle and William Byers	133 00	January 12, 1843		Aug 4, 1857	Elkins				133 00	167 00	300 00	Doubtful.	
126	Elms, James F.	Jonathan Johnson and S Cornwall	193 00	March 1, 1843							193 00	238 96	431 96	Doubtful.	
127	Engles, Henry A	Andrew Allen, jr and S R. Hynson	323 00	June 28, 1843				370 00						Compromised as in full.	
128	Egnor, Joseph H.	William F Denton and C F. M. Noland	1500 00	July 26, 1844				1000 00			500 00	566 66	1066 66	Insolvent	{Mr. Ross thought this note had been paid, if it has, the amount has never been reported to the bank.
129	Engles, Peter, sr	John Minikin and W D Engles	184 00	Oct. 25, 1845.							184 00	188 60	372 60		
130	Elliott, Wright W	W. B Hay, William C. Trice and E H Fletcher	3000 00	Aug 8, 1839		June 10, 1841	Elliott, Hay, Trice and Fletcher				3000 00	4595 00	7595 00	Insolvent.	
131	Foster, John	Edwin R McGuire and William F. Denton	617 00	July 29, 1843					971 90						In full
132	Fleming, James	Andrew Waggoner and John Waggoner	114 00	Nov'r 3, 1841					100 00		113 56	54 48	168 04	Doubtful.	
133	Fulcher, F. C	Elias B Roddy, D. W Waters and J. Tayman	771 00	Aug 9, 1842							771 00	995 44	1766 44	Doubtful.	Fulcher is dead
134	Foster, William.	W Johnson and S B Wycough.	105 45	July 1, 1844				134 85							In full.
135	Folson, Isaac	John T Smith and William Byers	484 50	same							484 50	562 52	1047 02	Doubtful.	
136	Fulkerson, W. M	Daniel Mitchell and Nicholas H Izard	750 00	June 4, 1839		Dec'r 3, 1839.	Fulkerson, Mitchell and Izard				750 00	1160 00	1910 00	Insolvent	
137	Fulcher, Fred C	Elias B. Roddy.	500 00	Unknown		June 14, 1842	Fulcher and Roddy				500 00	734 00	1234 00	Insolvent	This note is not on the books of the bank
138	Goodman, Jessy	Allen Flippin and Thomas Flippin	290 00	Nov. 25, 1842							290 00	369 53	659 53	Doubtful	
139	Gardner, Charles J	L Williams, George Counts and Thomas J. Carter	451 00	Aug 8, 1842							451 00	582 48	1033 48	Debt lost	
140	Goodman, Z P.	Jesse Goodman and Allen Flippin	70 00	Sept. 15, 1842							70 00	89 60	159 60	Debt lost.	
141	Garrett, Pryor	Dury Wilson and George Thompson	171 00	July 1, 1844				232 56							In full
142	Grooms, Isaac	Henry Neill and Nicholas Long	120 65	same		March 15, 1849	Grooms, Neill and Long				120 00	137 53	257 53	Solvent	
143	Gregory, Erastus	Lyman G. Spinks and E. H Gregory	457 20	same		Nov'r 29, 1847	Spink				457 20	520 98	978 18	Doubtful	
144	Gray, John	Isaac Gray and Jesse Gray	247 00	do 10, do						500 00					In full.
145	Gill, George, sr	George Gill, jr and John C Gill	143 80	do 4, 1847				125 98						Jane Gill gave new note for	bal, $70, and transferred to principal bank
146	Glenn, M W	W J Hassell and James Wilson	67 44	Aug 7, 1845.				83 17							In full
147	Gatton, John L	A. Dunn and W. R Lafferty	1150 00	September 1, 1845							1150 00	1197 83	2347 83	Doubtful	
148	Greer, Andrew J	Andrew J Neely and E C Frisby	253 13	February 21, 1840		June 14, 1841	Greer, Neely and Frisby				253 13	376 30	629 43	Insolvent	
149	Hynson, William S	William Byers and James Pope	785 20	July 1, 1844							785 20	895 12	1680 32	Doubtful	
150	same	A P Sherrill and Daniel J. Chapman	403 75	same							403 75	460 23	863 98	Doubtful	
151	Hotchkiss, H K	D F Jones and J Woodrome	216 00	January 26, 1843					416 12		8 64	4 59	13 23	Doubtful	
152	same	D F Jones and Diury Wilson	100 00	October 26, 1846							100 00	126 66	226 66	Debt lost	
153	Hynton, S R	Abraham Allen and Henry A Engles	558 00	February 19, 1843				530 00						Compromised with Allen,	security, as in full
154	same	Joseph Pentecost and W S Hynson	288 00	May 20, 1843							288 00	353 89	641 89	Debt lost.	

C—Continued.

No of note.	PRINCIPAL	SECURITIES	Amount of note	Note when due	Where judgment obtained, or residence of debtors	Date of Judgment	Names of parties against whom judgmen was rendered	Credits up to 31st December, 1850.	Credits from 1st January, 1851, to 1st September, 1854.	Credits from 1st September, 1854, to 1st October, 1858.	Amount of principal due 1st Oct'r, 1858	Amount of interest due 1st Oct'r, 1858.	Total amount of principal and interest due to 1st Oct'r, 1858.	Supposed condition of debtors and their securities	REMARKS.
155	Hughes, Thomas	William L McGuire and A W Lyon	475 00	February 24, 1843							475 00	592 16	1067 16	Doubtful.	
156	same	same	3186 00	August 2, 1843							3186 00	3865 68	7051 68	Doubtful.	
157	Holdaway, Henry	James E Pelham and J H Brundrett	475 00	May 16, '42.							475 00	622 24	1097 24	Debt lost	
158	Hall, John	John Ruddle and Samuel R Hynton	1799 00	July 1, 1844							1799 00	2050 61	3849 61	Debt lost	
159	Holderby, Richard	Henry A Engles and Robert Bates	70 00	June 18, 1842							70 00	91 10	161 10	Debt lost.	
160	Hall, John	David Hall, jr and David Hall, sr	135 00	July 1, 1844.							135 00	153 90	288 90	Debt lost.	
161	Hall, David, jr	John Hall, George Pearson and William Pearson.	259 35	same							259 85	265 65	525 00	Debt lost.	
162	Henderson, J W	James B Lawrence and James Clark	127 00	same		November 29, '47	Henderson	30 00			127 00	144 78	271 78	Debt lost.	
163	Hunt, Henry W	Green H Shaw and William L McGuire	752 60	same				1032 53							In full.
164	same	D W Lowe and M W Baltimore	962 50	same				1204 67							In full
165	Holland, William	James W Henderson and J B Lawrence	114 00	same							114 00	129 96	243 96	Doubtful.	
166	Hargiss, William	Elisha Baird and William Baird	75 00	same											In full Assu ed by E T Burr.
167	Hayden, S M	James H Patterson and John Simpson	570 00	same					866 40						In full.
168	Hightower, J	S H Caswell, Joseph Wren and William Hightower	80 00	same							80 00	91 20	171 20	Debt lost	In full
169	Harris, James A	H B Harris and R B Harriss	451 50	July 1, '47			W B Hay and Trice	515 45							In full
170	Hynson, Chales S	John Drennen and Henry R Hynson	91 67	October 24, '45				104 50							
171	Hatch, George J	John Roddy and A J Daugherty.	110 00	April 16, 1846							110 00	109 62	219 62	Doubtful.	
172	Hay, W B	William C Trice and Thomas F Hay	1000 00	August 8, '39		December 23, 1841					1000 00	1531 10	2531 10	Insolvent	
173	Hargraves, R H	J W Holbert and G B Myrick	579 00	June 13, '41							579 00	800 95	1379 95	Debt lost.	
174	Hotchkiss, H K	D F Jones, D Wilson, E Jones and W Johnson	800 00	February 4, 1843			Holt, Murphy and Moore				300 00	376 60	676 60	Debt lost.	
175	Holdaway, Henry	John Brundrett and J Waggoner	63 00	July 1, 1842			same same and Strong				63 00	81 90	144 90	Debt lost.	
176	Holt, Henry S	Nimrod Murphy and G B B Moore	562 50	January 8, '40		June 6, '40	Hunter, Burriss and Dorriss				562 50	840 00	1402 50	Insolvent.	
177	same	Nimrod Murphy, William Strong and G B B Moore	2000 00	October 22, 1839		do 14, '42.	Hay, Greer and Holson				2000 00	3026 66	5026 66	Insolvent.	
178	Hunter, Sanders	William Burriss and J S Dorriss	191 25	June 16, 1840		December 8, 1840	Holdaway, Jordan and Brundrett				191 25	279 82	471 07	Insolvent	
179	Hay, W B	Andrew J Greer and Rawly Holson.	259 20	July 29, 1841		June 15, '42	Hynson, Hynson and Pentecost				259 20	355 96	615 16	Insolvent	
180	Holdaway, Henry	E W Jordon and J H Brundrett	197 00	August 3, '42		December 17, '42	Howard, Dickinson and Fleming				197 00	252 16	449 16	Insolvent	
181	Hynson, H R	W S Hynson and Joseph Pentecost	812 00	March 21, '42		do 19, '42	Martin				812 00	1073 64	1885 64	Debt lost.	
182	Howard, Willard	William H Dickinson and J Fleming	255 00	September 10, '40		August 10, '41	Izard, Burriss and Hargraves				255 00	368 32	623 32	Insolvent	
183	Izard, N H	William Higgins and Nathan Martin	750 00	June 4, '39		do 15, '45	Izard, Higgins and Martin				750 00	1160 00	1910 00	Insolvent.	
184	same	A D Burriss, R H Hargraves and T J Curl	1000 00	March 27, 1839		December 3, '49	Izard and Martin				1000 00	1560 00	2560 00	Insolvent.	
185	same	H Higgins and William Martin	1000 00	do 30, do		June 12, '41					1000 00	1560 00	2560 00	Insolvent.	
186	same	Nathan Martin	464 50	Unknown		August 1, '45					464 50	489 25	953 75	Insolvent	Interest calculated from date of judgment.
187	Jordan, E W	W Johnson and John Mmiken	300 00	November 6, 1842							300 00	381 60	681 60	Insolvent.	
188	same	Robert Bates and Joshua Lee	880 00	June 3, '42					753 00						In full. Paid in land.
189	Johnson, Jona	J S Walton and H Holdaway	40 00	do 14, do							40 00	52 13	92 13	Debt lost.	
190	James, Robert	John Cook and Milton Sanders	75 00	July 1, 1844							75 00	85 50	160 50	Debt lost.	
191	Jeffrey, James	Samuel Carathers, jr and Samuel Carathers, sr	118 83	do 1, 1845			All the parties				118 83	126 82	245 15	Doubtful.	
192	Johnson, Samuel	Peyton Keesee and Mitchell Yochum	842 00	do 1, '44			Johnson, Watson and Foster	154 00							Balance assumed by G H Shaw, and new note for $300.
193	Jarbo William	James Newland and E F Payne	256 00	November 8, 1844			Davis and Black.				256 00	284 82	540 82	Doubtful	
194	Johnson, John L	W Adair, J S Cochran, D & J Slaven and J Bridges	800 00	December 27, '38		June 4, 1839					800 00	1216 00	2016 00	Debt lost	
195	John, Warren	B Watson and William Foster	552 00	March 7, '43		August 19, '45					552 00	685 22	1237 22	Insolvent	
196	Ravenaugh, A L	Charles C Davis and Thomas Black	446 00	November 11, '40		December 22, '41					446 00	638 21	1084 21	Insolvent	
197	Karr, William B	John Plumlee and William Hightower	34 37	July 1, 1846				37 11							In full.
198	Lee, Joshua	Robert Bates and M W Reinhart	150 00	November 3, '42					291 00						In full. Paid in land by R Bates
199	same	James P Carter, William Johnson and E W Jordan	1258 00	January 1, '42				813 44			1056 50	1308 10	2364 60	Debt lost	
200	same	F S Morrison and Abraham Allen	1212 50	July 1, '44				1212 50							In full. Paid in land.
201	Lawrence, John	T S Palmer and W Sharp	270 00	October 25, 1842							270 00	344 21	614 21	Debt lost.	
202	Lowe, David W	Henry R Hynson and W S Hynson	500 00	May 2, 1842				766 00							In full
203	same	Robert Williams	300 00	January 22, '42				468 00							In full
204	same	W Moore and H R Hynson	1200 00	March 4, '42				1856 00							In full
205	same	H R Hyson and A W Lyon	900 00	July 9, '42				1368 00							In full.
206	same	John Brown and W Moore	900 00	December 20, '42				1406 00							In full
207	same	W H Hunt and Robert Williams	650 00	October 1, 1844				871 00							In full
208	Lafferty, John L	W R Lafferty and Silas Cornwall	75 00	July 1, '44			Laughridge				75 00	85 50	160 50	Debt lost.	
209	Lafferty, A R	W L McGuire and G H Shaw	51 80	same							51 80	58 47	109 77	Debt lost.	
210	Long, Nicholas	Isaac Grooms and Henry Neill	120 00	August 10, 1844											In full.
211	Laughbridge, James	Miles Williams and S Williams	422 00	July 1, '45		March 19, 1850.	Moser, Moser and Hynson	55 80	116 66						In full.
212	Lyon A W	Samuel Norris and E W McGuire	1104 17	September 1, '45					700 00						In full.
213	Moser, Barnett	Samuel Moser and W S Hynson	120 00	February 26, '42		December 21, '42		647 94	837 82						In full.
214	Morris, T B	W P Morriss, J W Childress, J J Waddle and A Robinson	2000 00	January 10, '42							120 00	159 20	297 20	Debt lost	
215	Moore, William	Mortgage on real estate	7466 00	December, '42							2000 00	2668 20	4662 20	Doubtful.	
216	Moser, Peter	John Moser and Maradу Bowen	146 00	August 1, '42							7466 00	9556 48	17022 48	Doubtful.	
217	McGuire, E R	W L McGuire and Thomas Hughes	210 00	February 9, 1843							146 00	204 99	350 99	Insolvent	
218	same	same same	168 00	April 29, '43				210 00							In full Paid in land
219	same	same and A W Lyon	1464 00	January 7, 1843				168 00							In full. Paid in land
220	same	C F M Noland and Joseph H Egner	700 00	September 8, '42				1464 00							In full Paid in land.
221	same	James Pope and M W Reinhart	290 00	September 15, '42				700 00							In full. Paid in land.
222	Meacham, J W	C B Meacham and M Bowman	300 00	March 20, '43				290 00							In full Paid in land
223	Moss, John D	W B Temple and Miles Williams	160 00	June 1, '43							300 00	372 66	672 66	Doubtful	
224	Moore, Levi	John Moore and John C Alfred	378 00	February 18, '43							160 00	196 26	356 26	Doubtful	This note may be paid, it cannot be found.
225	Magness, William	Jesse Terry and H Brown	834 00	February 14, '43			James B Rickman				378 00	471 46	849 46	Doubtful	
226	McFelch, Asa	W Moore and John Ruddle	4783 00	February 19, 1843			William H Dickinson				834 00	370 36	763 36	Doubtful	
227	Moore, John S	A Rickman and J R Rickman	342 00	November 9, '42		August 14, '45					4783 00	5969 92	10752 92	Doubtful	
228	Merchant, Ulysses	W H Dickinson and T Dickinson	450 00	December 25, 1842		February 7, '46					342 00	434 72	776 72	Insolvent.	
229	Moser, Samuel	Barnett Moser and John Moser	76 00	February 4, 43							450 00	567 00	1017 00	Insolvent	
230	Mooney, Edward	Samuel Denton and P Sullivan	76 00	May 2, 1843							76 00	94 24	170 24	Debt lost	
231	Meradith, Samuel B	Richard Hendricks and William Meradith	80 00	March 14, '43.							76 00	93 10	169 10	Debt lost.	
232	Meacham, J A	C B Meacham and W L McGuire	90 00	March 12, '42							80 00	99 46	179 46	Debt lost.	
233	McFarland, Daniel	James Robinson and Alvin McDonald.	131 00	June 21, '43							90 00	119 16	209 16	Debt lost.	
234	McGuire, W L	L B Day and Joseph H Egner	270 00	August 29, '43							131 00	160 09	291 09	Doubtful	
135	same	E R McGuire and Thomas Hughes	6430 02	July 1, '44					1000 00						McGuire paid $1000 in land on these notes, and the balancce he gave six notes for; see appendix. In full.
236	McKinney, C S	A P Sherrill and C H Pelham	148 00	same							148 00	168 62	316 62	Debt lost	
237	same	John Hulsey and E A Robinson	165 00	same							163 00	172 56	335 56	Debt lost	
238	Magness, D G M	William L McGuire and John N Arnold	152 00	same					279 90						In full
239	McDonald, Alvin	John Robinson and William Robinson	220 00	same							220 00	250 80	470 80	Doubtful.	
240	Moore, Hiram	James F Moore and Arthur Dillingham	282 00	July 25, 1844					500 13						In full

C—Continued.

No of Note	PRINCIPAL	SECURITIES	Amount of note.	Note, when due	Where judgment obtained, or residence of debtors	Date of judgment	Names of persons against whom judgment was rendered.	Credits up to 31st December 1850	Credits from 1st January, 1851, to 1st September, 1851	Credits from 1st September 1854, to 1st October, 1858.	Am't of prin cipal due 1st October, 1858.	Am't of interest due 1st October, 1858	Total am't of principal and interest due 1st October, 1858.	Supposed condition of debtors and their securities	REMARKS.
241	Minikin, John	B Allen and Peter Engle, sr	788 00	December 1, 1844				1063 80							In full.
242	same	Andrew Caldwell and William Johnson	1090 00	do 2, 1844				1890 50							In full
243	Moreland, William	William M Wolf and R C Hutchinson	190 00	July 1, 1845							190 00	201 40	391 40	Solvent.	
244	Montgomery, James	Thomas D Wood, W Talbot and F Talbot	283 63	do do				264 00							In full
245	Marr, Thomas O	J Mayland and John W Marr	2515 00	do 1, 1844											Paid in land
246	Maxfield, Uriah	Robert Williams and Septimus Williams	816 50	September 1, 1845				874 50							In full.
247	McPherson, M W	G B Myrick, R H Hargraves, W P Martin and B Bailey	2500 00	do 23, 1840											{ This debt of McPherson's is said to have been settled in lands, but we have not been able to find how, or when it was so settled.
248	Magness Robert B	G H Chote and E L Compton	96 00	December 22, 1840							96 00	136 32	232 32	Debt lost	
249	Mitchie William	T H Mitchell and N H Izard	1000 00	do 3, 1838		June 6, '39	Mitchie, Mitchie and Izard				1000 00	1586 00	2586 00	Insolvent	
250	Murphee, Nimrod	G Standford, W Waldrum and J Lester	750 00	January 8, 1840		December 21, '42	Murphee, Standford, Waldrum and Lester				750 00	1123 32	1873 32	Insolvent.	
251	same	W Webb and L Boswell	375 00	do 11, 1840		do 13, '41	Murphee, Webb and Boswell				375 00	561 66	936 66	Insolvent.	
252	same	Henry Wolf and Richard H Hally	600 00	do 22, 1840		do 12, '42	Murphee and Holt				600 00	900 50	1500 50	Insolvent	
253	same	same same	1125 00	April 25, 1840		August 12, '44	same				1125 00	1658 75	2783 75	Insolvent	
254	Meacham, James A	James E Pelham and A P Sherrill	120 00	June 30, 1841		December 17, '42	All the parties				120 00	165 60	285 60	Doubtful	
255	same	Andrew Allen and C B Meacham	190 00	January 30, 1842		same	same				190 00	253 38	443 38	Doubtful	
256	same	C S McKinney same	200 00	October 30, 1841		same	same				200 00	270 66	470 66	Doubtful.	
257	Noland, C F M	F T Tunstall and William F Denton	2944 00	December 8, 1842							2944 00	3722 52	6666 52	Debt lost.	
258	same	John Ringgold and Joseph H Egner	1100 00	July 1, 1844							1100 00	1254 00	2354 00	Debt lost.	
259	Newland, James	Thomas O Marr and Casper Schmeli	1128 00	do do					550 00		1128 00	735 92	1863 92	Doubtful	
260	Neil, Henry	William Engles and Daniel J Chapman	800 00	do do				715 36							In full—assumed by W E Bevens
261	Norwood, R V	Alexander Robinson and James Robinson	582 78	do 1, 1846				329 10	1116 67						In full
262	Norris Samuel	J H Brearly and R and S Davidson	1030 00	October 17, 1846											In full.
263	Orr, Samuel B	E J Baker and J Goodman	256 00	May 1, 1843							256 00	314 02	570 02	Doubtful	
264	same	R F King and George W Wolf	298 00	February 1, 1843							298 00	373 48	671 48	Doubtful	{ These two notes good if judgment was had on them.
265	O'Flynn, Peter	P C Fulcher and E H Dunbure	78 00	April 9, 1842							78 00	103 82	181 82	Debt lost.	
266	Orr David	Thomas Martin and Henry H Snider	80 00	July 1, 1846				84 80							In full.
267	Ogden, Jacob	Henry Ogden and W Bean	138 85	do 1, 1847				164 04							In full.
268	Pentecost, Joseph	William Byers and A R Porter	706 00	September 21, 1842				706 00						In full	{ These notes were secured by mortgage on the Batesville Eagle press.
269	same	John Ringgold and M W Reinhart	677 00	August 17, 1842				677 00						In full	
270	same	William S Hynson and Joshua Lee	169 00	February 2, 1842							169 00	216 32	385 32	Debt lost	
271	Palmer, Thomas S.	John Barnett and J Lawrence	224 00	November 12, do					183 00		224 00	85 82	309 82	Doubtful	
272	same	same same	267 00	August 5, 1842							267 00	355 42	622 42	Doubtful	
273	Pope, James	William Byers, M W Baltimore and S B Wycough	488 00	March 9, 1842							488 00	606 28	1094 28	Debt lost	
274	same	Robert Bates and A R Porter	1007 00	July 1, 1844							1007 00	1147 98	2154 98	Debt lost.	
275	Porter, Andrew R	William F Denton and M W Reinhart	225 00	August 4, 1843		Unknown	In probate court vs Porter's estate				225 60	273 00	498 00	Insolvent	Porter, dead, claim classed No. 5.
276	same	J Knettle same	100 00	November 30, 1842		Unknown	same same				100 00	126 66	226 66	Insolvent	" same same
277	same	Joseph Pentecost and James H Patterson	82 00	August 27, 1846		Unknown	same same				82 00	79 26	161 26	Insolvent	" same same
278	same	Robert Bates and Silas C Walker	160 00	July 8, 1846							160 00	154 42	314 42	Doubtful	In 1850, suit vs Bates, so says Ross.
279	Parks, L L	Philip Crisé and F D White	65 00	do 8, 1843							65 00	79 48	144 48	Debt lost	
280	Patterson, James H	G H Shaw and S B Wycough	112 00	do 1, 1844					170 00						In full.
281	same	William Byers and A W Lyon	105 00	do 1, 1846				129 00							In full
282	Perkins, John A	W Johnson and R H Hotchkiss	47 00	do 1, 1844				59 00							In full
283	Peel, Samuel W	J Ringgold and W L McGuire	127 00	do 1, 1845					193 46						In full
284	Pelham, Charles H	W L McGuire, J E Pelham and Thomas S Carter	4000 00	do do				750 00							{ New note given for these notes, due August 2, 1850, for $6,259 50.
285	same	James E Pelham and Thomas S Carter	1000 00	October 1, 1845											Compromised as in full.
286	Pelham, James E	C H Pelham, H Neill and Benjamin Watson	2763 00	do 21, do				1345 48			2413 01	1562 98	3975 99		In full
287	Penter W	Joseph Penter and Redman Penter	60 00	July 1, 1846				65 00							In full.
288	Phemester, Elon	W L McGuire, A W Lyon and D C Montgomery	378 20	do 1, 1844				1206 06							
289	Perry, Rebecca	William S Hynson and Joseph Pentecost	80 00	May 3, 1842							80 00	105 03	185 03	Debt lost	
290	Fyburn William	B M Simpson	400 00	December 13, '38				30 00			400 00	606 50	1006 50	Insolvent.	
291	Petty, Theodore	Thomas J Curl and A D Burriss	200 00	March 3 '39		June 4, '39	Pyburn				200 00	313 33	513 33	Insolvent	
292	Pullen, John W	Samuel H Davis and John H Lenox	746 66	December 26, '40		do 3, '40	Petty, Curl and Burriss				746 66	1064 25	1810 91	Insolvent	
293	Peel, John W	James E Pelham and C H Pelham	287 00	January 22, '42		December 7, '41	Pullen, Davis and Lenox				287 00	382 16	669 16	Doubtful	
294	same	same	323 00	February 11, '41		August 20, '44	Peel, Pelham and Pelham				323 00	455 05	778 05	Doubtful.	
295	same	same and A G McFarland.	406 00	do do		do 20, '45	Peel and Pelham				406 00	572 90	978 90	Debt lost	
296	Reinhart M W	John Ruddle and James Pope	697 00	July 12, 1843							697 00	848 77	1545 77	Doubtful	
297	same	W L McGuire and Thomas Hughes	260 00	do 5, 1843							260 00	316 88	576 88	Doubtful.	
298	same	Andrew Caldwell and Joseph Pentecost	451 00	do 17, do							451 00	548 71	999 71	Doubtful	
299	same	A R Porter and John Minikin	250 00	do 7, do							250 00	304 57	554 57	Debt lost	
300	same	Robert Bates and William S Hynson	300 00	March 1, '43							300 00	374 00	674 00	Debt lost	
301	Roberts, Brown C	J Moreland and P W Goodall	436 00	June 15, '42							436 00	568 08	1004 08	Debt lost	
302	same	T Goodall same	162 00	March 10, '43							162 00	201 60	363 60	Debt lost	
303	Ruddle, John	William Byers, B C Ruddle and E Summers	2280 00	September 7, '42							2280 30	2930 04	5210 04	Debt lost	
304	same	same S B Wycough and W L McGuire	500 00	January 29, '43							500 00	626 66	1126 66	Doubtful	
305	same	same and James H Patterson	143 00	July 1, '45				163 00							In full.
306	Roddy John	George J Hatch and T A Roddy	273 60	do 28, '43						600 00					In full.
307	Robinson, John	Alvin McDonald and J W Waddle	245 00	do 1, 1846					308 22		44 51	23 62	68 13	Doubtful.	
308	Robinson, E A	John Garnett and H C Dye	84 00	June 1, '46				40 74			70 00	45 18	115 18	Solvent	
309	Ruddle Daniel C	Andrew Caldwell and A R Graham	80 00	July 1, '44							80 00	89 60	169 60	Doubtful	
310	Rutherford, T M G	J H Rutherford, J Rutherford and J Buchanan	1434 38	June 3, '40		December 10, '40	All the parties				1434 38	2104 30	3538 68	Insolvent	
311	Rutherford W H	Thomas N G Rutherford and T H Flippin	2250 00	May 15, '40		do do	same				2250 00	3307 50	5557 50	Insolvent	
312	Roddy, Elias B	John Roddy and F C Fulcher	730 00	July 19, '42		do 17, '42	same	20 00			730 00	914 40	1644 40	Insolvent.	
313	same	same same	233 00	November 26, '41		do do	same				233 00	313 77	546 77	Insolvent	
314	Seamans, William	Samuel R Hinton and W S Hynson	273 00	April 20, 1843							273 00	337 30	610 30	Insolvent	
315	Smith, J T	Isaac Folsom and D W Lowe	108 00	July 22, '42		August 3, '47	Seaman and Hinton	180 00							In full—paid in lands.
316	same	same same	2437 00	September 14, '42				2437 00							" same
317	Sherrill, A P	James E Pelham	200 00	February 4, 1843					146 50		300 00	229 50	529 50	Doubtful	$100 more said to be paid sheriff.
318	same	W B J Flournoy, J Lee and Robert Bates	330 00	January 19, '43					633 30						In full—paid in lands.
319	same	A Sherrill and Andrew Caldwell	270 00	July 1, 1844.					146 50						
320	same	A Sherrill, W S Hynson and E W Jordan	369 00	do do							270 00	155 90	425 90	Doubtful	
321	same	C S McKinney and F W Jordan	167 00	do do							369 00	420 66	789 66	Doubtful	
322	Smith Henry	Thomas J Smith and Henry A Engles	206 00	January 26, '43							167 00	186 44	353 44	Doubtful	
323	Summers Ewing	M W Reinhart and W S Hynson	1207 00	June 29, '42							206 00	258 18	464 18		{ Ross and Bevens think this note was paid before February, 1847
324	Sherrill, Jacob L	John Ruddle, H P Sherrill and W S Hynson	827 00	August 5, '42							1207 00	1589 10	2796 10	Debt lost	
325	Simpson, Bird M	I L Johnson, H D and J Stevens, W Hix, et al	800 00	December 27, '38		June 4, '39	Stevans, Johnson, Hix and Reynolds				327 00	423 10	750 10	Doubtful.	
326	Sherrill, Jacob L	A P Sherrill and John Ruddle	52 00	July 12, '42							800 00	1264 00	2064 00	Debt lost	
											52 00	67 47	119 47	Debt lost	

C—Continued.

No of note.	PRINCIPAL.	SECURITIES	Amount of note	Note when due	Where judgment obtained, or residence of debtors	Date of judgment	Names of parties against whom judgment was rendered.	Credits up to 31st December, 1850	Credits from 1st January, 1851, to 1st Sept., 1854	Credits from 1st September, 1854, to 1st Oct., '58.	Amount of principal due 1st October, 1858.	Interest due to 1st October, 1858.	Total amount of principal and interest due 1st October, 1858.	Supposed condition of debtors and their securities	REMARKS.
327	Smith, John T	Isaac Folsom and D W. Lowe	100 00	May 28, 1842							100 00	130 66	230 66	Debt lost	
328	Spikes, Joseph	*William Spikes and Jesse Spikes*	107 71	July 1, 1844		May 10, 1850	Joseph and Jesse Spikes	30 00			77 00	88 29	165 29	Insolvent	
329	Smithee, Samuel H	W Woodrome, E W Woodrome and John Woodrome	202 55	same							202 55	230 85	433 40	Doubtful	
330	Smally, James F	Joseph Smally and Hardin Hulsey	261 00	same				151 45							
331	Seaman, William	Samuel R Hynton and Ulysses Merchant	297 05	same							207 05	235 98	443 03	Doubtful	P. P. Burton gave new note for balance.
332	Steen, William	James Steen and John C Pugh	369 35	Sept 28, 1844							369 35	413 08	782 43	Debt lost.	
333	same	same same	52 00	March 18, 1842							32 00	42 31	74 31	Debt lost.	
334	same	J. H T Webb and Jeremiah Webb	888 00	July 1, 1844							888 00	1012 32	1900 32	Insolvent	
335	Sherrill, Alfred	Alanson P Sherrill and S B Wycough	444 00	August 13, 1844							444 00	501 72	945 72	Doubtful.	
336	Simpson, James	James Bagley and Henry Neill	160 00	September 7, 1844							160 00	180 00	340 00	Debt lost.	
337	Settles, Josiah	P F Adams and E Adams	256 00	Oct 1, 1844											
338	Scull, James, jr	S H Tucker and William Wright	3516 13	March 8, 1847				349 00						In full	
339	Shaw, Green H	H W Hunt and E T Burr	65 00	June 25, 1846					75 00						This debt was decided by arbitrators, and the sum of $75 found due the bank
340	same	Edwin T Burr	48 50	Sept 19, 1847				80 40						In full	
341	Sams, J J.	Thomas Culp and Samuel J Mason	330 00	July 7, 1846					70 23						In full.
342	Stone, William H	W H Zollickofter and W S Hynson	863 59	Nov. 1, 1847.		Sept 10, 1849..	All the parties.		439 91						In full.
343	Strong, William	W Dobson, A D Burriss, T J Curl and B M Burriss	1500 00	June 3, 1840		Unknown	Bank		1212 49						In full.
344	Snider, Henry	Joseph Drennen and H K Hotchkiss	85 00	August 5, 1842							1500 00	2200 00	3700 00	Debt lost	
345	Slavens, Henry	James Slavens, John L Cochran and John L Johnson	150 00	Dec'r 17, 1838		June 4, 1839	H. & J. Slavens, Carter and Johnson				85 00	121 45	206 45	Debt lost	
346	Stubble, Conard	Joshua K James and Jesse Miller	300 00	February 15, 1839		do 5, 1839.	Stubble, James and Miller				150 00	237 43	387 43	Debt lost	
347	Strong, William	W C. Dobson and A D Burriss	375 00	June 3, 1840		December 8, 1840	Strong, Dobson and Burriss				300 00	495 00	795 00	Debt lost.	
348	same	B M Dorriss and Thomas J Curl.	956 00	August 11, 1840		June 14, 1842	Strong				375 00	550 00	925 00	Debt lost	
349	Seaman, William	L L. Parks and Philip Crise	324 00	Dec 28, 1841		Dec 17, 1842	Seaman, Parks and Crise				956 00	1383 01	2339 01	Debt lost	
350	Tucker, Jackson	A G McFarland and Stith Tucker	286 00	October 27, 1841							324 00	434 16	758 16	Insolvent.	
351	same	W B J Flournoy and W M Calhoun	210 00	July 22, 1841							286 00	384 14	670 14	Insolvent	
352	Terry, Alfred	Moses H Blue and Robert James	270 00	June 11, 1842		Nov 23, 1847	Robert James				210 00	288 75	498 75	Debt lost	
353	Tunstall, T T	W W Tunstall and William F Denton	900 00	August 8, 1842							270 00	341 30	611 30	Insolvent.	
354	same	same same	2570 00	Dec 29, 1842							900 00	1162 45	2062 45	Doubtful.	
355	Tucker, Peyton	James E Pelham and W B J. Flournoy	296 00	May 11, 1841							2570 00	3238 20	5808 20	Doubtful.	
356	Turney, Pleasant	S B. Wycough and W. P Morriss	90 00	July 5, 1846							296 00	411 75	707 75	Doubtful	
357	Terry, Jesse	William Magness and John Arnold	240 73	May 26, 1845							90 00	88 60	178 60	Doubtful.	
358	Terrell, Orrin	Joseph H Eagles and William L McGuire	49 56	July 1, 1844							240 73	256 86	497 59	Doubtful.	
359	Thompson, Peter	Thomas D Wood and Robert Lowthe	293 10	same		April, 1849	Bank				49 56	56 48	106 04	Debt lost	
360	Truman, J. W	*Bright Truman and John R Truman*	435 25	same							293 10	334 13	627 23	Debt lost	
361	Tayman, John	George Eder and Fred C Fulcher	534 05	Aug 23, 1847							435 25	487 48	922 73	Debt lost.	
362	Temple, William B.	Jon C Alford and William L McGuire	530 00	Aug 1, 1844							534 05	474 41	1008 46	Doubtful	
363	Trimble, J H	Thomas S Carter and Thomas Wright	90 00	Oct 1, 1844							530 00	600 66	1130 66	Doubtful.	
364	Titsworth, C G	John Titsworth and W. S Sullivan	183 00	July 1, 1844							90 00	100 80	190 80	Doubtful.	
365	Thompson, George	Aden Sloan and Prior Garrett	125 78	July 1, 1845							183 00	204 96	387 96	Insolvent.	
366	Tutt, Mansford	Davis K. Tutt and Thomas D Wood	223 00	July 1, 1844					200 00		138 00	74 52	212 52	*Doubtful*	Assumed by Bevens, and new note given.
367	Thompson, George	John Ringgold and J H Egner	69 90	July 1, 1845											
368	Tunstall, W W	Thomas T Tunstall and William F. Denton	210 07	same							210 07	222 67	432 74	Doubtful	Assumed by Burr and renewed by Bevens
369	Totty, Edward	George Thompson and Andrew Allen	69 00	February 10, 1846				75 72							In full.
370	Thompson, J J.	William Strong and Thomas J Curl	500 00	Dec 7, 1839		August 10, 1841	Thompson, Strong and Curl				500 00	752 55	1252 55	Debt lost	
371	Thompson, Even	Nimrod Murphee and R H Holly	255 00	April 18, 1840		Dec'r 17, 1841	Thompson and Murphee				255 00	346 80	601 80	Insolvent.	
372	Tucker, Jackson	Jonathan Johnson and J F Elms	125 00	January 16, 1842		do 20, 1842	Tucker, Johnston and Elms				152 00	203 18	355 18	Insolvent.	
373	Terry Alfred.	John P Brown and Rufus Stone	190 00	January 21, 1842		same	Terry and Stone				190 00	254 17	444 17	Insolvent	Terry is a bankrupt
374	same	Frederick C Fulcher and C H Moore	237 00	February 5, 1849		August 13, 1844	Tucker & Moore				237 00	183 01	420 01	Insolvent	Terry is a bankrupt, and Fulcher is dead.
375	Underwood, J	William H Dickinson and T Underwood	375 00	April 25, 1840		Dec. 14, 1841	Underwood, Dickinson and Underwood				375 00	552 91	927 91	Insolvent.	
376	Waugh, C. W	L T. Waugh and J L Waugh	342 00	March 1, 1843		August 20, 1845	Waugh, Waugh and Waugh		566 30						In full.
377	Wilson, John G	B G Wilson and Warren Johnston	318 00	Dec 19, 1841		Dec. 20, 1842	Wilson, Wilson and Johnson				318 00	426 04	744 04	Insolvent	
378	Williams, T. S	*Day, Williams & Co*	88 70	*Sept 1, 1840*							88 00	127 30	215 30	Debt lost	
379	Wright, Isaac	Richard Wright, M. Tucker and M Adams	570 00	April 26, 1841		Unknown	Bank				570 00	775 20	1345 20	Debt lost	Wright dead, securities pleaded *non est factum.*
380	Waddle, James J	William Robinson and Samuel Robinson	820 00	April 23, 1842		Unknown	Bank				820 00	1078 24	1898 24	Debt lost.	
381	Wilson, Daniel G	John Ruddle and Silas Cornwall	112 00	July 1, 1844							102 00	116 28	218 28	Doubtful.	
382	Waggoner, John	E. P Waggoner and Henry Holdaway	85 50	same							85 50	97 49	182 99	Debt lost.	
383	Wood, Thomas D	William J Wood and John Wood	753 60	July 1, 1844.		April, 1849	Bank				753 60	859 10	1612 70	Debt lost	
384	Wetzele, Henry	James Jeffreys and Gabriel Frost	332 50	same		Unknown	Bank				332 50	379 05	711 55	Debt lost	
385	Wilson, Daniel W	Gabriel Davis and Hiram Glass	208 32	same							208 32	237 12	445 44	Doubtful	
386	Woodrome, John	E S Woodrome and William Woodrome	630 75	same							*630 75*	*718 05*	*1348 80*	*Doubtful*	
387	Woodrome, William.	John Woodrome and E S Woodrome	129 00	same							129 00	147 06	276 06	Doubtful	
388	Woodrome, N. J	E S. Woodrome, E B Woodrome and E S Kirkpatrick.	130 00	same							130 00	148 20	278 20	Doubtful	
389	Wren James	Hyman Wren and John Hightower	85 00	same							85 00	96 90	181 90	Debt lost	
390	Wood, William J	Thomas D Wood and George W Wood	429 00	same		April, 1849.	Bank				429 00	489 06	918 06	Debt lost	
391	Wells, William	John Wells, sr and George W Wells	195 00	October 1, 1844										In full	This note is believed to be paid, but cannot tell from the books of the bank
392	Waggoner, A	Thomas S Carter and Richard Counts	308 75	Nov'r 1, 1844				234 00							
393	Wayland, Jarrot	Thomas O Marr and J W. Marr	1002 00	July 1, 1845.					100 00		308 75	251 97	560 72	Insolvent	
394	Wolf, George	M W Wolf and A Tinnen	170 00	January 1, 1845				1448 54							In full—paid in land
395	Wyatt, John	John Foster and John Ireland	28 70	April 22, 1846							170 00	187 00	357 00	Solvent	
396	Walker, Andrew	James Wren and William Hightower	30 00	May 6, 1846							28 70	28 50	57 20	Doubtful	
397	Walker, James	James W Bond and Crawford Walker	430 00	Aug 18, 1837							*30 00*	29 77	59 77	Doubtful	
398	Williams, Miles	Robert Williams and Septimus Williams	165 00	July 1, 1846.				143 11							
399	Webb, J. H T	Jeremiah Webb and Henry Stevens	315 00	October 1, 1846				72 50	164 28		335 40	223 86	559 26	Solvent	
400	Wilson, Drury	Prior Garnett, I L Ramsey and H K Hotchkiss	258 40	July 1, 1844		March, 1850	Bank								In full.
401	same	Isaac L Ramsey and William S Hynson	58 90	same							315 00	302 40	617 40	Insolvent	
402	Waters, David C	R B. Vest and James Robinson.	85 00	October 18, 1842							258 40	322 62	581 02	Insolvent	
403	Wooten, James L	Daniel McFarland and David C Waters	90 00	*August 11, 1842*							58 90	64 96	123 86	Debt lost	
404	Wolf, William M.	M Wolf and A Tinnen	95 00	Nov 11, 1842							85 00	108 40	193 40	Debt lost.	
								36 90	76.00		90 00	116 20	206 20	Debt lost	
															In full—compromised as to interest

C—Concluded.

No of note	PRINCIPAL	SECURITIES	Amount of note	Note when due.	Where judgment obtained or residence of debtors	Date of judgment	Names of parties against whom judgment was rendered	Credits up to 31st December, 1850.	Credits from 1st January, 1851, to 1st Sept., 1854	Credits from 1st Sept'r, 1854, to 1st Oct., 1858.	Amount of principal due 1st October, 1858.	Interest due to 1st October, 1858	Total amount of principal and interest due 1st October, 1858.	Supposed condition of debtors and their securities	REMARKS.
405	Wolf, William M	George W Wolf and A. Tinnen	500 00	May 14, 1843				516 48	150 00						G H Morton assumed bal, $300, and gave note.
406	same	same same	1000 00	February 18, 1843				1328 90							In full.
407	Williams, Leroy	George Counts and Hiram Moss	427 00	April 23, 1842							427 00	561 48	988 48	Insolvent.	
408	same	same same	222 00	Dec. 6, 1843							222 00	263 07	485 07	Insolvent.	
409	Williams, William	J Crawford, W B Burriss, and Thomas J Curl.	318 75	May 25, 1841							318 75	442 00	760 75	Debt lost.	
410	Williams, T S	Hansford Tutt and A Lovell	377 00	Oct. 12, 1842							377 00	465 10	842 10	Insolvent.	
411	Watson, Benjamin	William Johnson and Joseph Pentecost	171 00	May 5, 1843							171 00	210 71	381 71	Insolvent	
412	same	same same	110 00	February 1, 1843							110 00	132 00	242 00	Debt lost.	
413	Waddle, H M	James Morris and H L Waddle	112 50	Sept 18, 1839		Dec 3, 1839	Waddle, Morris and Waddle				112 50	171 25	283 75	Insolvent	
414	Young, Rufus L	S B Wycough and John Delp	860 00	June 10, 1846				493 53							W. C Bevens assumed bal, $542, and gave note.
415	Zimmerman, C W	A Simpson, S Jones and John Arnold	856 00	Oct 7, 1842					1209 05		290 36	139 20	429 56	Doubtful	

APPENDIX.

No of note	PRINCIPAL	SECURITIES, OR NAME OF THE PRINCIPAL WHOSE NOTE WAS ASSUMED.	Amount of note	Note when due	Where judgment obtained or residence of debtors	Date of judgment.	Names of parties against whom judgment was rendered	Credits up to 31st December, 1850	Credits from 1st January, '51, to 1st Sept '1854.	Credits from 1st Sept'r, 1854, to 1st October, 1858.	Amount of principal due 1st Oct'r, 1858.	Interest due to 1st October, 1858	Total amount of principal and interest due 1st Oct, 1858	Supposed condition of debtors and their securities	REMARKS.
416	David West	Securities not stated	100 00	March 15, 1848					118 66						In full.
417	John L Williams	Mortgage on printing press, etc	1500 00	November 1, 1848					600 00		1160 00	641 86	1801 86	Debt lost.	Mortgage foreclosed, and property sold.
418	C D Cook	Securities paid this amount on official bond	200 00	Being amount paid	Cook by Hansford	Tutt on his note,	and not paid over	200 00							In full.
419	Joab Peel	John Ringgold and Peel	100 00	Unknown					100 00						In full
420	Green H Shaw	Assumed for Samuel Johnson.	300 00	July 1, 1848						402 13					In full
421	Wilham L McGuire.	Debt compromised and six notes given for specie	500 00	April 1, 1853.							500 00	220 00	720 00	Solvent	
422	same	same same same	170 00	January 1, 1854						75 00	113 27	30 43	143 70	Solvent	
424	same	same same same	400 00	same	Transferred to G	C. Watkins, and	applied to Curran decree.								
424	same	same same same	400 00	January 1, 1855	same										
425	same	same same same	400 00	January 1, 1856.	same										
426	same	same same same	400 00	January 1, 1857	same										
427	John T Truslow	C H Pelham, S B Wycounh, D. W Lowe and J Lee	600 00	Unknown	Substituted for the	note of D W Lo	we, J. Folsom and six others				600 00	576 00	1176 00	Debt lost	We cannot tell anything about this note, but think it paid or lost
428	E. T Burr	Shaw and Button, (assumed for others)	902 00	Aug 1, 1848											Assumed by W C. Bevens, and new note.
429	C H. Pelham	Mortgage on real estate	6259 50	August 2, 1850						357 75	6259 50	3731 79	9991 29	Debt lost	Mortgaged property sold.
430	George H Morton	New note, and assumed for part Wolf debts	300 00	June 26, 1849				300 00							In full
			228475 21					45195 14	25458 96	3242 91	154716 19	122212 65	336929 54		

OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL RECEIVER OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Arkansas, 10th October, 1858.

WM. M. GOUGE,
A. H. RUTHERFORD,
State Accountants under act of 15*th January*, 1857.

BATESVILLE BRANCH BANK.

The following remarks are condensed from the reports and letters of the the attorneys of said branch, and also from information obtained by the financial receivers of the principal bank, and from various sources.

NOTE No. 2.—A judgment was obtained in this case after a long struggle against the defendant. He proposed recently, through Judge Bevens to compromise the judgment with the bank, and offered to pay two hundred and fifty dollars in specie. The financial receiver accepted the terms, as the collection of the whole amount of the judgment was doubtful, and on the 30th September, 1858, the money was paid into the bank, as payment in full of the judgment.

NOTE 6.—This is an old judgment, the same having been obtained in 1839, and nothing paid on it since. It may be classed as lost. The defendants were reported in 1850 as insolvent. We have not been able to learn anything of a recent date about this debt.

NOTE 7.—In this case no suit was ever brought, and on the 1st September, 1850, the note was barred by the statute. The principal is dead, debt lost.

NOTE 8.—The collection of this debt was considered doubtful in 1850, and no information about it since.

NOTE 9.—This debt was classed by Ross in 1850, as lost. No late information about it.

NOTE 13.—Assumed by E. T. Burr, who gave a new note for the amount.

NOTE 15.—The defendants were classed as insolvent by Ross in 1850, and no information about it since.

NOTE 16.—We have no late information about the debt. The bank took a non-suit in 1848; and a new suit was instituted in 1849. The result is unknown to us. Mr. Ross classed the collection of the claim as doubtful in 1850, and as nothing has been paid in since, we presume the amount is lost. The principal is solvent.

NOTE 17.—A non-suit was taken by the bank in 1848, and a new suit instituted in 1849. This is all we have been able to ascertain about this debt. Defendants are classed as insolvent.

NOTES 19 AND 20.—These defendants were classed as insolvent in 1850. Non-suits were taken by the bank in 1848; and new suits commenced in 1849. Nothing heard from them since.

NOTE 21.—The collection of this debt considered doubtful by

Ross in 1850. Non-suit in 1848, and a new suit commenced in 1849. Nothing more is known of this note.

NOTE 22.—The defendants classed as insolvent in 1850, and in 1852 there was collected on execution $218 00. The balance may be put down as lost.

NOTES Nos. 23, 24, 25, AND 26.—These debts were classed in 1850 as lost. We have no information about them since.

NOTE 29.—The defendants were classed as insolvent in 1850 by Mr. Ross. No information about them since.

NOTE 30.—This note was assumed by E. T. Burr on the 1st Oct., 1847, with others, for which he gave a new note to the bank for $902 52. This note we shall have to refer to several times, as it paid off sundry notes in bank. It was on the same day assumed by Wm. C. Bevens, who gave a new note for it, and several others. He paid to the bank at the time in cash, $441 69 for curtail and interest, and executed his note for $1300, which has since been paid in part.

NOTE 33.—The defendants on this note were classed as insolvent in 1850 by Ross. No information about them since.

NOTE 34.—Paid in part, and balance assumed by B. C. West, who put in a new note for $100. The note has been paid.

NOTE 35.—Baltimore is dead, and his estate is reported to be insolvent. This note was allowed against his estate in July, 1847.

NOTE 37.—Judgment before C. D. Cook, justice of the peace. No recent information about the debt. Classed as doubtful in 1850.

NOTE 41.—Balance assumed by Wm. C. Bevens, who gave a new note for $68 27.

NOTE 43.—This debt was regarded as doubtful, and it was compromised by the financial receiver, Ross, who received land for it, and for several other notes of the same party.

NOTE 44.—But little is known about this debt. Greer is dead. Blakemore and Hay, if living, are unknown to us.

NOTE 45.—We have not been able to learn anything about the defendants to this note. Suit was pending in 1850, and was classed as doubtful by Ross.

NOTE 46.—Nothing is known in regard to this note. We therefore class it as lost.

NOTES 47 AND 48.—All the defendants are dead, debts lost.

NOTES 51 AND 52.—These debts are good and will be paid.

NOTE 55.—The bank took a non-suit in this case, in 1848, and a new suit was commenced in 1849. The debt was classed as doubtful in 1850 by Ross, and as nothing has been paid on it since, we class it as lost.

NOTES 56, 57, 58, AND 59.—Classed as doubtful in 1858 by Ross. We have no information about these notes since.

NOTES 60, 61, AND 62.—The bank took a non-suit on these notes in 1848, and in 1849 commenced a new suit. If the bank recovered judgments on them, they have not been re-

ported to the principal bank. They were classed as doubtful in 1850, and now we suppose are lost.

NOTE 63.—This note was classed as insolvent in 1850.

NOTE 64.—This note was classed as debt lost, in 1850.

NOTE 65.—The defendants were classed as insolvent in 1850. Chandler is dead; and the debt has been allowed against his estate.

NOTES 66, 67 AND 68.—These notes were classed as lost, in 1850 by Ross. We have no information about them of later date.

NOTES 69, 70 AND 71.—These three notes were classed as lost, in 1850 by Ross. Mr. Bevens, the bank attorney, for several years, thinks these notes were paid before the 10th February, 1847; but nothing can be found on the books, to show it.

NOTE 72.—Cornwall is dead, and the claim has been allowed against his estate. The estate was regarded as insolvent, in 1850. No part of the amount has been paid.

NOTE 73.—The balance of this note was classed as doubtful, in 1850. Nothing is known about it since. The note was originally for $195 70, due 1st July, 1844; and no new note was taken, when the payments were made, so the balance due on it may be lost.

NOTES 74 AND 75.—These notes were classed as doubtful, in 1850 by Ross; and we have no recent information in relation to them.

NOTE 76.—This note was classed as doubtful in 1850, by Mr. Ross.

NOTE 79.—Classed as doubtful in 1850 by Ross, and since that time, we have no information about it.

NOTES 80, 81, 82 AND 83.—These notes were all classed by Mr. Ross in 1850, as lost. We have no recent information about them.

NOTE 84.—Classed in 1850 by Ross, as doubtful.

NOTES 85, 86, AND 87.—These notes were classed by Ross in 1850 as lost. We have no recent information about them.

NOTE 89.—Judgment was obtained, before a justice of the peace, and the defendants appealed to the circuit court. No information about it of later date.

NOTE 92.—There was a mortgage executed to the bank, on certain real estate to secure the payment of this debt. The officers of the bank at Batesville compromised the debt, and received from the defendant, one state bond of the value of $1,246, as in full. The bank lost the balance, which amounts now to about the sum of $877 40.

NOTE 93.—The defendants have gone to Texas; and it is understood they are all dead. Debt lost.

NOTE 94.—The principal is dead; and his estate is insolvent. The books do not show who were his securities. The debt is lost.

Note 95.—Cheatham and Brown are dead. Hargraves is solvent; if the statute has not run on the debt, it may be collected, or a part of it. Judgment was obtained in 1840. Ross classed the defendants as insolvent, in 1850.

Notes 96 and 97.—The defendants are dead; except Strong. He took the benefit of the bankrupt act in 1842. He resides in Tennessee. The debts are lost.

Note 99.—Mr. Ross classed the defendants as insolvent, in 1850. A non-suit was taken by the bank in 1848, and a new suit commenced in 1849. The result of this last proceeding is unkown to us.

Note 100.—Mr. Ross classed this debt as lost, in 1850; and we have no information about it of a later date.

Notes 101 and 103.—Judgments were rendered on these notes, in 1852 or '53. The balance due on them will be paid soon.

Notes 104 and 105.—These debts were classed by Ross, in 1850 as lost. We have been unable to learn anything about them of a later date. One of the securities took the benefit of the bankrupt act in 1842.

Note 106.—This debt classed as doubtful, by Mr. Ross, in 1850. In 1852, a payment of $1000, was made by Imboden, Black & Co. It is thought that part of this debt will be collected yet. But how much of it, we cannot say.

Note 107.—Mr. Ross classed the defendant as insolvent, in 1850. We have had no information about the probability of its payment since. We are inclined to think it doubtful from the lapse of time, without any payment. Mr. Lowe is dead.

Note 108.—This debt was classed as lost, in 1850, by Ross.

Note 109.—This debt was classed as doubtful, in 1850. No payment on it since, or information about it.

Note 110.—Dillingham is dead; the claim was allowed against the estate of Dillingham, in the probate court of Independence county. Mr. Ross classed it as solvent, in 1850. No information about it of a later date.

Note 111.—Classed as doubtful in 1850, by Mr. Ross.

Note 112.—This note was classed as doubtful in 1850; but it is good, if not barred by the statute.

Note 113.—Classed as doubtful in 1850; and we have no information about it of a later date.

Notes 114, 115 and 116.—These three notes were compromised twice. In the first place, the debt was about $10,000, in Arkansas bank funds. A compromise was made, and three notes taken, each for $1,333 33, in specie, for the debt of $10,000, in Arkansas bank funds. Afterwards, the officers of the bank at Batesville, received $2,500 in Arkansas funds, for the three notes payable in specie. By these compromises the bank lost in specie $2,156 00, or double that amount in bank funds.

Note 117.—Denton and Ringgold are dead. The debt was

classed as lost in 1850, by Mr. Ross. Judgment was obtained against the bank. Egner is solvent.

NOTE 118.—Judgment obtained against the bank in 1845.—Debt lost.

NOTE 119.—Judgment obtained against the bank in 1845. Debt lost.

NOTES 120 AND 121.—These notes were classed as lost in 1850.

NOTE 122, 123 AND 124.—The defendants classed as insolvent in 1850, and no information about their ability to pay the debt since.

NOTE 125.—Judgment obtained against Elkins in 1847. Mr. Ross classed the debt as doubtful in 1850. No payment has been made on it since.

NOTE 126.—This note was classed as doubtful in 1850, by Mr. Ross, and no information about it since.

NOTE 127.—This note was settled by compromise with Allen, one of the securities, who paid $847; and $317 of that amount was applied to his note, and the balance, $530, was applied to the payment of note 153, due the bank by Hynson, which was also a compromise. The bank lost the balance on both notes.

NOTE 128.—The balance due on this note was classed as insolvent in 1850, by Mr. Ross. The defendants are all dead.

NOTE 129.—Mr. Ross thought this debt had been paid; if it has, we have been unable to find where and when it was reported to the bank.

NOTE 130.—This debt was classed by Ross in 1850, as insolvent. Elliott is dead. We have no late information about the debt.

NOTE 132.—The balance on this debt is doubtful. We know nothing about the solvency of the defendants.

NOTE 133.—Fulcher is dead. The debt was classed in 1850, by Ross as doubtful. No late information about it.

NOTE 135.—This note was classed as doubtful in 1850, by Ross. Byers is good, if judgment has been obtained against him.

NOTE 136.—This note was classed as insolvent in 1850, by Mr. Ross.

NOTE 137.—This note is not on the books of the bank, and its date cannot be given. It was classed as insolvent, in 1850 by Ross.

NOTE 138.—This debt was classed as doubtful, in 1850 by Ross. Nothing is known about it since.

NOTES 139 AND 140.—These notes were classed as lost, in 1850 by Ross. No late information about them.

NOTE 142.—This debt is classed as good, but we have no late information about it

NOTE 143.—Classed as doubtful, in 1850 by Ross.

NOTE 145.—This note was renewed by Jane Gill, who gave a new note for $70 00, which has been paid. It was transferred to the principal bank.

NOTE 148.—Greer and Neely are dead. Judgment against Frisby. Classed as insolvent, in 1850 by Ross. It is in the hands of Maj. Crutchfield, as special attorney, for the collection of insolvent claims due the bank.

NOTE 149.—This claim was classed as doubtful, in 1850 by Ross. We have no late information about it.

NOTE 150.—Classed as doubtful in 1850 by Ross.

NOTE 151.—There is a very small balance due on this note. It is probable that the payment made was intended to be in full.

NOTE 152.—Classed in 1850 by Ross, as lost.

NOTE 153.—This debt was compromised as in full, by the payment of $530.

NOTE 154.—Pentecost is dead; and note classed as debt lost, in 1850 by Ross.

NOTES 155 AND 156.—Mr. Ross classed these notes as doubtful in 1850, and there has been no payment made on them since. We have no late information about them.

NOTES 157, 158 AND 159.—All classed in 1850, as debts lost. We have no information about the defendants since.

NOTES 160 AND 161.—These notes were classed as lost, in 1850 by Mr. Ross. We have no late information about them.

NOTE 162.—A non-suit was taken in this case by the bank, and a new suit was commenced afterwards. The defendants obtained judgment against the bank. The bank appealed to the supreme court. Judgment reversed and case remanded in 1852. No late information about it. Mr. Ross classed it as doubtful in 1850.

NOTE 165.—This debt was classed as doubtful, by Ross in 1850.

NOTE 166.—This note was assumed by E. T. Burr on the 1st October, 1847, and then by Wm. C. Bevens, who gave his note to the bank for the amount, which is included in note now due for $1,063 26.

NOTE 167.—This note was compromised in January, 1851, by the payment of $866 40 as in full.

NOTE 168.—Classed by Ross in 1850, as debt lost.

NOTE 171.—This note Ross classed as doubtful in 1850.

NOTE 172.—Ross classed the defendants as insolvent, in 1850. We have no late information about the debt.

NOTE 173.—Classed as debt lost by Ross in 1850.

NOTES 174, AND 175.—Classed as debts lost in 1850.

NOTES 176, 177, 178, 179, AND 180.—The defendants on these notes, were all classed as insolvent in 1850. We have no late information about the debts.

NOTE 181.—The Hynsons took the benefit of the bankrupt act in 1842. Pentecost is dead.

NOTE 182.—The defendants classed as insolvent in 1850.

NOTES 183, 184, 185, 186 AND 187.—These defendants were all classed as insolvent in 1850. Nothing has been paid on any of the these notes, and we regard the debts as lost.

NOTE 188.—This debt was discharged by Bates' security, who made a compromise with the bank in 1853, settled the debts with lands.

NOTES 189 AND 190.—Classed as doubtful, by Ross in 1850.

NOTE 191.—Classed as doubtful by Ross in 1850.

NOTE 192.—Balance of this debt assumed by Green H. Shaw, who gave a new note for $300, due 1st July, 1848, No. 420, which has been paid in full.

NOTE 193.—Mr. Ross reported in 1850 that this note had never been accounted for by Mr. Cook, receiver, and was probably lost. I cannot find that he accounted for it after 1850, and class it as lost.

NOTE 194.—Classed as lost in 1850 by Ross.

NOTES 195, AND 196.—The defendants classed as insolvent in 1850. No payments made on these notes.

NOTE 198.—Mr. Bates, one of the securities on the note, compromised the debt, and paid $291 00 in land in 1853, as in full.

NOTE 199.—The balance of this debt lost.

NOTE 200.—This note was compromised, and settled in lands.

NOTE 201.—We have no information whatever about this note, and therefore class it as lost.

NOTES 202, 203, 204, 205, AND 206.—These notes were compromised, and settled in lands and town lots.

NOTE 207.—This note was probably paid in lands.

NOTE 208 AND 209.—Classed as debts lost in 1850.

NOTE 213.—Classed as insolvent in 1850.

NOTE 214.—Judgment was obtained against the bank. The bank brought the case into the supreme court, on writ of error. Judgment affirmed. Debt lost.

NOTE 215.—A mortgage was executed by the defendant in this case, on sundry lands and negroes, to secure the payment of this note. Mortgage foreclosed, and land and negroes bought by the bank. The defendant, Moore, after the sale of the lands and negroes, rented the plantation, and hired the negroes from the bank. We have learned that the negroes were afterwards sold by the sheriff of Independence county, on execution founded on some claim against the bank for a trifling sum, and run off. Debt lost.

NOTE 216.—The defendants were reported as insolvent in 1850 by Mr. Ross.

NOTES 217, 218, 219, 220 AND 221.—These notes were reported as insolvent in 1850 by Mr. Ross.

NOTE 222.—This note reported as doubtful in 1850.

NOTE 223.—This note may be paid. We cannot find any credit on the books. Reported doubtful in 1850.

NOTE 224.—Reported doubtful in 1850.

NOTES 225 AND 226.—These notes were reported as doubtful in 1850, and we have no information about them since. We regard them as lost.

NOTES 227 AND 228.—These defendants were reported as insolvent in 1850, and we are without any information concerning them of late.

NOTES 229, 230, 231 AND 232.—These notes were reported by Ross in 1850 as debts lost.

NOTE 233.—This note reported as doubtful in 1850.

NOTES 234 AND 235.—These notes were compromised. $1000 was paid in lands, and the defendant executed six other notes (see appendix) payable in specie. Four of said noets have been transferred to George C. Watkins, and applied to the payment of the Curran decree against the bank.

NOTES 236 AND 237.—Reported by Ross in 1850 as debts lost.

NOTE 239.—This note is good, if judgment has been obtained on it.

NOTE 243.—This note was reported solvent in 1850. We have no late information about it.

NOTE 245.—Settled in lands on compromise.

NOTE 247.—Reported to have been paid in lands, but we have been unable to find any evidence to show it.

NOTE 248.—This note reported as lost in 1850, "or it would have been paid before this time."

NOTES 249, 250, 251, 252 AND 253.—All of these notes were reported as insolvent in 1850, and we have no late information about the defendants.

NOTES 254, 255 AND 256.—These notes reported as doubtful in 1850. We have no late information about the defendants.

NOTE 257.—It appears that the bank took a non-suit in this case in 1848, and a new suit was commenced in 1849.—The result of it is unknown to us. No report that we can find has since been made to the bank. All the defendants are dead; the debt may be classed as lost.

NOTE 258.—The defendants are all dead. No information about the debt since new suit was commenced in 1849. The debt may be classed as lost.

NOTE 259.—The balance due on this note was classed as doubtful in 1850. It may now be put down as lost.

NOTE 260.—This debt was assumed by Wm. C. Bevens, and included the amount of this note, as well as several others, which he executed to the bank.

NOTES 263 AND 264.—These notes were thought to be good in 1850, if judgment could be obtained. We have no information that judgement was obtained on them. The debts was classed as doubtful.

NOTE 265.—This note was classed as debt lost by Ross in 1850. No late information about it.

NOTES 268 AND 269.—These two notes were paid by the securities with the "Batesville Eagle" press.

NOTE 270.—Classed as debt lost in 1850.

NOTE 271.—This debt was classed as doubtful in 1850, and $183

was paid on it in 1852. . No late information as to the balance due.

NOTE 272.—Reported by Mr. Ross in 1850 as doubtful.

NOTE 273.—Reported by Ross in 1850 as debt lost.

NOTE 274.—This note was lost by the statute of limitation running on it.

NOTES 275, 276 AND 277.—Porter is dead. These notes were allowed against his estate in the probate court of Independence county, and stand in the 5th class. The estate may be able to pay a very small amount of them, and it may pay nothing. These notes are classed as insolvent. The securities are nearly all dead. Mr. Patterson is solvent.

NOTE 278.—Suit was pending against Robert Bates on this note in 1850. The result is not known.

NOTE 279.—Judgment in the probate court for the bank in this case, which has been *reversed*.

NOTES 284 AND 285.—These notes were consolidated, and a new note executed by the defendant for $6,259 50, due 2d day of August, 1850. A mortgage was executed on certain real estate, to secure the payment of the debt. The result of the proceedings on this note will be given in the appendix, on foreclosure of the mortgage and sale of the land.

NOTE 286.—The defendant paid $1,205 48 on this judgment; and then compromised the balance with the bank, by the payment of $140 00 in 1850 as in full. The balance of the debt is lost.

NOTE 289.—Reported as debt lost in 1850.

NOTE 290.—Defendants reported insolvent in 1850.

NOTE 291.—Defendants reported as insolvent in 1850.

NOTE 292.—Defendants reported as insolvent in 1850.

NOTE 293.—Debt reported as doubtful in 1850.

NOTE 294.—Debt reported as doubtful in 1850.

NOTE 295.—Debt reported as lost in 1850.

NOTE 296.—Reinhart and Pope are dead. Suit pending against Ruddle alone in 1850. The result is not known by us.

NOTE 297.—Reinhart is dead. Suit was pending against the securities in 1850. No late information about the debt. It was classed as doubtful in 1850.

NOTE 298.—Reinhart and Pentecost are dead. Suit was pending against Caldwell as security in 1850. No late information about the debt. Classed as doubtful in 1850.

NOTES 299 AND 300.—Reinhart and Porter are dead. We have no late information about the solvency of their estates. Classed in 1850 as lost.

NOTES 301 AND 302.—Roberts left the state ten or fifteen years ago, and went to Texas. Nothing is known of the securities. Debt lost.

NOTE 303.—This debt was reported by Mr. Ross, in 1850 as lost.

NOTE 304.—Reported by Mr. Ross, in 1850 as doubtful. No late information about it. The defendants are solvent.

NOTE 308.—Reported solvent in 1850, and if judgment was obtained, it may be collected.

NOTE 309.—This note was allowed against the estate of D. C. Ruddle, dec'd, in the probate court of Independence county. Something may be collected on it, though doubtful.

NOTES 310 AND 311.—Judgments were obtained on these notes, and defendants appealed to the supreme court. The writ of error in No. 310 was quashed, and the judgment reversed on No. 311. These debts were classed as insolvent in 1850.

NOTES 312 AND 313.—These debts were reported as insolvent in 1850, by Ross.

NOTE 314.—Reported by Mr. Ross, in 1850, as insolvent.

NOTES 315 AND 316.—These notes were settled in lands by D. W. Lowe, as heretofore reported by Mr. Ross.

NOTE 317.—This judgment was classed as doubtful by Ross in 1850. $100 were reported to have been paid to the sheriff on fi. fa., that has never been reported to the bank as payment.

NOTE 318.—This judgment is reported to have been paid in lands in 1853.

NOTE 319.—Classed as doubtful in 1850, and the balance thought to be doubtful.

NOTES 320 AND 321.—These notes were reported as doubtful in 1850. We have no late information about them.

NOTE 322.—Mr. Bevens thinks this note was paid previous to Feb., 1847; but we cannot find anything on the books to show it. Debt lost.

NOTE 323.—Reinhart is dead. Hynson took the benefit of the bankrupt act in 1842. Debt lost.

NOTE 324.—Ross reported this debt as doubtful in 1850.

NOTES 325, 326 AND 327.—These debts were all reported by Ross in 1850 as lost. No late information about them.

NOTE 328.—Defendants reported as insolvent in 1850.

NOTE 329.—Debt reported as doubtful in 1850.

NOTE 330.—The balance of this note assumed by P. P. Burton, who put in a new note for the amount, which has since been paid.

NOTE 331.—Debt reported doubtful by Ross in 1850.

NOTE 332.—Debt reported as lost by Ross, in 1850.

NOTE 333.—Debt reported as lost by Ross in 1850.

NOTE 334.—Defendants reported as insolvent by Ross in 1850.

NOTE 335.—This debt reported as doubtful in 1850.

NOTE 336.—Debt reported as lost in 1850.

NOTE 338.—The payment of this debt was contested by the defendant. He claimed large credits on the note. By agreement it was submitted to arbitrators, and they found for the bank the sum of $75. The amount has been paid by the defendants, which settles the debt as in full.

NOTE 343.—Strong took the benefit of the bankrupt act in 1842. The other defendants are believed to be dead. Debt lost.

NOTE 344.—This debt was reported by Ross as lost.

NOTE 345.—Reported in 1850 as debt lost.

NOTE 346.—Mr. Ross reported this debt as lost in 1850.

NOTE 347.—All dead, except Strong. Debt lost.

NOTE 348.—All dead, except Strong. Debt lost.

NOTE 349.—Mr. Ross reported this debt as insolvent in 1850.

NOTE 350.—This debt reported as insolvent in 1850.

NOTE 351.—This debt was reported as lost in 1850.

NOTE 352.—This debt was reported as insolvent in 1850.

NOTE 354.—This debt was reported as doubtful in 1850. The defendants are all dead.

NOTE 355.—This debt reported by Ross in 1850 as doubtful.

NOTE 356.—This debt reported by Ross in 1850 as doubtful.

NOTE 357.—This debt reported by Ross in 1850 as doubtful.

NOTE 358.—This debt reported by Mr. Ross in 1850 as lost.

NOTE 359.—This debt reported by Mr. Ross in 1850 as lost.

NOTE 360.—This debt reported by Mr. Ross in 1850 as lost.

NOTE 361.—Reported by Ross in 1850, as doubtful.

NOTE 362.—Reported by Mr. Ross in 1850 as doubtful.

NOTE 363 —Reported by Mr. Ross in 1850 as doubtful.

NOTE 364.—Defendants reported as insolvent in 1850.

NOTE 365.—This note was assumed by E. T. Burr, and renewed by Wm. C. Bevens, and is included in the note of Mr. B. for $1,063 26 to the bank.

NOTE 366.—The balance due on this note is doubtful, if it is not lost. No payment has been made on it since Dec., 1851.

NOTE 367.—This note was assumed by Burr, and afterwards renewed by Bevens, and is included in his note executed to the bank for $1,063 26.

NOTE 368.—All the defendants are dead. The principal was solvent, and so is his estate. If the debt has not been lost in the courts, it may yet be collected.

NOTE 370.—Thompson and Curl are dead. Strong is living and is solvent. The debt was classed as lost in 1850.

NOTE 371.—The defendants were classed as insolvent in 1850. We know nothing of the defendants.

NOTE 372.—The defendants were reported as insolvent in 1850. We have no late information about them.

NOTE 373.—Terry took the benefit of the bankrupt law in 1842. We know nothing about the solvency of the securities.

NOTE 374.—Terry is a bankrupt, and Fulcher is dead. We have no further information about the debt, or of the defendants.

NOTE 375.—The defendants were classed as insolvent in 1850. We have no late information.

NOTE 377.—The defendants were classed as insolvent in 1850.

NOTE 378.—This debt was classed as lost by Mr. Ross in 1850.

NOTE 379.—Wright is dead. The securities pleaded *non est factum* to the note on the trial. Plea sustained, and the debt lost.

NOTE 380.—Classed as lost by Mr. Ross in 1850.

NOTE 381.—This debt was reported by Ross in 1850 as doubtful. We have no late information about it.

NOTE 382.—Classed as debt lost in 1850.

NOTE 383.—This debt was classed as lost in 1850.

NOTE 384.—This debt was classed as lost in 1850.

NOTE 385.—This debt was classed as doubtful in 1850. No late information about it.

NOTE 386 —Classed as doubtful in 1850.

NOTE 387.—Classed as doubtful in 1850.

NOTE 388.—Classed as doubtful in 1850.

NOTE 389.—Classed as lost in 1850.

NOTE 390.—Classed as lost in 1050.

NOTE 392.—Mr. Bevens thinks this note was paid before February, 1847; but we have been unable to find anything on the books to show it. The note appears was reduced to $114, before 1849, and may therefore have been paid.

NOTE 393.—This note it appears was settled by a payment in lands.

NOTE 394.—Mr. Ross reported the defendants good in 1850, but that judgment was doubtful. No information that judgment was obtained.

NOTE 395.—The last account of this note, suit was pending on it before a justice of the peace. Nothing has been paid. Doubtful.

NOTE 396.—Classed as doubtful in 1850 by Mr. Ross.

NOTE 397.—Classed as solvent in 1850. No late information about it.

NOTE 399.—The defendants classed as insolvent in 1850.

NOTE 400.—The defendants classed as insolvent in 1850.

NOTE 401.—Debt classed in 1850 as lost.

NOTE 402.—Debt classed in 1850 as lost.

NOTE 403.—Debt Classed in 1850 as lost.

NOTE 404.—This note was compromised by the bank remitting a part of the interest then due; and paid as in full.

NOTE 405.—Balance of this note assumed by G. H. Morton, who gave a new note to the bank for $300, which was accepted as in full of the original note. It has been paid.

NOTE 407.—The defendants classed as insolvent in 1850.

NOTE 408.—This debt was classed as insolvent in 1850.

NOTE 409.—This debt was classed as lost in 1850.

NOTE 410.—The defendants were classed as insolvent in 1850.

NOTE 411.—The defendants were classed as insolvent in 1850.

NOTE 412—This debt was classed as lost in 1850.

NOTE 413.—This debt was classed as lost in 1850.

NOTE 414.—Wm. C. Bevens assumed the balance of this note

and executed his note to the bank for $542 00, which assumption paid the original note in full.

NOTE 415.—Simpson, one of the securities, paid $1,209 05, in 1852. The balance is thought doubtful, yet it may be collected.

NOTE 416.—This note was not on Ross' list in 1850, but was paid in full in 1851.

NOTE 417.—This note was secured by mortgage on the Batesville Eagle press. Mortgage foreclosed and property sold in 1851; the proceeds of the sale, $600, credited on the debt. Balance lost.

NOTE 418.—This amount was collected from the securities of Cook on his official bond, as fininancial receiver at Batesville, being the amount said Cook received on the note of Handsford Tutt, and not paid into bank, $200 00.

NOTE 419.—Not on Ross' list in 1850. Now paid in full.

NOTE 420.—Green H. Shaw assumed the balance of note 192, for Sam'l Johnson, and gave a new note for $300, which has been paid in full.

NOTE 421.—This note was given for specie. It is still due.

NOTE 422.—This note was given for specie. There is a balance due on it. The principal is solvent.

NOTES 423, 424,425 AND 426.—All payable in *specie*, have been transferred to Hon. G. C. Watkins, executor of James M. Curran, dec'd., and credited on decree against State Bank in favor of Curran's estate.

NOTE 427.—This note was substituted for one due by D. W. Lowe, I. Folsom, J. T. Smith, J. Lee, H. W. Hunt, J. B. Wycough, A. S. Carter and A. W. Brandy. We have no late information about this note. It was not on Ross' list, in 1850. We suppose it has been paid; if not it is lost by the statute running on it.

NOTE 428.—This note was assumed by W. C. Bevens, who put in a new note for $1,300, which included note 428.

NOTE 429.—This note was secured by mortgage on real estate; mortgage foreclosed and land sold for $357 75, which is all that ever will be collected.

NOTE 430.—Is a new note, and amount assumed for part of Wolf's debts. Now paid in full.

D.

A TABLE—*Showing the condition of the Notes and Bills due at the Arkansas Post Branch office of the Bank of the State of Arkansas, up to 1st October,* 1858.

No of Note	PRINCIPAL	SECURITIES.	Amount of note	Note, when due	Where judgment obtained, or residence of debtors	Date of judgment	Names of parties against whom judgment was rendered.	Credits up to 31st December, 1850	Credits from 1st Jan, 1851 to 1st Sept 1854	Credits from 1st Sept, 1854, to 1st Oct. 1858	Amount of puncipal due1stOct 1858	Interest due to 1st October, 1858	Total amt of principal and interest due 1st October, 1858	Supposed condition of debtors and their securities	REMARKS.
1	Applegate, William H	Leonidas L Johnson and Greenville Gaines	1200 00	July 16, 1840	Phillips			520 00			968 00	1161 60	2129 60	Solvent	This debt is thought to have been paid
2	Alexander, David.	J Harman and D G. W Leavitt	667 00	July 14, 1846	Desha			639 96	171 11						In full.
3	Bradford, William H.	Ignace Bogy and Arthur Whitfield	1850 00	June 15, 1844	Jefferson	July, 18, 1850	All the parties.	1435 10	1062 53						In full.
4	Bennett, Morrill & Co.	George B. Watson, jr, and Joseph Bennett	4780 00	same				6150 38							In full.
5	Barraque, Antoine	J J Hammett, W. D Diope and R McCall	1550 00	February 24, 1846	Jefferson	July 1d, 1850.	Bank				1550 00	1510 38	3060 38	Debt lost.	
6	Burns John M.	William Strong	1100 00	Feb 16, 1841	Phillips		Burns, dead				1100 00	1551 49	2651 49	Debt lost	
7	same	S C Mooney, G Broadnax and A J Greer	400 00	July 30, 1840	Phillips		All the parties dead				400 00	581 33	981 33	Debt lost	
8	Bogy, Lemoe	(Decree, part of William Philip's debt)	5000 00		Jefferson			5000 00		1750 46					In full.
9	Cain, Waldo P	S P Craig, F Hanks and J G Aldridge	450 00	January 13, 1840	Phillips						450 00	673 50	1123 50	Debt lost	
10	Connell, Robert S.	J Thompson, jr, James Clark and B Thompson	300 00	October 3, 1839	Arkansas						300 00	456 00	756 00	Debt lost	
11	Clark, James (Monroe Co)	J Thompson, jr, R S Connell and B Thompson	1300 00	same	Monroe						1300 00	1976 00	3276 00	Debt lost	
12	Caulk, Benjamin	Securities not named	270 00	March 28, 1846	Arkansas	April 16, 1840									
13	Cain, Silas P	W M Bostick and W G. Roper	500 00	May 15, 1848	Phillips			349 30							In full.
14	Dutton, Uriah.	James Smith and Richmond Peeler	35 00	June 15, 1844				551 45							In full.
15	Clark, James (Chicot Co)	A W Goodloe and A K Miller	7490 00	June 15, 1847	Chicot			6 17			31 00	23 13	54 13	Debt lost	Plea of the statute limitations sustained.
16	Campbell, C W.	C C Stewart and W R Campbell	3000 00	June 15, 1848	Chicot			1500 00	300 00		6440 00	4992 18	11432 18	Debt lost	In 1853 $300 was p'd on comp, as in full.
17	Dardenne, Abraham	James Scull, jr and F N Vaugine	300 00	March 8, 1847	Jefferson			675 00	4782 50						In full
18	same	James Scull, jr and Francis Dardenne	2962 00	March 1, 1847	Jefferson			2018 94							Ross says these notes of Dardenne are
19	Dean, Robert C	Wm D Ferguson and Joseph C Dean	600 00	August 2, 1841	Arkansas	April 6, 1846.									both paid in full.
20	D Bam, James	Ignance Bogy and Drew White	640 00	June 15, 1848	Jefferson		(This note substituted for A H Davies debt)	677 00			600 00	824 00	1424 00	Debt lost	Dean's dead, Ferguson insolvent
21	Diamond, William	Mortgage on real estate	392 50	Sept 15, 1844	Arkansas			455 27							In full.
22	Dunr, Thomas	same same same	1152 00	March 28, 1845	Desha			100 00							In full Paid by J. A Jordan.
23	Davis, Samuel H	John H Lenox and Samuel Wells	650 00	February 24, 1846	Arkansas	April 17, 1849					656 00	657 21	1307 21	Compromised and Mis	J Roane gave new note, $12 60
24	Davis, M. W.	William Wright and James Scull	165 00	Aug 16, 1842	Desha	March, 1844					165 00	212 85	377 85	Doubtful	
25	Edmgton, Haley S	Abraham Knowlton and E Cheatham	800 00	Aug 11, 1841	Desha	Sept term, 1844					800 00	1096,87	1896 87	Substituted for note of	J N Buck, if not paid, lost
26	same	same same same	180 00	Feb 16, 1843	Desha	March, 1844.		115 96						Debt lost	Edmgton dead
27	Eaton, John	Garland Hanvick and William Wright	240 00	July 27, 1841	Desha	Sept 5, 1844		189 66							In full.
28	Embree, Israel	Jordan Embree and S C Roane	140 00	July 16, 1847	Jefferson		Dismissed at Plaintiff's cost	270 40							In full.
29	Freeman Hamlin	George B Watson, sr and Joab Mitchell	640 00	July 2 3, 1840	Arkansas			159 00							In full.
30	Gatts, James W	Mortgage on real estate	420 00	June 15, 1844	Arkansas			334 00							In full.
31	Flinn William	S R Flynn and R. W Holland	840 00	September 12, '47				586 85						Freeman dead,	balance paid by note No. 114. In full.
32	Farrell, Terence	Frederick Notrbe and L S Refeld	4090 00	June 15, 1847	Arkansas			355 02							In full
33	Ford, John B	R H Yeates and Thomas B Hanly	300 00	January 21, 1843	Phillips			4342 00	761 91					Balance this note probably	paid by note No. 145. In full.
34	Greenwood, Moses	Geo B Watson, jr and Joseph Bennett	997 04	June 15, 1846	Desha			130 00			210 50	234 53	445 03	Solvent	In full
35	Goodloe, A W	Benjamin Taylor and Joel Johnson	900 00	June 15, 1847	Chicot			1136 62							In full
36	Greer Andrew J	S C Mooney and G Broadnax	480 00	July 21, 1840	Crittenden		Bank in probate court, Chicot				900 00	813 00	1713 00	Debt lost	
37	Hutts, James M	John Malpass and D G W Leavitt	170 00	June 15, 1844	Desha		Parties all dead				480 00	698 66	1178 66	Debt lost	
38	Hutton, Hugh C.	John Malpass, Frederick Von Naendoff and J McLain	270 00	Sept'r 30, 1841	Desha			125 50			125 50	80 00	205 50	Debt lost	Judgment in Phillips county
39	same	William Sexton and George B Watson, jr	300 00	Feb'y 1, 1842	Desha			392 00							Whiting p'd half on compromise as in full.
40	Hanly, Thomas B	Isaac Taylor and John Clark	600 00	September 4, 1841	Phillips						300 00	404 00	704 00	Debt lost.	In full
41	Henderson Enoch W	William Grooms and Thomas Moore.	182 00	March 18, 1842	Desha	March, 1844	Judgment in Jefferson county	155 00			578 93	662 62	1240 95	Solvent	
42	Humes, Benj D	Mortgage on real estate	420 00	June 15, 1844		April 8, 1846.	Lands sold and bought by Dorriss				182 00	240 24	422 24	Insolvent	
43	Hammett, John J	same same	7500 00	same	Jefferson			7982 70							Cannot tell the am't p'd or am't due on debt.
44	Hurd, Nicholas H	Thomas Curl and William Strong	559 65	not stated	Arkansas	in 1840	All the parties				559 65	805 86	1365 51	Debt lost	In full
45	Jones, Samuel B	Isham T. Jones and John Richmond	760 00	Aug 7, 1842	Arkansas	Oct 1849	Judgmet against the bank				760 00	981 68	1741 68	Debt lost.	
46	Jones, Alexand r B	F. W Pennington and J C Grose	490 00	Oct 19, 1841	Jefferson	Oct 10, 1843	Pennington				490 00	627 20	1117 20	Debt lost	
47	Jones, Sherwood	Isham T Jones, T and J Richmond and Thomas Durr	1050 00	Sept 30, 1841	Desha	March, 1845	Judgment against securities				1050 00	1428 00	2478 00	Debt lost	
48	same	same same same	210 00	Jan 15, 1842	Desha	March, 1845	Judgment against securities				210 00	280 70	490 70	Debt lost	
49	Jones, Isham T	David Alexander and Abraham Knowlton	155 94	June 1, 1846				174 37							In full
50	James, Ebin K	James Smith and George B Watson, jr	50 00	January 15, 1842							50 00	67 32	117 32	Insolvent	Byers, bank attorney
51	Jacobs, Nicholas.	John L Jones, J C Walton and Jesse B Mitchell	140 00	June 15, 1844	Arkansas		Judgment against the bank	24 21	82 51		44 40	45 60	90 00	Debt lost	
52	same	John M Shultz and John W Pullen	90 00	same	Arkansas		Judgment against the bank	95 00							In full
53	Johnson, Joel	Benjamin Johnson and L L Johnson	5920 00	Sept 15, 1844	Chicot		Paid 10th November, 1847	7413 16							In full
54	same	Securities not given	4908 00	same	Chicot		Paid 10th November, 1847	5066 15							In full
55	James Wm D	James Smith and George B Watson	80 00	June 15, 1845	Desha			52 10			52 10	39 23	91 33	Solvent	
56	James John L	W A Sample and S Wells	310 00	June 15, 1847	Arkansas			418 49							In full
57	same	G W S Cross and S Wells	2500 00	June 15, 1848	Arkansas										Balance paid in full by note 146.
58	same	Mark Mitchell and James T. Brown	500 00	June 15, 1850	Arkansas			721 23	750 00						same same.
59	Johnson, William H	G W. Johnson and James Clark	4600 00	June 15, 1847	Chicot			3220 00	2281 00						In full
60	Knowlton, Abraham	Cephas Knowlton and Stephen Knowlton	284 00	same	Desha			353 13							In full.
61	Knowlton Stephen	Cephas Knowlton and Miles Knowlton	590 00	same	Desha			696 95							In full
62	Lindsey, Wm H	Edward W. Lindsey and John R Lindsey	260 00	same				92 20							In full.
63	same	same same	210 00	June 15, 1846				109 20	842 57						In full.
64	Lindsey Edward W	William H Lindsey and John R Lindsey	210 00	same				109 00							In full.
65	Lindsey Edward W	Robert H Douglass and L L Refeld	2743 36	April 1, 1845	Arkansas			1420 00	2981 60						In full.
66	Lacy Thomas J	William H Sutton and Thomas N Byers	650 00	June 15, 1844	Desha			279 50							In full.
67	same	Albert Pike and John Clark	1900 00	same	Desha			1151 42			500 00	451 66	951 66	Debt lost	James, bank attorney.
68	Lenox John H	Mortgage on real estate	16367 50	Sept 15, 1844	Arkansas			12516 00	10901 95		1090 00	984 63	2074 63	Debt lost	same same
69	Maulding, John W	J L Dawson, R. Miller and Wood Tucker	650 00	March 23, 1840			(Mortgage foreclosed and property sold)								In full
70	McPherson, William M	William K Sebastian and John S Hornor	550 00	June 23, 1840							650 00	962 00	1612 00		(Clerk reports money in hands of receiver.)
71	Mooney, Stuart C	A J Greer, G. Broadnax and J M Burries	400 00	July 30, 1840							550 00	803 00	1353 00	Solvent	Mr Hornor says this debt is paid, books dont show it.
72	McNabb Elijah	Leonidas L. Johnson and William Suggett	800 00	July 6, 1840							400 00	586 66	986 66	Debt lost.	Parties all dead
73	Morehead, Israel S	John C Jemfer and T B Hanly	1350 00	October 21, 1840				549 74			400 00	550 67	950 67	Debt lost	
74	Malpass, Hadley	Securities not named	455 00	June 15, 1847	Desha						1350 00	1925 00	3285 00	Debt lost	This debt may have been paid, can't tell.
75	Mitchell, Samuel.	Mark Mitchell.	5543 00	September 2, '49	Arkansas			24 00						M Mitchell gave his	own note for this debt. In full.
76	same	Jesse B Mitchell and Paul Sample	9825 00	June 15, 1844	Arkansas			Samuel Mitchell gave new note for the amount of these							In full
77	Mitchell, Jesse B.	Samuel Mitchell and Paul Sample	2125 00	same	Arkansas										In full. See appendix for new note.
															In full.

D—Continued.

No of note	PRINCIPAL	SECURITIES	Amount of note.	Note, when due	Where judgment obtained, or residence of debtors	Date of judgment	Names of parties against whom judgment was rendered	Credits up to 31st December 1850	Credits from 1st July, 1851 to 1st September, 1854	Credits from 1st September 1854, to 1st October 1858	Amount of principal due 1st Oct., 1858	Amount of interest due 1st Oct., 1858.	Total amt of principal and interest due 1st October, 1858.	Supposed condition of debtors and their securities	REMARKS.
77	Mitchell, Mark.	No security	1851 00	December 13, '48	Arkansas					623 60	1551 00	319 29	2670 29	Solvent	
79	Maxwell David	James Smith and James M Smith	194 00	June 15, '47	same			142 54	104 59						In full
80	Malpass, John	Abraham Knowlton and John Hughes	960 00	February 13, '43	Desha	September, 1844				300 00	960 00	887 81	1847 81	Debt lost Execution returned	nulla bona Byers, and compromised.
81	Miller, Andrew K	James Clark and A W Goodloe	1125 00	June 15, '44				660 00			925 00	613 58	1538 58	Insolvent.	So says Byers, bank attorney.
82	Mitchell, Jacob	Samuel Mitchell and Jesse B Mitchell	570 00	same	Arkansas	April 16, 1846					570 00	651 70	1221 70	Solvent.	
83	Mitchell Joab	George B Watson and William Sexton	720 00	same	same	same					720 00	823 20	1543 20	Solvent	
84	Moore J D	Mortgage on real estate	2625 00	same	same			3522 93							In full
85	Notrebe Frederic	L L Rebeld and T Farrelly	3300 00	same	same			1800 00	2494 75	536 62					In full
86	Price, William	John L Jones and Jesse B Mitchell	360 00	August 11, '45.	same				192 50	188 95					In full
87	same	Mortgage on two horses and lands	2400 00	March 4, '45	same					4622 94					In full.
88	Phillips William.	Mortgage on real estate	6806 00	June 15, 1849	Jefferson			2156 00						J Bogy gave new note for $5,000	In full
89	same	Security not stated	105 00	June 15 1847	same										In full.
90	same	Security not stated	820 00	March 8, '47	same				1188 50						In full
91	Pratt William	Joel Offutt and Wilford Garner	710 00	November 15, '46		October, 1849		572 00	273 00						In full.
92	Rankin Robert P	Henry Yerby and William Yerby	2400 00	July 27, 1840				2326 83			1378 76	822 40	2261 16	Doubtful	
93	Roper, Austin P	W P Craig and P G Kennett	500 00	January 13, '40	October, 1840						500 00	748 32	1248 32	Insolvent	
94	Reese, Alexander	R Smally, W Jacobs and William Reese	178 00	June 15, '48				102 06			75 94	60 70	136 64	Doubtful	
95	same	same same and C Palmeston	220 00	September 15, '47				125 00			96 69	61 84	158 53	Doubtful.	
96	Roane John S	Sam C Roane and Israel Embree	375 00	June 15, '44	Jefferson			438 00							In full
97	Richmond Barton	Thomas J Lacy and S V R Ryan	600 00	same				219 00			477 00	456 71	933 71	Debt lost	Lacy and Ryan are dead.
98	Rust, Albert	John H Cornish and Thomas Owen	800 00	do 4, '41	Arkansas	April, 1850	Discontinued as to Rust				800 00	1109 33	1903 33	Solvent	
99	Strong William	T J Curl, J J Thompson, W Williams and H H Curl	5000 00	do 4, 1839	same	October, 1839	Judgment in Arkansas county				5000 00	7769 99	12769 99	Debt lost	
100	same	same same and Allen D Burriss	5000 00	same	same	same	same same				5000 00	7769 99	12769 99	Debt lost	
101	Shotwell Alfred L	Securities not stated	17120 00	March 7, 1846	Desha		Mortgoge on real estate	10366 56						Samuel Mitchell gave note for	the balance, $12,320.
102	Smith, Sidney R	Alfred L Shotwell and James Clark	1060 02	June 15, '45				1149 00							In full
103	Smith, D G W	Securities not stated	853 00	do 15, 1846				652 54							In full.
104	Smith James M	James Smith and John F Smith	932 79	September 22 1847				1177 52							In full.
105	same	same same	499 60	June 15, 1847				597 00							In full
106	Smith, James	No security	84 94	November 15, '48				88 59							In full
107	Smith John F	James Smith and James M Smith	236 25	June 11, '46				349 03							In full
108	Stroud William	William Sexton and John Malpass	650 00	do 15, 1845.				500 00	415 00						In full
109	same	same same	400 00	do 15, 1847					525 90						In full.
110	Smalley, Robert R	P A Ferris, C Palmeston and Alexander Reese	220 00	September 15, '47							220 00	193 85	413 85	Solvent	
111	same	W Jacobs same same	178 00	do 25, 1848				186 00							In full.
112	Stewart Charles A	B H Whitsworth J Wilkerson and J Harman	712 47	June 15, '45				393 28	424 50						In full.
113	Samples, William A	Solomon Wells and J L Jones	620 00	do 15, 1844				341 00			540 85	346 14	886 96	Solvent.	
114	Strond Calvin	George B Watson and William Sexton	300 00	do 15, 1844				197 56	117 52						In full
115	Sevier, A H	Benjamin Johnson and R W Johnson	1782 75	do 15, 1846				1525 50						Balance assumed by J S Rorne.	8726 73 In full.
116	Sexton William	George B Watson, J F Smith and T N Byers	375 00	do 15, 1841				324 21							In full
117	same	James Smith	1418 25	do 15, 1846			This amount paid by Dorris adm'r	1274 50	436 64						In full.
118	Scull Hewes	James Scull and W B Scull	1450 00	April 19, 1846				952 10		1432 50					In full.
119	Steed Moses	See note)	1000 00	March 3, 1843										Dorriss said this note was the	private property of Steed
120	same	See note)	1000 00	March 3, '44										same same same	
121	Swan P H	B B Smith and W L Wood	1200 00	September 13, 1840				50 00			1200 00	1728 00	2928 00	Insolvent	
122	Starr George W	A Knowlton, T Moore and S V R Ryan	90 00	August 10, '42							92 00	115 20	205 20	Debt lost	
123	Suggett, William P	Robert P Rankin and O W Games	1500 00	June 6, '40				765 50			1500 00	1483 33	2983 33	Doubtful.	
124	Tucker, Wood	James Scull and James Scull, jr	970 00	do 15, 1844				865 50			288 90	235 91	524 81	Debt lost.	
125	Tollerson, J C P	Davis Thompson, B F Odle and W P Craig	500 00	January 10 '40							500 00	748 88	1248 88	Debt lost.	
126	same	Davis Thompson and William Cummins	500 00	July 24, 1839							500 00	767 32	1267 32	Debt lost	
127	same	N H Izard B W Lee and William Price	500 00	May 24, '39							500 00	773 99	1273 99	Debt lost	
128	Thompson, John J	Benjamin Thompson and R S Connell.	1500 00	January 31 '40							1500 00	2240 00	3740 00	Debt lost.	
129	Thompson Davis	Reason Bowie, S C Mooney and J B Ford	900 00	March 19, '40							900 00	1335 00	2235 00	Debt lost	
130	Von Nauendorff F	John Malpass and William Stroud	258 00	June 15, 1846											
131	Williams, William	R Ford H Yates and N Rightor	400 00	July 6, 1840				91 80	264 50						In full
132	Whiting, Elijah	James Hubbard and J L Whiting	370 00	June 15, 1846							400 00	523 54	923 54	Doubtful This note is thought	to have been paid. We cannot tell from the books.
133	Walden, William	S Hopkins and John McLain	193 75	same				324 00	172 00						In full
134	same	same same	166 11	June 16, '47				209 69							In full.
135	Watson, George B	Benjamin Caulk and S H Wilson	525 00	June 15, 1847							166 11	139 27	305 38	Doubtful	Walden dead
136	same	Calvin Stond and James Smith	1105 00	same											In full
137	same	same same	2036 00	same				2154 00	3008 94						In full
138	Waters Milly	James Smith and J W McLain	148 90	same											In full.
139	Williamson, George W	William Rouse and William S Grooms	135 00	August 6, 1842				54 70			115 00	76 56	191 66	Doubtful	
140	White, Joseph	John Malpass and C H Benton	60 00	September 11, '41				73 91			52 81	63 82	116 63	Solvent.	
141	Wilson, S H	O A Stewart and H S Edington.	900 00	June 15, '46				16 49			45 51	61 88	107 39	Debt lost	
142	Yerby Henry	R P Rankin and William Yerby	1050 00	July 6, '40				478 57	723 18						Plea of the statute limitation.
143	Yerby William	R P Rankin and Henry Yerby	1050 00	same				408 00			897 91	1082 64	1980 55	Doubtful	In full
144	Yell James	P F Yell and Andrew Hudgins	127 00	February 3, '47				408 00			897 91	1082 64	1980 55	Doubtful	These two notes of Yerby are thought to have been paid. We have been unable to tell from the books.
147	same	P F Yell, Thomas S James and F A James	1160 00	June 17 '48				662 40	975 50						In full
															In full

APPENDIX.

No of Note	PRINCIPAL	SECURITIES.	Amount of note	Note when due	Where judgment obtained, or residence of debtors	Date of Judgment	Names of persons against whom judgment was rendered	Credits up to 31st December 1850	Credits from 1st July, 1851, to 1st September, 1854	Credits from 1st September, 1854, to 1st October, 1858	Amt of principal due 1st October, 1858	Amt of interest due 1st October, 1858	Total amount of principal and interest due 1st Oct., 1858.	Supposed condition of debtors and their securities	REMARKS
146	John L Jones	R H Douglass and William H and Thomas Hallliburton	2311 25	June 15, 1842					2700 00						
147	Samuel Mitchell	Judgment in Pulaski county	24388 69	January 1, 1851					16459 42	15211 67	8976 03	1083 58	19014 56	Solvent	In full Pays notes Nos 57 and 58.
148	same	Amount assumed for A L Shotwell	12820 00	November 10, 1848					12932 74						In full
149	Isaac Taylor	George W Taylor and William B Ful	160 00	March 31, '43				2839 00			1600 00	1920 00	3520 00	Insolvent	Note went into Byers' hands in 1850, not heard of since.
			249805 26					112686 14	68326 78	24671 74	64931 90	68010 26	132942 16		

OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL RECEIVER OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Arkansas, 10th October, 1858.

WM. M GOUGE,
A. H. RUTHERFORD,
State Accountants under act of 15*th January*, 1857.

BRANCH AT ARKANSAS POST.

The following remarks are condensed from the reports and letters of the attorneys of the branch, also from information obtained by the financial receivers of the principal bank, from various sources:

NOTE No. 1.—This note was reported by Ross in 1850, without any credit, though $520 had been paid. Mr. W. H. Ringo, who had something to do with it, thought it was paid in full. We, therefore, class the balance, if anything is due, as lost. Mr. Ross returned the defendants as insolvent.

NOTE 5.—Judgment was obtained against the bank in 1850, in Jefferson county. Mr. Barraque is able to pay. Debt lost.

NOTE 6.—Burriss is dead. Strong took the benefit of the bankrupt law in 1842. The debt is lost. Strong lives in Tennessee, and is able to pay if he would.

NOTE 7.—All the defendants are dead. Debt lost.

NOTES 9 AND 10.—The defendants on these notes were all classed as insolvent and the debts lost in 1850. No information has since been received about them.

NOTE 11.—Isaac Taylor, one of the directors of the bank, was appointed an agent in 1841 to look after this debt, as Clark was about "to run his property." Nothing was ever collected from him, and the debt is lost.

NOTE 14.—The balance due on this note is lost. The defendant interposed the plea of the statute of limitation, and his plea was sustained.

NOTE 15.—Mr. Trapnall proposed to compromise this debt with the bank, by paying $300, which proposal Mr. Ross acceded to, after he ascertained that he could not get any more, and that it was so much made for the bank. Balance of the judgment lost.

NOTES 17 AND 18.—Mr. Ross reported these notes as paid in full, yet the credits do not show them to be paid.

NOTE 19.—One of the Deans has gone to Texas, the other is dead, and Ferguson, who is insolvent, lives in Memphis, Tennessee.

NOTE 22.—This debt was secured by mortgage. In 1846, the mortgage was foreclosed and the lands sold for $100. M. W. Dorriss bought the land in his own name, and paid to the bank $100. Mr. Dorriss was the attorney for the bank, and no doubt bought it in to secure the payment of the bank debt. The deed was taken in his own name. He died in 1849. The title to the land was investigated in 1857, and found to be still subject to the bank lien. Mrs. Roane, the guardian of Mrs. Dorriss' children, proposed

to pay the bank the amount of the debt at the time of the sale. This proposition was regarded by the financial receiver as liberal, the representatives of Dorriss having had the land in possession over 10 years. Mrs. Roane executed her note to the bank for $1,260, due 21st June, 1858, and the bank transferred its right to the land to Mrs. Roane. The compromise was a favorable one for the bank.

NOTE 23.—Judgment rendered on this note in Arkansas county. Davis is dead, and his estate is insolvent. Lenox is also dead. We know nothing about the other security. The debt may be regarded as lost.

NOTE 24.—This note was substituted for the note of J. N. Buck. If it is not paid, lost.

NOTE 25.—Edington and Cheatham are dead. Debt doubtful, if not lost.

NOTE 29.—Freeman dead—balance paid by note 114.

NOTE 31.—Balance of this note paid by note 145.

NOTE 33.—Judge Hanly is solvent. Ford and Yeates are dead. Hanly says this note is paid in full, but we do not find it so from the books and papers in the bank. The balance may be put down as doubtful.

NOTE 35.—Judgment was rendered against the bank on this note, in the probate court of Chicot county, and the debt reported as lost by James, bank attorney in 1853.

NOTE 36.—Judgment in Phillips county. The defendants are all dead. Debt lost.

NOTE 37.—Whiting paid half of this note on compromise, as in full, the other half lost. Though the payment was made in 1850, the amount was not reported by Mr. Ross, and it appears that Byers did not charge himself with the amount in his settlement. He still owes the amount to the bank.

NOTE 39.—Mr. Byers reports this debt as lost by the statute of limitation.

NOTE 40.—Judge Hanly says this debt is paid, though we cannot find any evidence of it in the bank. It may be classed as doubtful or lost.

NOTE 41.—Judgment at March term, 1844. Sheriff returns no property. Byers supposes the debt lost.

NOTE 42.—Lands sold and bought by Dorriss for a small sum. We class the judgment as lost. We cannot tell the amount paid, or the amount due on this debt.

NOTES 44, 45, 46, 47 AND 48.—These debts are all lost, and we have been unable to learn any thing concerning the defendants.

NOTE 50.—Mr. Byers reports the defendants as insolvent.

NOTE 51.—Judgment against the bank. Debt lost.

NOTE 55.—The defendants are reported to be solvent, but from

the length of time since the payment on it, it may be put down as doubtful, if not lost.

NOTES 57 AND 58.—Balance paid by note 146.

NOTE 66.—Mr. James, bank attorney, reported this debt as lost.

NOTE 67.—Mr. James, bank attorney, reported this debt as lost.

NOTE 69.—Judgment in Jefferson county, in 1850. Property sold, and the money in the hands of the receiver. The attorney at Pine Bluff has been written to about this debt, but no answer has been received from him yet. It is probable that the money was paid to Mr. Ross in his life-time.

NOTE 70.—Mr. Wm. H. Ringo's statement to the clerk of Phillips county, Mr. Yeates, in 1850, was, that this debt was paid. Mr. Hornor states the same. Yet the books in the bank do not show it paid. If not paid it is lost. The securities are solvent.

NOTE 71.—The defendants are all dead. Debt lost.

NOTE 72.—This debt was classed by Ross in 1850 as lost. The defendants are reported to be dead.

NOTE 73.—This debt is reported by Mr. Wm. H. Ringo to have been paid. We cannot tell whether it has been or not, but from the best information, we suppose it has been. Yet the books do not show it—we class it as lost.

NOTE 74.—M. Mitchell settled this debt, by putting in his own note for the amount.

NOTES 75, 76 AND 77.—Consolidated and settled by Sam. Mitchell, who gave a note for $24,338 09, and has since made large payments on it. The balance will be paid soon.

NOTE 78.—This is a judgment in the probate court of Arkansas county. The attorney at Pine Bluff, who has had this claim, and others, in his hands for collection, reports that the balance due, or a part of it, will be collected. We class it as good.

NOTE 80.—This is a judgment. The executions issued on it were returned by the sheriff indorsed "*nulla bona*." Byers reported the debt as lost. Compromised by Crutchfield with defendant, and $300 received as in full.

NOTE 81.—Mr. Byers, late bank attorney, reported the defendants as insolvent.

NOTES 82 AND 83.—The defendant and his securities are solvent. We have been unable to learn any thing about the certainty of the payment of these debts. We class them as solvent, though the statute may have run on them. Joab Mitchell removed to Louisiana, and perhaps will pay them.

NOTE 88.—This note was settled in full, by substitution of Ignance Bogy's note for $5,000, which has been paid in full. See note 8.

NOTE 92.—Rankin paid part of this debt to Sebastian, and Wm. H. Ringo reported to the clerk of Phillips county, in January, 1850, that he had Rankin's note for the balance of

the debt. This is the only information we have been able to get in this matter. Mr. Ringo is dead, and the note which he reported to the clerk as being in his possession, should be in the hands of his administrator in Phillips county. If the note can be found, the debt may be collected yet.

NOTE 97.—The principal in this note is solvent, and the securities are dead. Mr. Richmond says the note was not discounted for his benefit, and refuses to pay it on that ground. The statute has run on the debt for some years. We class it as lost.

NOTE 98.—This is a judgment against the securities, the suit having been discontinued as to Albert Rust. The judgment is in Union county. We have not been able to ascertain the facts about the debt, but all the defendants are men of property, and we think would pay this debt if it is justly due from them.

NOTES 99 AND 100.—Mr. Strong took the benefit of the bankrupt law in 1842, and was thereby discharged from all his debts. The securities are believed to be dead. Debt lost.

NOTE 101.—Samuel Mitchell assumed $12,320 of this debt, by putting in a new note, which has been since paid to the bank.

NOTE 110.—The defendants were classed as solvent in 1850, by Mr. Ross. We have not been able to learn anything about it since.

NOTE 111.—Mr. Ross said in his report in 1850, in relation to this debt, "that this note was not turned over to Byers." It may be paid in full. We have not been able to learn anything further about it.

NOTE 113.—This note was not turned over to Byers. It may be paid in full. We have no positive evidence of its payment, and therefore we classed it as good.

NOTE 115.—Part of this debt paid by Dorriss' administrator, and the balance, $726 73, assumed and paid by John S. Roane.

NOTE 119 AND 120.—Mr. Dorriss said these notes were the private property of Mr. Steed, but they were turned over to the bank agent in 1849 as assets.

NOTE 121.—Judgment was obtained on this note against Ward et al., April 6, 1846. The defendants are classed as insolvent, and we know nothing about them.

NOTE 122.—Starr, Ryan and Knowlton are dead. Debt lost.

NOTE 123.—We know nothing about this debt. The defendants were classed as to the collection of this debt as doubtful in 1850, and we have no information since.

NOTE 124.—The balance due on this note is lost. Judgment was rendered against the bank in 1850, in the circuit court of Jefferson county.

NOTES 125, 126, 127, 128 AND 129.—Classed in 1850 as debts lost.

NOTE 131.—Mr. Wm. H. Ringo represented to the clerk of Phillips county in 1850, that he thought this debt had been paid by Williams. This is all the information we have been able to obtain in relation to this debt. If not already paid it is lost.

NOTE 134.—Walden is dead, and the collection of the debt was thought to be doubtful in 1850. Learning nothing about it since, it may be put down as lost.

NOTE 138.—The collection of the balance of this note is doubtful, if it be not already lost.

NOTE 139.—We cannot find that this claim was ever allowed against the estate of Wilkerson, and if it was not, it is lost. The estate was considered solvent in 1850.

NOTE 140.—The plea of the statute of limitation was interposed by the defendant in this case, which was sustained. Debt lost.

NOTE 142.—In the report of the clerk of Phillips county, dated 19th January, 1850, it is stated that this judgment was entered satisfied by Wm. K. Sebastian, by request of Mr. M. W. Dorriss, then bank attorney.

NOTE 143.—The clerk of Phillips county, says "no return made on execution. Docket executions not found in my office." Of these two notes, Mr. Ross said in 1850, "that the $816 18, credited on them was paid by Miller Irvin, sheriff of Phillips county. The balance on these debts may have been paid, but I have nothing in the bank to show it."

NOTE 146.—This note pays notes 57 and 58.

NOTE 147.—This note pays notes 75, 76 and 77.

NOTE 148.—This note pays the balance due on Shotwell's note 101.

NOTE 149.—This note went into the hands of Byers, in 1850, and nothing is known of it since. Taylor is dead, and his estate insolvent. Nothing is known of the circumstances of the securities or their ability to pay.

TABLE E.

	Little Rock.	Fayetteville.	Batesville.	Post of Arkansas.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Original amount of notes as stated on tables	440332 37	193559 65	228475 21	249805 26	1112172 49
Amount collected to October 1, 1858	352833 06	107923 65	73897 01	205684 96	740338 68
Amount uncollected, October 1, 1858, of debts classed as solvent	23483 79	14246 71	8519 71	24036 46	70286 67
" " " classed as doubtful	21983 55	21673 03	121871 52	12228 55	177756 65
" " " classed as insolvent	145372 44	76180 81	86589 72	9474 46	317617 43
" " " classed as lost	168057 17	150335 55	119948 59	87202 69	525544 00
Total amount uncollected, October 1, 1858	358896 95	262436 10	336929 54	132942 16	1091204 75
Principal uncollected, October 1, 1858	168892 91	120177 88	154716 89	64931 90	508719 58
Interest " "	190004 04	142258 22	182212 65	68010 26	582485 17
Total amount of principal and interest uncollected 1st October, 1858	358896 95	262436 10	336929 54	132942 16	1091204 75

OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL RECEIVER,
OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Arkansas, 10th October, 1858.

WM. M. GOUGE,
A. H. RUTHERFORD,
State Accountants, under act of 15th Jan., 1857.

TABLE F.

A LIST *of lands belonging to the State of Arkansas, being lands purchased by her from Bank debtors; also, list of negroes, etc., mortgaged to the State Bank by her debtors.*

Date of deed, mortgage, etc.	By whom deeded to the bank.	¼ or ½ of ¼ sec. ¼ or ½ of sec.	No. of section.	Township.	Range.	No. of acres.	Cost of land to the bank.	No. of negroes mortgaged.	Value of negroes mort., & personal property.	REMARKS.
April 18, 1841	John C. Johnson.....	.....	....	....	.....	$		3	1500 00	Bob, Betsy and Solomon, a child, mort. to pay said debt to bank. The bank made some arrangement with Johnson, about the negroes—but no evidence in bank as to its exact extent, that we have been able to find.
April 6, 1841	Wm. Cummins.....	und. half ne	27	7 s	5 w	160 00				The lands in Arkansas co., are situate on and near the Arkansas river. The tract in Phillips co. is on or near the Mississippi. Names and ages of the negroes mort., are as follows: Ben, 30; Charles, 30; Napoleon or Jack, 20; Bill, 45; Violet, Bill's wife, 35; two children aged from 5 to 7 years: the mort. also embraces ⅔ interest in steam saw-mill, erected on the S. ½ sec. 36, in T. 3 S., R. 3 E., in Phillips co., together with ⅔ of the teams, tools and fixtures attached to the mill; and of all lumber on hand. The bank commenced suit against Cummins' estate for the debt, and proceeded to foreclose mort. Nothing was made on the debt; the whole amount is therefore lost. Every thing connected with this debt, in the way of information, is indefinite and unsatisfactory. Debt lost.
	same	sw frl	23	7	5	128 02				
		se frl	23	7	5	43 53				
		nw	26	7	5	160 00				
		fractional	17	7	4	447 85				
		s half	4	8	4	320 00				
		n half	4	8	4	332 74	7400 00	7	.....	
		se	33	7	4	160 00				
		e half sw	33	7	4	80 00				
		se	36	8	3	160 00				
		sw frl	32	8	2	157 37				
		und. ⅔ s half	36	3	3	320 00				
Nov. 4, 1843.	Thomas Thorn.	.....	....	....	.....	.....		11	9650 00	This deed of mort., executed to the State Bank, and also to J. Pitcher and E. H. Walden, embraced 11 slaves, viz: Jim Blue, aged 28 years; Martha, Jim's wife, 22; Harriet, 2; William, 1; Harry, 24; Mary, Harry's wife, 20; Frances,

April 21, 1845	Wm. B. Borden, sheriff	part nw frl	11	1n	12 w	2 50	52 00	....	.....	3; Ben, 33; and his wife, Nancy, 30; to secure the paym'nt of said debt to the bank. Thorn left Arkansas for Texas about the time his note to the bank fell due, carrying with him the negroes mentioned in the deed of trust to the ba'k. Securities are dead; their estates insolvent. Debt lost. Sold under execution, issued on judgment rendered in Pulaski circuit court, on 4th July, 1841, in favor of the State Bank, against D. McDonald, E. L. Johnson and R. C. Hawkins, for $250, with 10 per cent. interest till paid. The land is adjoining the city of Little Rock.
Oct. 16, 1846	Peter T. Crutchfield..	s fr hf nw & s hf ne	36	1	11	149 35	6666 66	.....	.....	The bank took these lands in pay'nt of part of Mr. C.'s indebtedness. The deed also embraces *three* town lots. The bank paid for the lands and lots $6,666 66. These 2 tracts of land have been sold, and the proceeds, $1,015, applied to the Curran decree.
		w half	26	3s	10	320 00				
April 25, 1845	Jas. Lawson, sheriff...	fractional	5	1	11	475 98	2056 18	....	.....	The bank purchased this land at sheriff 's sale, on an execution in favor of Badgett, surv'r of McLain & Badgett. The bank books show that B. received a credit in bank of $909 18 for the land, besides the $400 paid for it at the sale. Brownfield, also, received a credit in bank for $752. These am'ts make the land cost the bank $2,056 18. This tract of land was afterwards sold by the marshal on ex., in favor of the U. S., on judgment against the bank. We have no evidence what it sold for.
Nov. 1, 1848	John L. Williams....	.....	...	....	.....	.....	.....	....	1500 00	This mort. was given on the printing press and material, consisting of types, cases, chases, etc., of the newspaper called the "Batesville Eagle." Mortgage foreclosed, and property sold for $600.
June 10, 1853	W. L. McGuire & S. H. Hempstead &wife	e hf nw	8	13n	6	80 00	1000 00	.....	.....	Mr. McGuire sold these 2 tracts of land to the bank, to pay part of his debt due the Batesville branch, and made the deed to Mr. Hempstead through mistake. Mr. H. deeded the land to the state. McGuire land sold under Curran decree in sec. 8, T. 13 N., R. 6 W.; sold with town lots in Batesville.
		w hf sw	8	13	6	80 00				
May 38, 1856	H. M. Rector.....	se nw	1	1s	14	39 89	1600 00	....	.....	These 3 tracts taken in payment of bank debt of H. M. Rector.
		e hf sw	1	1	14	80 00				
		w hf se	13	1	14	80 00				

F.—Continued.

Date of deed, mortgage, etc.	By whom deeded to the bank.	¼ or ½ of ¼ sec. ¼ or ½ of sec. No. of section.	Township.	Range.	No. of acres.	Cost of land to the bank.	No. of negroes mortgaged.	Value of negroes mort., & personal property.	REMARKS.
Nov. 15, 1856	David B. Greer.....	e hf 10	14 s	5 w	320 00	700 00	....	.....	This tract of land taken in payment of bank debt.
Feb. 17, 1845	Wm. Moore, deed from sheriff of Independence county...	.....	....	....	.....	.....	7	3243 00	Names of negroes: Sam, James, Maria, Jefferson, Harrison, Mira and Altimore. The negroes have been sold for a small sum under execution by the sheriff, and run off. Debt lost.

F—Continued.

A LIST OF LANDS—*Belonging to the State of Arkansas, being lands purchased by her from Bank debtors.*

Date of deed.	By whom deeded to the bank.	¼, or ½ of ¼ sec.	¼ or ½ of section.	No. of section.	Township.	Range.	No. of acres.	Cost of land to the bank.	REMARKS.
Jan. 13, 1848	William H. Patterson....			e	3n	4e	160 00	2686 00	These two tracts sold by land agent at Helena, 20th Oct., 1854. And afterwards sold under Curran decree to O. B. Caldwell, for $715.
	same		nw	w	4	4	40 00		
April 5, '47..	J. Lee and F. W. Desha..		nw	32	14	5w	160 00	1929 00	NW sec. 32, sold under Curran decree, together with other lands and town lots in Batesville, for $511 61.
Sept. 3, '47..	David W. Lowe.....		ne	11	13	4	160 00	3500 00	Town lots are included in this deed. NE sec. 11, sold under Curran decree, with lots in Batesville.
Oct. 3, '47 ..	Thomas O. Marr.....	lot No. 2	nw fr	3	18	1e	98 48	3000 00	
July 8, '45..	G.W.Seaborn & M.W.Izard		sw frl	18	5	4	40 00	4362 00	Sold under Curran decree against bank for $90.
same	same		se frl	18	5	4	48 55		same same same $200.
same	same		frl part ne	27	5	3	66 00		same same same $80.
same	same		e part ne frl	18	5	4	103 11		
July 1, '48 ..	Edward P. McGuire.....		se frl	33	12	3w			SE frl sec 34, sold under Curran decree to F. W. Desha for $194. [decree vs. bank for $310.
same	same		sw frl	34	12	3	300 00	3957 00	SW frl sec. 34, T. 12 N., R. 3 W., sold under Curran
same	same		nw frl	34	12	3			NW frl sec. 34, T. 12, N., R. 3 W., sold under Curran decree to Brooks and Claiborne for $254.
Sept. 3, '49..	Emzy Wilson.....		e hf sw	21	6	17	80 00	1200 00	Sold under Curran decree for $361 50 to J. Wells in '55.
October, 1850	John Robins.....		nw	33	2	9	160 00	5046 00	These 3 tracts sold under Curran decree vs. bank for $130.
same	same		w hf ne	33	2	9	80 00		
same	same		w half se	33	2	9	80 00		
Nov., 1847..	Anthony H. Davies.....		w frl hf	5	17s	1	330 00	7350 00	These two tracts of land, W frl ½, sec. 5 and sec. 6, sold under Curran decree for $560.
same	same		section	6	17	1	640 00		
May 30, '49..	William Adams..... ...		ne nw	17	9n	23	40 00	247 92	

June 11, '46.	Thomas S. James	ne	27	6 s	9w	160 00	870 00	E ½ NE, W ½ NE and E ½ NW, sec. 27, T. 6 S., 9 W., sold under Curran decree against the bank for $400.
same	same	e hf nw	27	6	9	80 00		
Jan. 21, '45.	Rosemore Vassiure.....	sw	20	10	1	160 00	1600 00	Sold by land agent at Helena, April 17, 1855, for $200
Nov. 24, '45.	Leavitt and Wilson	ne frl	29	10	1e			
same	same	e half nw	29	10	1	329 00	1000 00	
same	same	sw frl	29	10	1			
same	same	sw frl	20	10	1			
same	same	fractional	7	10	1	507 00		
same	same	se frl	27	10	1			
April 20, '44	Sheriff Phillips county....	se frl	5	2	4	125 74	100 00	These two tracts of land sold under the Curran decree for $25. There was a tax title on these tracts when they were sold, which incumbered the title so as to prevent persons from bidding for them at the sale.
Oct. 1, 1844.	Edward J. Gay	s half	4	14	4w	320 00		
same	same	se	5	14	4	160 00	1920 00	
same	Augustus M. Ward	e half ne	2	9n	23	80 00		
same	same	e half se	31	10	23	80 00	978 18	
Feb. 7, 1849.	Samuel Adams.....	.....		....	....	100 00	1000 00	
Jan. 15, 1847	Joseph Gray. ⅓ pt of 5000 acres, undivided, situate on the waters of Estell's fork of Bean's creek of Elk river,	of Paint rock and Franklin co., Tenn		....	....	1666 66	6000 00	
Aug. 15, '44.	Sheriff Independence co..	sw frl	19	13n	6			
same	same	n half	19	13	6		890 00	
same	same	w half se	19	13	6	.....		
same	same	nw frl	19	13	6			
April 26, '49.	Peter T. Crutchfield.....	sw	27	1	14			
same	same	w half nw	27	1	14			
same	same	se	28	1	14	525 00	3400 00	These five tracts of land sold under Curran decree against the bank for the sum of $500.
same	same	s half ne	28	1	14			
same	same	w frl hf nw frl	34	1	14			
April 5, 1849	S. D. Blackburn	e hf nw	3	3	14	80 00		
same	same	ne	3	3	14	87 75	2100 00	These four tracts of land sold under Curran decree on 15th November, 1854, for $600, to J. G. Fletcher.
same	same	ne se	3	3	14	40 00		
same	same	n half se se	3	3	14	20 00		
March 31, '45	Samuel Adams.....	w frl half	21	9	23			
same	same	sw se	21	9	23	398 39	5100 00	These three tracts sold by land agent 22d March, 1856, for $497 98.
same	same	ne frl	28	9	23			

F—CONTINUED.

Date of deed.	By whom deeded to the bank.	¼, or ½ of ¼ sec. ¼ or ½ of section.	Section.	Township.	Range.	No. of acres.	Cost of land to the bank.	REMARKS.
Oct. 23, 1844.	W. L. Weddington.....	ne	14	16n	32 w	160 00	1647 67	W hlf. NE sec. 14, sold by land agent Nov. 16, 1855, for $100, and E hlf. NE sec. 14, sold same day for $156 00.
	same	nw se	14	16	32	40 00		NW of SE sec. 14, sold by land agent Nov. 17, 1855, for $50 00. *Reported as sold twice.*
	same	w half se	11	16	32	80 00		W hlf. SE sec. 11, seld by land agent Nov. 17, 1855, for $100.
	same	e half sw	11	16	32	80 00		E hlf. SW sec. 11, sold by land agent Nov. 17, 1855, for $100.
Aug. 21, '45.	same	e half se	9	14	32	80 00		
March 30, '49	L. Gibson and others.....	sw	33	2	12	160 00	4184 00	These two tracts of land sold under Curran decree on Nov. 15, 1854, for $1,010 to Philip Trapnall.
same	same	ne se	32	2	12	40 00		
Aug. 14, '48.	Sheriff Crawford co	nw	23	8	31			
same	same	sw frl	23	8	31			
same	same	ne	22	8	31	392 20	20 00	These 5 tracts sold by land agent Nov. 12, 1855, for $490.
same	same	e frl half	22	8	31			
same	same	se frl	22	8	31			
Jan. 26, 1844	David Walker, trustee....	w half sw	14	16	30	80 00		
same	same	w half nw	23	16	30	80 00		
same	same	ne	22	16	30	160 00		
same	same	e half sw	22	16	30	80 00	.....	Sold by land agent Nov. 16, 1855, for $100.
same	same	sw sw	22	16	30	40 00		
same	same	n half	27	16	30	320 00		
same	same	w half sw	27	16	30	80 00		
same	same	se	22	16	30	160 00	6000 00	
Feb. 30 1845	W. S. Oldham.....	e half nw	34	16	30	80 00		

same	same	se se	27	16	30	40	00	.....	Sold by land agent Nov. 16, 1855, for $60.
same	same	e half ne	8	16	30	80	00	.....	same same same $100.
same	same	sw	32	20	30	160	00	.....	same same 20, same $200.
same	same	e half nw	14	20	34	80	00	2600	00	Sold by the land agent Nov. 20, 1855, for $100.
March 31, '45	Nicholas Spring	w half ne	6	19	30	80	00	600	00	Sold by the land agent Nov. 20, 1855, for $200, SW ¼ sec. 34.
Feb. 24, '45.	same	sw	34	20	30	160	00		
March 26, '45	James B. Harris.....	se	25	20	31	160	00	216	61	Sold by land agent for $677 20, Nov. 20, 1855.
March 18, '44	Jenkins and Kelly.....	e half ne	36	8	29	163	00	761	74	
same	same	e half se	36	8	29				
Nov. 28, '43.	C. W. Dean.....	s half	23	16	30	639	90	6964	45	
same	same	n half	26	16	30				
May 12, 1845	D. G. Harris.....	w half sw	20	18	28	80	90	100	00	Sold by land agent Nov. 16, 1855, for $100.
Feb. 20, 1845	Miles T. Scott and wife..	se	29	10	29					
same ..	same	e hlf ne	29	10	29					
same ..	same	w half nw	28	10	29	520	00	1542	16	These five tracts of land were sold under execution against the bank, and bought by Drennen and Humphrey.
same ..	same	sw	29	10	29					
same ..	same	nw se	21	10	29					
Feb. 7, 1845.	Samuel Adams.....	ne ne	24	9	23	40	00	.....	Sold by land agent at Clarksville, April 13, 1857, for $2 95 per acre.
same ..	same	nw ne	24	9	23	40	00	.....	Sold by land agent at Clarksville, April 13, 1857, for $2 95 per acre.
same ..	same	pt s end e hf sw	14	9	23	10	00		
same ..	same	pt s side se	13	9	23	10	00	1100	00	Sold by land agent at Clarksville, April 13, 1857, for $2 95 per acre.
March 8, '58.	John Wassell.....	nw	10	4	9	160	00			
same ..	same	sw	10	4	9	160	00			
same ..	same	sw	3	4	9	160	00	5560	00	These 6 tracts of land sold under Curran decree against State Bank for $1,400.
same ..	same	e hlf ne	9	4	9	80	00			
same ..	same	e hlf se	9	4	9	80	00			
same ..	same	e hlf se	4	4	9	80	00			
Sept. 5, 1847	Wm. K. Sebastian.....	nw	29	4	3 e	160	00	968	00	NW sec. 29, T. 4 N., R. 3 E., sold under Curran decree against bank, for $200.
April 5, 1849	Ebenezer Walters.....	sw	21	4 s	9 w	160	00	1000	00	These two tracts sold by land agent at Pine Bluff July 23, 1855, for $300.
same ..	same	w hlf nw	21	4	9	80	00			
——, 1854.	William Field and wife...	nw	32	2 n	13	160	00			Sold under Curran decree against bank, the SW NW sec. 22, T 1 S. 14 W., and the W hlf. SW hlf. sec. 22, T. 1 S. 14 W., together for $100.
same ..	same	sw nw	22	1 s	14	40	80	not stat'd		
same ..	same	w hlf sw	22	1	14	80	00			

F—Continued.

Date of deed.	By whom deeded to the bank.	¼, or ½ of ¼ sec.	¼ or ½ of sec.	No. of section.	Township.	Range.	No. of acres.	Cost of land to the bank.	REMARKS.
March 27, '44	Thomas Durr and wife....	s of lake	ne	11	10 s	1 w	72 38	1152 50	This was a mortgage. Mortgage foreclosed, and land bought by W. W. Dorriss, bank att'ey, for $100, in 1846. Dorriss' estate had it in possession over 10 years, and paid the taxes on it during the time. It was ascertained in 1857, that it was still subject to the bank debt. *Mrs. Roane, the guardian of Mr. Dorriss'* children, agreed to pay the balance of the debt due at the time of the sale of the land, if the bank would transfer the lien under the mortgage held by her. The receiver accepted Mrs. Roane's proposition, and the matter was settled and compromised, by Mrs. Roane's note for $1,260, due June 1, 1858.
same ..	same	e half	nw	11	10	1	78 23		
Jan. 3, 1845.	William Skelton and wife.		se	7	16 n	30	160 00	2325 37	The 5 tracts sold by the land agent Nov. 16, '58, for $460
same ..	same	e half	sw	7	16	30	80 00		
same ..	same		se nw	7	16	30	40 00		
same ..	same		nw ne	18	16	30	40 00		
same ..	same		ne ne	18	16	30	40 00		

F.—Concluded.

A LIST *of town lots belonging to the State of Arkansas, being lots purchased by her from debtors to the State Bank.*

Date of deeds.	Names of grantors.	No. of town lots.	No. of block.	Town in which lots are situate.	Cost of lots & buildings.	REMARKS.
Sept. 3, 1847.	David W. Lowe.....	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.....	8	Batesville.	$3500 00	This is a quit-claim deed for lots and lands, and the consideration includes the price paid for the N. E. sec. 1, in T. 13, N., R. 4 W. The 8 lots in block 8, sold under Curran decree, with other lots and lands for the sum of $511 61.
same	same	1.....	9	Batesville.		
March 10, '37	Sh'ff Independence co.	4, 5, 6, 7.....	13	Batesville ...	800 00	
June 20, '45.	F. W. Trapnall & wife.	1,2,3,4&chf lot 5 (E. Q. L.)	2	Little Rock.	2000 00	Franklin House is situate upon these lots.
August 7, '44	Sheriff Pulaski county.	7, 8.....	31	same	400 00	This am't includes cost of frl sec. 5, T. 1 S., R. 11, W.
Sept. 7, '44..	same	7, 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12.....	2	same	15264 93	Anthony House and lots. Sold to John Collins.
Feb. 10, '49.	Elias N. Conway....	1, 2, 3.....	4	Rectortown .	300 00	These lots were sold to the bank by S. S. Sanger, and the deed made to the state by E. N. Conway, who sold them to Sanger. Sold under Curran decree to Jas. A. Hutchings, for $180.
Oct. 16, '48.	Peter T. Crutchfield..	7, 8, 9.....	40	Little Rock.	.....	These 3 lots have been reconveyed to Crutchfield.
June 12, '48.	Wm. G. Thornton ..	1, 2, 3.....	79	same	650 00	Banking house at L. Rock. This prop'ty is in litigati'n.
Original cost	of these lots and buildings, known as the state banking house.....				28000 00	It was sold under Curran dec., Nov. 15, 1854, for $100.
Nov. 2, '48..	Albert Pike.....	10, 11, 12.....	101	Little Rock	3700 00	These lots were taken to pay debt of J. W. Johnston. Pike was his security. The lots were afterwards sold to W. B. Wait for $675, and applied to Curran decree.
Dec. 4, '47..	same	1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12.....	7	same	3500 00	Sold to Wm. E. Ashley Nov. 15, '54, for $1,205, and applied to Curran decree.
August 4, '47	Luther Chase & wife.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.....	59	same	1800 00	Sold to Fulton & Fatherly, Nov. 15, '54, for $1,210, and applied to Curran decree.
March 12, '47	Ebenezer Walters....	5, 6.....	3	same	2000 00	These lots sold to Krebbs, in 1848, for $1,300 in specie.
March 31, '45	Nicholas Spring.....	102, 103.....	....	Bentonville .	500 00	
March 29, '45	John Smith.....	44	....	same	1200 00	Sold by land agent, in 1855, for $175.
March 27, '45	John Spring.....	45	....	same	300 00	Sold by land agent, in 1855, for $9.

March 28 '45	Christopher S. Pace..	87	....	Bentonville .	118 50	
Feb. 22, '45	James H. Wallace...	53	....	same	353 99	Sold by land agent, in 1855, for $175.
March 26, '45	James B. Harris.....	88	....	same	600 00	Sold by land agent, in 1855, for $398 50.
April 19, 48.	D. G. Harris.....	2, 3, 4	31	Fayetteville.	50 00	Sold by land agent, in 1855, for $655.
March 1, '38	M. Leeper.....	Block & buildings thereon	15	same	6917 40	Sold by land agent, in 1855, for $5. This property had been previously sold under execut'n for about $800.
Feb. 20, 45..	W. S. Oldham.....	Part of lot No. 6.....	30	same	.....	This fraction of a lot was included in deed for lands from the same party. Sold by land agent, in 1855, for $65. Also sold under Curran decree vs. bank for $100.
Nov. 24, '45.	Leavitt & Wilson....	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.....	1	Napoleon.	.....	The cost of these lots to the bank is included in the consideration paid same parties for lands. Title is doubtful.
same	same	7, 8, 9, 10, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24,			.....	
same	same	25, 26, 14, 15, 16, 17 & 18, in	3	same ..	.....	
same	same	9, 14, 15, 16, 21, 23, in....	4	same ..	.....	
same	same	5,8,10,11,14,15,16,17,18,19,	in 5	same ..	.....	
May 4, '50..	Jarett Wayland.....	1, 2, 3, 4.....	31	Pocahontas..	1446 00	Sold to Messrs. Blacks, who have paid $295 in Arkansas bank funds.
April 20, '45	Sheriff Phillips co..	493, 494, 495, 496, 497....	....	Helena	10 00	Title doubtful.
	Frederick Notrebe, nw	pt block in Ark's Post, 1 acre...		Post of Ark's	.....	Deeded to the bank without any charge, for the reason that the establishment of a banking house there would increase the value of adjoin'g property owned by Mr. F.
Nov. 22, '43.	R. C. & W. J. Byrd..	1,2,3,4,5,6, (E. Quapaw L.)	2	Little Rock.	16560 38	This is a mort. See "Note No. 48," of principal bank.
Dec. 3, '50..	L. A. Whiteley.....	7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.....	103	same	5624 96	Mort. foreclosed, and bought by the state. Sold under decree in favor of Curran for $1,500, and half the am't applied to that decree, and the other half to execution in favor of John W. Newton et al. vs. The State bank.
Feb. 6, '53..	Robert Bates, et al..	2, 3, 4, 8.....	9	Batesville ...	6225 00	Upon which the Bates tavern is situate. The property has been sold under the Curran decree.
Aug. 9, '51..	C. B. Magruder.....	3 & 4.....	37	Little Rock.	725 40	Sold under Curran decree for $100, and half applied to it, and the other half to execution in favor of John W. Newton, et al.

OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL RECEIVER,
OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Arkansas, 10th October, 1858.

WM. M. GOUGE,
A. H. RUTHERFORD,
State Accountants, under act of 15*th Jan'y*, 1857.

TABLE G.

SUMMARY—*Of collections exclusive of lands.*

	Little Rock.	Fayetteville.	Batesville.	Arkansas Post.	Total.
June, 1843, to 1st October, 1844	$ 84209 45	$	$ 24181 48	$ 17727 67	$ 126118 60
1st October, 1844, to 1st October, 1846	82769 48	56929 10	9155 04	24414 19	173267 81
1st October, 1846, to 1st October, 1848	157307 90	58577 49	16336 17	35000 80	267222 36
1st October, 1848, to 1st October, 1850	89409 18	51541 95	3857 32	33756 07	178564 52
1st October, 1850, to 1st October, 1852	67492 44	16038 78	12278 08	48009 63	143818 93
1st October, 1852, to 1st October, 1854	38191 87	13665 96	3189 16	38658 62	93705 61
1st October, 1854, to 1st October, 1856	29569 87	4638 86	3436 66	40350 46	77995 85
1st October, 1856, to 1st October, 1858	27696 13	.....	3412 54	5870 79	36979 46
Total	$576646 32	$201392 14	$75846 45	$243788 23	$1097673 14

The collections at Little Rock, up to 1st October, 1852, are, according to the statements rendered by Messrs. Crease, Thornton and Ross, financial receivers. After that date, according to the books of that office.

The collections at Fayetteville and Batesville, to 1st October, 1848, and at the Post of Arkansas to 1st October, 1846, are according to the books of those branches. For subsequent dates, according to the books at Little Rock.

OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL RECEIVER
OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Arkansas, 10th October, 1858.

WM. M. GOUGE,
A. H. RUTHERFORD,
State Accountants, under act of 15th Jan., 1857.

TABLE H.

COI LECTIONS—*in lands.*

	Little Rock.	Fayetteville.	Batesville.	Arkansas Post.	Total.
June, 1843, to October 1, 1844	$ 32335 31	$	$ 1890 00	3072 52	37297 83
October 1, 1844, to October 1, 1846	12266 00	42405 76	.....	3470 00	58141 76
October 1, 1846, to October 1, 1848	26864 00	.....	12386 00	7350 00	46600 00
October 1, 1848, to October 1, 1850	24144 58	450 00	1446 00	.....	26040 58
October 1, 1850, to October 1, 1852	6350 36	.....	.....	.....	6350 36
October 1, 1852, to October 1, 1854	.....	.....	6225 00	.....	6225 00
October 1, 1854, to October 1, 1856	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October 1, 1856, to October 1, 1858	2300 00	.....	.....	.....	2300 00
Total	$104260 25	$42855 76	$21947 00	$13892 50	$182955 53

OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL RECEIVER
OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Arkansas, 10th October, 1858.

WM. M. GOUGE,
A. H. RUTHERFORD,
State Accountants under act of 15th Jan., 1857.

TABLE I.

Collections in Money and Lands.

	Little Rock.	Fayetteville.	Batesville.	Arkansas Post.	Total.
June, 1843, to October, 1844	$116544 76	.....	$26071 48	$20800 19	163416 43
October 1, 1844, to October 1, 1846	95035 48	$99334 86	9155 04	27884 19	231409 57
October 1, 1846, to October 1, 1848	184171 90	58577 49	28722 17	42350 80	313822 36
October 1, 1848, to October 1, 1850	113553 56	51991 95	5303 32	33756 07	204604 90
October 1, 1850, to October 1, 1852	73842 80	16038 78	12278 08	48009 63	150169 29
October 1, 1852, to October 1, 1854	38191 87	13665 96	9414 16	38658 62	99930 61
October 1, 1854, to October 1, 1856	29569 87	4638 86	3436 66	40350 46	77995 85
October 1, 1856, to October 1, 1858	29996 13	.....	3412 54	5870 79	39279 46
Total	$680906 37	$244247 90	$97793 45	$257680 75	$1280628 47

OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL RECEIVER
OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Arkansas, 10th October, 1858.

WM. M. GOUGE,
A. H. RUTHERFORD,
State Accountants under act of 15th Jan., 1857.

Table J.

LIST OF OFFICERS

OF THE

BANK OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS.

OFFICE AT LITTLE ROCK.

PRESIDENTS ELECTED.

Major JACOB BROWN, November 2, 1836.
Major WILLIAM FIELD, December 11, 1837.
S. M. RUTHERFORD, February 22, 1842.
CASHIER—JOHN H. CREASE.

DIRECTORS:

Elected November 2, 1836.

J. DeBaun,
S. M. Rutherford,
Edward Cross,
Wood Tucker,
D. G. Eller,
E. A. Moore,
David Fulton,
John McLain,
William B. Wait,
R. C. Byrd,
William Field,
Chester Ashley.

Elected December 16, 1837.

C. P. Bertrand,
L. Reardon.

Elected November 23, 1836.

David Fulton,
S. M. Rutherford,
P. T. Crutchfield,
C. P. Bertrand,
William Gilchrist,
Lorenzo Gibson,
J. B. Galloway,
Thomas Thorn,
J. W. Johnston,
L. Reardon,
F. W. Trapnall,
John Adamson.

Elected December 22, 1840.

P. T. Crutchfield,
S. H. Hempstead,
R. W. Johnson,
L. Reardon,
Thomas Thorn,
Samuel Weaver,
William Gilchrist,
S. M. Rutherford,
Edward Dunn,
Charles Caldwell,
J. C. Johnson,
C. P. Bertrand.

EXECUTIVE RECEIVER:

S. M. Rutherford, elected February 2, 1843.

FINANCIAL RECEIVERS:

J. H. Crease, elected February 2, 1843.
Abner E. Thornton, elected January 3, 1845.
do do do do December 18, 1846.
John M. Ross, January 9, 1849, to August 31, 1854.
P. T. Crutchfield, appointed September 3, 1854.
James F. Fagan, elected January, 1855.
Hugh G. Wilson, appointed February, 1857.

ATTORNEYS:

S. H. Hempstead, elected February 2, 1843.
Euclid L. Johnson, elected January 3, 1845.
Lemuel R. Lincoln, elected December 18, 1846.
D. W. Carroll, elected January 9, 1849.
S. H. Hempstead, from 1851 to 1857.
J. W. McConaughey, ex-officio bank attorney, 1857 and 1858.

OFFICE AT FAYETTEVILLE.

PRESIDENTS:

JAMES McKISICK, elected November 3, 1836.
JACOB W. WALKER, elected February 7, 1837, in place of Mr. McKisick, resigned.
JACOB W. WALKER, elected December 16, 1837.
WASHINGTON L. WILSON, elected December 15, 1838.

CASHIERS:

Wm. McK. Ball, elected February 7, 1837.
James McKisick, elected June 4, 1841.

DIRECTORS:

Elected November 3, 1836.

William T. Larremore,
J. Byrnside,
Alfred Wallace,
John Henry,
L. Brodie,
William Shelton,
Maurice Wright,
Alfred Henderson,
Philemon Williams.

Elected December 16, 1837.

James McKisick,
Matthew Leeper.

Elected March 3, 1838.

S. G. Sneed,
Bryan H. Smithson.

Elected November 21, 1838.

Elias Rector,
S. G. Sneed,
L. Brodie,
Alfred Wallace,
James McKisick,
William Skelton,
Mark Bean,
Washington Duval,
M. Leeper,
B. H. Smithson.

Elected December 22, 1840.

William C. Mitchell,
Henry Brown,
N. Spring,
M. T. Scott,
Emanuel Speagle,
W. Duval,
Isaac Murphy,
Maurice Wright,
C. W. Dean,
James A. Scott,
Samuel Adams.

EXECUTIVE RECEIVER:

D. G. Harris, elected February 2, 1843.

FINANCIAL RECEIVERS:

James McKisick, elected February 2, 1843.
R. P. Pulliam, elected January 3, 1845.
do do do December 18, 1846.

ATTORNEYS:

A. B. Greenwood, elected February 2, 1843.
R. P. Pulliam, appointed October 23, 1843.
Alfred M. Wilson, elected January 3, 1845.
Jonas M. Tebbetts, elected December 18, 1846.
do do do January 9, 1849.
Continued in office till 1855.

OFFICE AT BATESVILLE.

PRESIDENTS:

D. W. LOWE, elected November 2, 1836.

CASHIER:

John Ringgold, chosen November, 1836.

DIRECTORS:

Elected November 3, 1836.

John Miller,
Robert Smith,
D. J. Chapman,
Joseph Anthony,
William Moore,
C. H. Pelham,
Joseph H. Egner,
Laurence Henderson,
John Robinson.

Elected December 11, 1837.

Aaron W. Lyon,
Andrew Caldwell.

Elected March 3, 1838.

Thomas S. Drew,
William Byers.

Elected November 21, 1838.

Daniel J. Chapman,
Charles H. Pelham,
Joseph H. Egner,
Lawson H. Henderson,
Nimrod Murphy,
William Byers,
A. W. Lyon,
William Moore,
James Boswell,
James Robinson,
James Martin.

Elected December 22, 1840.

James Robinson,
Henry Neil,
J. C. Aikin,
John Kyler,
William Wolf,
Daniel C. Ruddle,
John Miller,
William McGuire.
Thomas Hughes,
Joseph Egner,
Thomas S. Drew.

EXECTTIVE RECEIVER:

D. J. Chapman, elected February 3, 1843.

FINANCIAL RECEIVERS:

Thomas S. Drew, elected February 3, 1843.
C. B. Magruder, elected January 3, 1845.
W. C. Bevens, appointed early in 1846.
C. D. Cook, elected December 18, 1846.

ATTORNEYS:

Lewis B. Tully, elected February 3, 1843.
Isaac H. Baker, elected January 3, 1845.
W. C. Bevens, elected December 18, 1846.
do do do January 9, 1849.
Continued till 1857.

OFFICE AT POST OF ARKANSAS.

PRESIDENTS:

T. FARRELLY, elected December 16, 1837.
SAMUEL MITCHELL, elected December 22, 1840.

CASHIERS:

Eugene Notrebe, resigns April 3, 1838.
Luther Chase, elected April 25, 1838.
David Maxwell, appointed February 11, 1841.

DIRECTORS:

Elected December 16, 1837.

Henry J. McKenzie,
Frederick Notrebe,
George B. Watson, jr.
John B. McLain,
Harold Stillwell,
James Smith,
L. V. Ryan,
Reuben Dye,
Bushrod W. Lee.

Elected March 3, 1838.

John Wilkinson,
David Maxwell.

Elected November 21, 1838.

F. Notrebe,
Harold Stillwell,
David Maxwell,
J. N. Lenox,
Joab Mitchell,
John Wilkinson,
S. V. R. Ryan,
W. B. Wait.
Moses Greenwood
Samuel H. Davis,
Harris Cross.

Elected December 22, 1840.

Isaac Taylor,
James Yell,
Harris Cross,
James Smith,
David Maxwell,
Moses Greenwood,
T. B. Hanly,
E. L. Johnson,
John Clark,
Samuel H. Davis,
J. H. Lenox.

EXECUTIVE RECEIVER.

Samuel Mitchell, elected February 3, 1843.

FINANCIAL RECEIVERS:

Wm. A. Dougherty, elected February 3, 1843.
J. M. Smith, commissioned April 5, 1845.
Mark Mitchell, commissioned March 1, 1847.

ATTORNEYS:

M. W. Dorriss, elected February 2, 1843.
Isaac N. Barnett, elected January 3, 1845.
M. W. Dorriss, elected December 18, 1846.
do do January 9, 1849.
Thomas N. Byers, appointed July 14, 1849.
F. A. James appointed May 26, 1851.
M. L. Bell, appointed October 17, 1853.

NOTES.

In the board of directors, frequent changes took place, hrough deaths and resignations. For example:

At Fayetteville, February 7, 1837, Mr. Leeper was chosen in place of L. Burnside, who declined to serve; and J. W. Walker was elected president in place of James McKisick, resigned.

May 15, James McKisick was chosen director in place of Philemon Williams, resigned.

December 21, 1838, Thadeus C. Wilson took his seat as a director in place of whom is not said.

January 18, 1839, Albert B. Anthony is chosen in place of L. Brodie.

January 11, Maurice Wright is chosen in place of Mark Bean.

August 9, M. McClellen is chosen in place of A. B. Anthony.

AT BATESVILLE.

January 30, 1837, A. W. Lyon, in place of John Miller.
January 22, 1838, B. Dickinson in place of A. Caldwell.
March 12, 1838, Isaac Fulsom in place of D. J. Chapman.
" " " Thomas Hughes in place of R. Smith.
April 2, R. Peel in place of T. S. Drew.
April 22, James Boswell in place of B. Dickinson.
January 15, 1839, Thomas Hughes in place of Jas. Martin.
September 23, W. L. McGuire in place of S. Henderson.
October 17, 1840, Mr. Boswell died.
December 7, " Mr. Byers resigned.

Jan. 1, 1841, D. J. Chapman elecetd in place of Mr. Kyler.
" " S B. Day elected in place of John Miller.
August 9, A. W. Lyon elected in place of J. C. Ardin.

POST OF ARKANSAS.

October 18, 1838, J. B. McLain resigns.
March 19, 1840, Harold Stillwell resigns.
January 25, " E. L. Johnson elected in place of H. Stillwell.
October 7, 1841, Henry Bradford elected in place of C. F. Notrebe, deceased.

LITTLE ROCK.

June 25, 1838, F. W. Trapnall elected in place of Wm. B. Wait.
July 2, 1838, John W. Johnston elected in place of W. Tucker.
July 22, " P. T. Crutchfield elected in place of R. C. Byrd.
September 25, 1838, L. J. Reardon elected in place of L. Reardon.
October 2, 1839, R. W. Johnson elected in place of J. B. Galloway.
January 12, 1841, John W. Johnston elected in place of R. W. Johnson.
January 11, 1842, J. C. Johnson expelled from the board.
January 18, " Ebenezer Walters elected in place of J. C. Johnson.
March 15, " H. F. Pendleton, elected in place of S. M. Rutherford, chosen president.

TABLE K.

Accounts of the Financial Receivers at Little Rock.

What may be regarded as the cash account (independently of the bill and note account) of the following named financial receivers, swelled to a large sum, including both debits and credits, viz:

A. E. Thornton, from April, 1845, to April, 1849,	$1,327,449 39
J. M. Ross, from April, 1849, to August, 1854 · ·	1,394,773 42
P. T. Crutchfield, from Sept., 1854, to Feb., 1855,	1,044,083 62
Jas. F. Fagan, from Feb., 1855, to Feb., 1857 · ·	1,687,826 84
H. G. Wilson, from Feb., 1857, to Sept. 30, 1858,	736,813 70
	$6,190,946 97

The exchanges some of the financial receivers made of bonds and coupons, helped to swell the amount. In all these exchanges, there was liability to error, the more especially as fractional amounts of interest had to be computed. After this was done, the ascertaining of numerous small payments made by individuals on notes discounted, was a work of no small difficulty, and the calculation of interest on notes that remained unpaid, or had been paid only in part, was a tedious operation.

In none of the accounts of Messrs. Ross, Crutchfield, Fagan or Wilson, have any discrepancies of any moment been discovered, but the accounts of Mr. Thornton are curiosities in the art of book-keeping.

Take his "Blotter," or book of original entries, by way of example. Add to his debits the amount he admitted to have received from his predecessor, and add to his credits the amount he passed over to his successor, and we have the following result:

	Receipts.	*Payments.*
Notes of State Bank and Branches,	$170,859 81	$178,632 15
Notes of Real Estate Bank and branches ·	388,094 22	141,061 53
State bonds and coupons · · · · · · · · · · · ·	147,955 86	346,056 53
Specie · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

pons, more than he received, and yet there appeared to be due from him upwards of $39,000.

In his "Blotter" his accounts are kept apparently with great exactness. If a debtor paid in $5 in State Bank notes, and $10 in Real Estate Bank notes, Mr. Thornton made distinct entries of these amounts. But the truth is, that his whole system of book-keeping was a system of fictions. As was shown by a committee of the General Assembly in 1848–'9, he traded with himself in State bonds and Arkansas bank notes, and his entries in his books were made to suit himself.

A part of his apparent deficit, as stated above, was owing to his neglecting to credit himself with the State bonds and coupons to the amount of $23,440 18, that he had canceled and filed with the treasurer.

In his "Journal" his accounts, though kept with less minuteness than in his "Blotter," appear to have been kept with more correctness. But even here he neglected to charge himself with some important items, as for example, with seven five per cent. bonds for $1,000 each, and with certificates of deposit at the Fayetteville branch for $7,640, which he had received from his predecessor.

Soon after Mr. Thornton's term of office expired, an elaborate investigation of his accounts was made by his successor, Mr. Ross. The latter discovered that Thornton was a defaulter for the sum of $14,010 74, which default he had canceled, partly by crediting himself twice with certain amounts he had paid to bank officers, and partly by not charging himself with certain sums he had received from debtors to the bank. So well as we have been able to ascertain, this was the whole amount of Mr. Thornton's default in these two ways, and this sum of $14,010 74 he paid over to his successor.

But he was a defaulter in another way. In many instances he had received Real Estate Bank bonds, and failed to charge himself with the interest that had accrued on them while they remained in his hands, which was equivalent to pocketing that amount of interest. From the data he had before him, Mr. Ross calculated that the sum lost in this way by the bank and the state, was $5,246 85, but his data were very imperfect. The true amount was probably nearer $10,000.

Whatever the amount was, that was really due on this account, Mr. Thornton did not pay it. And being threatened with a criminal prosecution for falsifying the indorsements on the bonds, he left the state.

WM. M. GOUGE,
A. H. RUTHERFORD,
State Accountants under act of 15*th Jan.*, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE FINANCIAL RECEIVER
OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, 10*th October*, 1858.